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Volume 154 No. 20 November 15, 1948

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Ethylene Glycol	62	197.2	21	Complete	
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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Volume 154 No. 20 | New York 7, N. Y. | November 15, 1948

Nitrogen Supply Still Short of World Needs

Although world production of nitrogen has increased steadily since the end of the war, the gap between requirements and supplies remains almost as great as during the past three years, the Food and Agricultural Organization reported at its fourth annual conference in Washington during the week of November 7.

The world shortage of commercial nitrogen for the year 1948-49 was estimated by FAO at 978,000 metric tons, about 108,000 tons greater than last year, but owing to increased production a slight improvement in comparison with requirements over that of last year. World production was estimated at 3,083,000 metric tons, against 2,750,000 metric tons in 1947-48, and requirements at 4,061,000 tons, against 3,620,000 tons.

The current demand for nitrogen is stronger than for any other fertilizer material, it was stated, and even if, as a result of some recession from the present high level of farm prices, the demand were to diminish in a few countries, there would remain an increasing demand to be satisfied in the developing countries. The countries less developed agriculturally are showing a new interest in fertilizers in connection with their food production programs, it was stated.

Europe expects to produce almost 50 percent more chemical nitrogen for fertilizer in 1948-49 than in 1946-47. In spite of this remarkable increase, resulting primarily from rehabilitation of war-damaged plants, the spread between demand and total supply will be even larger than it was in the earlier year. Requirements

—Continued on page 42

Soda Ash Export License Revised Procedures Adopted

Revised procedures covering the licensing of soda ash for export were formalized in amendments to export control regulations by the Office of International Trade, effective November 9. The changes had been previously made public by the agency.

Under the amended regulations, it is no longer necessary for applicants for export licenses to show evidence of an accepted order from a foreign buyer, but he must certify that the buyer has contracted to purchase the material and the applicant has agreed to sell it.

Since soda ash is no longer subject to fixed quota restrictions, the time table for submission of license applications may be dropped and applications may be submitted at any time. Nor are exporters required any longer to specify on the license application whether the soda ash to be exported is "natural" or "manufactured," to specify the producer, to furnish commitment letters from the supplier or producer, or to label export packages.

Explosives Air Transport Rules Proposed by CAA

The Bureau of Safety Regulation of the Civil Aeronautics Board announced November 8 that it would propose a set of regulations covering the transportation of explosives and dangerous articles by air patterned after those regulations now governing the movement of such articles by rail express.

Persons interested in the regulations were requested to submit their views by December 15 to be considered by the board before promulgation.

Up to the present time the Civil Aeronautics Board has permitted the movement of only a limited number of explosives and dangerous articles by air. This is because cargo-only operations had not been developed up to 1945 when the regulations were first issued. Now that this type of service has expanded so greatly it is proposed to greatly enlarge the scope of the regulations which will permit cargo planes to carry virtually every type of explosive or dangerous article that can now be moved by rail express.

The packing requirements for rail express also are proposed to be used for air cargo transportation since they are considered to be more appropriate than those applicable to rail freight.

Insulin, Other Items Off Positive List

Effective November 9, the Office of International Trade announced that insulin had been removed from the positive list and placed under general license for exportation to all destinations in country group O.

The agency also announced that effective the same date general license treatment was being accorded to exports of phenol-formaldehyde resins and rosin-modified phenolic resins, lauryl alcohol, sodium hydroxide or caustic soda in liquid form, and chromium salts and compounds, except chemical pigments.

It was pointed out by the OIT that while controls were being relaxed on liquid caustic soda, the solid, flake, or other dry forms remain on the positive list. It was also noted in connection with chrome pigments that those containing 10 percent or more chromium (except lead-free chrome pigments), remain on the positive list.

Fats and Oils Licensing Cut-Off Dates Announced

The Office of International Trade has announced the following time table for submission of applications for export licenses covering fats and oils. The time table is for those applications covering the first quarter of 1948.

The filing period for lard, including neutral lard, for export to Cuba and Venezuela is November 22 to December

—Continued on page 83

Potash Salts Deliveries Total 511,819 Tons in 3d Quarter

The five major American potash producers delivered 511,819 tons of potash salts containing an equivalent of 271,494 tons K_2O during the third quarter of 1945, an increase of 17 percent in salts and 16 percent in K_2O over the same period in 1947, according to the American Potash Institute.

Agricultural deliveries in the United States, Canada, Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii amounted to 471,269 tons of salts, equivalent to 246,502 tons K_2O, comprised of 352,052 tons of muriate of potash, 64,220 tons of manure salts, and 54,997 tons sul-

—Continued on page 42

Chemical Producers Criticize Proposed Freight Rating Changes

Representatives of the Manufacturing Chemists Association and the chemical producing industry vigorously attacked proposals for new freight classifications of chemical products made by the railroads' Committee on Uniform Classification at hearings in New York on November 8 through November 12. The proposed uniform classification ratings are contained in the committee's Docket No. 2, prepared in response to instructions contained in the Interstate Commerce Commission's Docket No. 28310.

Industry spokesmen accused the committee of apparently endeavoring to make a revenue rather than a classification case out of Docket No. 28310, and declared that the proposed ratings, in many cases, were apparently evolved by the use of the highest ratings now in effect, rather than by following the observations of the ICC. One speaker presented an analysis which pointed out the large number of increases in ratings as compared with decreases, under the proposals.

Prominent among the complaints of the industry was the contention that it has been given insufficient time to gather data necessary for a proper consideration of the proposals, and the schedule of hearings was characterized as "obviously inadequate" and "fantastic." In addition, many spokesmen criticized the committee for failing to group related and competitive products under similar headings.

MCA Delay Request Refused

Speaking on behalf of the Manufacturing Chemists Association, Charles H. Beard, of the Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corporation, New York, noted that the traffic committee of the association had requested postponement of the hearings at least until January, 1949, and had been told that pressure from the ICC had resulted in a very tight schedule of hearings lasting through April, 1949.

There is a general feeling among the association's members, he said, that the matter is being "railroaded" through with only theoretical rather than practical hearings being held. Such a feeling, he added, is not conducive to good relationships between carriers and shippers and it can be dispelled only by the railroads' committee insisting with the ICC that further hearings must be held if the commission's decisions and findings as to uniform classification are to be strictly and properly executed.

"We submit," he said, "the observation that without the help of industry in the gathering of present day facts regarding the transportation characteristics of chemical and allied products, it is not practicable or possible to complete a uniform classification that will be just and reasonable to shippers and receivers and insure the preservation of revenue for the carriers."

H. S. Farrow, traffic manager of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., addressing the opening session of the hearings, said that his company is "directly and substantially interested in 231 of the commodities listed in Docket No. 2. Since many of these commodities are given different classification treatment depending upon the type of package used, we are in fact concerned with 311 less-than-carload ratings and 320 carload ratings in each of the major rate territories included in the area covered by the commission's decision in Docket No. 28300.

Hearings Schedule Attacked

"The schedule for the hearings on the various items by assigned days, as well as the limited time in total, during which hearings will be conducted in New York, Chicago, Atlanta, Dallas, Denver, Seattle and San Francisco, is obviously inadequate. On Wednesday, 177 separate commodities in which we are vitally concerned are assigned for hearing, preceded by four today, eleven tomorrow, and followed by eighteen on Thursday and twenty-one on Friday. Such a schedule is fantastic and totally incapable of even receiving the comments of this company alone, to say nothing of the other shippers interested in the same or other commodities listed in Docket No. 2.

"As a matter of fact, I doubt very much if we could adequately analyze and prepare for hearing all 231 separate commodities between now and the first of the year, and we probably would not be requesting too much time if we utilized the entire hearing period for every day at every place where hearings are now scheduled to be held."

Taking up the question of the proposed ratings themselves, Mr. Farrow said "an analysis of the proposed ratings on the commodities in which this company is interested fails to confirm the statement that careful consideration was given all exception ratings in arriving at the pro-

—Continued on page 71

Cottonseed World Output Forecast Higher in 1948-49

World cottonseed production for 1948-49 is forecast at 13,740,000 short tons by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations in its November 8 issue of Foreign Crops and Markets. This forecast exceeds last year's output by 17 percent and compares favorably with production in the 1930's with the exception of the unusually large outturn in 1937-38.

All continents show increases. North America leads with 29 percent more than in 1947-48, while Asia, the second largest producer, is only 2 percent larger.

Based on the ratio of cottonseed to lint during the past five years the United States 1947-48 cottonseed production would be 6,091,000 tons, almost one-third greater than a year ago and approximately 10 percent larger than the prewar average. This country, which normally produces well over a third of the world cottonseed supply, is accounting for more than 44 percent this season.

Although Mexico reports 260,000 tons of cottonseed compared with 232,000 in 1947-48, the return is smaller than anticipated. El Salvador and Haiti produced

—Continued on page 88

Lead Industry Agrees On Stockpiling Program

Primary lead producers and importers met November 9 with Secretary of Commerce Charles Sawyer and Munitions Board Chairman D. F. Carpenter and agreed to cooperate in furnishing lead for the strategic materials stockpile program. The goal for lead procurement for the stockpile program is 70,000 tons, less that amount already under procurement contract, all to be delivered prior to June 30, 1949.

Price Trend Goes Higher

In spite of substantial cuts in quotations on all types of ethyl alcohol and descending price views on vegetable oils, the overall trend of the markets for chemicals, oils, and drugs continued upward last week. The elevating was almost all done by heavy chemicals, particularly arsenates. The net result was another rise of 0.2 point in the general index. But, the figure is still 4.4 points below the corresponding 1947 mark.

Both lead and arsenic were influential in the heavy chemical boost. The general condition of coaltar bases was behind boosts for salicylic and acetylsalicylic acids. Animal fats and oils were on the up side, largely because of heavy export demand. Slackening calls were responsible for the downward movement in vegetable oils. The alcohol reductions were in large part attributable to the same condition, plus energetic competitive activities. Ethyl acetate was slightly affected.

Botanical materials were rather evenly divided. Two drugs were moved each way, the cuts in goldenseal and ginger being heavier than the boosts for aloe and fenugreek. In the spice group there were six advances, led by cassia and cinnamon, and seven reductions, including black and white peppers. The larger shift in essential oils was downward, including clove and peppermint. Corn derivatives were slow in demand but prices were not further reduced, potato starch being the only cheapened sizing. Casein was in a muddle.

Buying continued "realistic"; in most quarters, the election was not expected to make much, if any, difference until after Congress gets going. In some organic chemicals areas, especially in chlorinated solvents, the demand easiness is highly regarded—production cannot be stepped up. Some new plants are coming; but chlorine is not likely to be sufficiently available. Sulphuric acid has got on the "tight" list along with nitric. The pinch in inorganic nitrogenates is expected to affect some prices.

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT, AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Nov. 12, 1948	Nov. 5, 1948	Nov. 14, 1947
144.4	144.2	148.8

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

OPD Index Monthly Averages

	1948	1947	1946	1945	1941
January	150.4	150.9	135.3	133.0	107.3
February	147.2	151.9	135.4	133.2	110.3
March	146.2	154.9	135.2	132.7	111.9
April	146.2	152.3	134.9	132.2	115.5
May	146.7	146.1	135.1	132.5	118.2
June	147.3	143.9	135.4	132.5	121.9
July	145.9	142.5	137.7	133.5	125.5
August	144.4	140.4	136.6	133.9	123.2
September	144.3	141.9	137.0	134.0	130.4
October	143.7	146.1	133.1	133.5	133.2
The year	*146.3	147.6	133.8	133.3	123.2

* Ten months.

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Fats and Oils Deficit Seen in 1949 by FAO

The Food and Agricultural Organization reported at its fourth annual meeting in Washington in the week of November 7 that available statistical evidence indicates that the total world production of fats and oils recovered during 1948 to approximately 100 percent of the average output for the years immediately prior to the war. The estimated world production was placed at 23,200,000 metric tons, about equal to the 1934-38 average.

In spite of the improved production and an anticipated increase in export supplies, it was stated, it is clear that there will still be an appreciable fats deficit. On the basis of its studies, FAO concluded that:—

1. Total supplies likely to be available to those high-standard consumption countries which are heavily dependent on imports will be 10 percent to 20 percent below prewar per capita consumption.

2. Prices of fats in international competitive markets will remain considerably above the price level of most other commodities.

3. Such price prospects should stimulate, not only recovery in export production in existing supply areas, but also the development of new sources of supply, both for the short term and for the longer term.

4. Such supplies will probably be on a relatively high cost-of-production basis, this applying not only to fats produced through livestock but also to oilseeds in many areas.

Inedible Tallow Export Policy Probe Sought

The house small business committee has been asked by five trade associations to make a public investigation of the government's export control policy on inedible tallow. The associations charge that the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Commerce through the authority to limit exports are holding exports down to a level that is threatening maintenance of the present price levels for the product.

They estimate the present amount of inedible tallow in storage at well over 300,000,000 pounds, whereas, they say, the Department of Agriculture admits that an inventory of 200,000,000 pounds is ample to meet normal domestic needs. They ask that export quotas be enlarged so that more of the tallow can move out of the country and reduce the pressure to hold prices down.

The associations asking for the investigation are the National Independent Packers Association, the National Association of Meat Processors and Wholesalers, the Western States Meat Packers Association, the National Renderers Association, and the Eastern Melters Association.

Fats, Oils Supplemental Export Quotas Announced

The Production and Marketing Administration of the Department of Agriculture has authorized the following emergency export allocations:—

Cuba has been allocated 7,068,000 pounds of inedible tallow and grease for commercial procurement. Of that amount, 1,200,000 pounds is a substitution of tallow and grease for 1,200,000 pounds of coconut oil previously allocated.

A "contingency" allotment of 3,000,000 pounds of inedible tallow and grease for commercial procurement has been made to permit the Office of International Trade to license small requests.

Goodrich Chemical Plans Plasticizers Production

The B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio, is planning the production of a substantial volume of plasticizers for vinyl and other synthetic resins during 1949. The company is currently constructing production facilities at Avon Lake, Ohio, and expects to commence large scale operations during the second quarter of next year.

Publicker Buys Remaining Cuban 1948 Molasses Stock

Publicker Industries, Inc., Philadelphia, has signed a contract for the purchase of 80,000,000 gallons of Cuban molasses, the final remaining stock of molasses from the 1948 sugar crop. The contract was signed on behalf of Publicker by Irving B. Belcher with Jose M. Casanova, of the Cuban Sugar Stabilization Institute.

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Calif. Standard Making New Hydraulic Fluid

The Standard Oil Company of California is marketing a new non-flammable aircraft hydraulic fluid which it claims will not ignite when subjected to a 5,000 degree game. The product, a result of more than two years of research by the California Research Corporation, is manufactured from a highly flammable petroleum gas, which is converted into a non-flammable liquid.

The new product is said to be so completely non-flammable that its use in fire extinguisher systems on airplanes is considered possible. In addition, the company states that the product retains fluidity and other necessary characteristics from 70 degrees below zero to 250 degrees above, is noncorrosive to all metals used in aircraft, and lubricates at pressures exceeding 3,000 pounds per square inch.

Diamond Alkali Planning Perchlorethylene Output

Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland, is planning the production of perchlorethylene. Fred W. Fraley, sales vice-president of the company, said that substantial daily tonnage of the solvent would be produced early in 1949 at facilities now nearing completion at Houston, Tex. Perchlorethylene output will be allied to the company's electrolytic production of chlorine and caustic soda at the plant.

General Aniline Names Tomlinson to New Post

General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York, has appointed Richard F. Tomlinson advertising manager of its Antara Products Division. Mr. Tomlinson has been assistant advertising manager of the division for the past two-and-a-half years.

Vegetable Oils Import Licenses to Be Granted

The Department of Agriculture announced November 10 that the Production and Marketing Administration will grant, upon application, licenses for the importation of 4,500 metric tons of coconut oil from Ceylon and Malaya, and 4,500 tons of high lauric oils from Portuguese areas, Italian Africa, and Liberia.

Licenses will be granted also for the importation of 3,000 tons of palm oil, representing an exchange for other oils, from the Belgian Congo. The department also reported unlicensed balances on previously recommended allocations of 7,921 tons of palm oil from the Netherlands East Indies and Portuguese areas, 1,000 tons of rapeseed oil from Canada and China, and 100 tons of liquid edible oil from Portuguese Africa.

All oils will be licensed for shipment to the United States prior to the end of this year. Licenses for palm oil will carry restrictions for its importation for use only in the manufacture of terne and tinplate. Licenses for the high lauric oils will be valid for the importation of coconut oil, palm kernels, or palm kernel oil.

Nelson Co. Gets Agency For Am. Cyanamid Resin

The plastics department of the American Cyanamid Company, N. Y., has recently made an arrangement with the Nelson Company, Iron Mountain, Mich., to handle the distribution of its "Urac Resin Adhesive 185" to small consumers.

The Nelson Company will distribute units of five gallons, one gallon, one quart, and one pint, available to the consumer upon direct order to Nelson in Iron Mountain. New containers have been developed for Nelson which make it possible to ship the two component adhesives as a unit.

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, Vol. 154, No. 20, November 15, 1948. Published every Monday by Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., 59 John St., New York 7, N. Y., U. S. A. Subscription prices—United States and possessions, Cuba, Central America and South America, $5 a year; Canada and Newfoundland, $7; other countries, $10. Entered as second-class matter, January 15, 1884, at the New York Post Office under the act of March 3, 1879. Copyright, 1948, by Schnell Publishing Company, Inc.

ECA Announces Additional Procurement Authorizations

Procurement authorizations to Marshall plan countries for purchase of foods and industrial materials and equipment reached a total of $2,909,501,174, on November 9, an increase of $212,032,778 above the level on November 4. Included in the new authorizations were orders for the purchase of $178,545,725 of materials from the United States. Among the new authorizations were the following.

To Belgium—$1,300,000 for purchase of soybeans, $1,165,000 for soybean oil, $1,056,000 for lard, and $1,092,500 for crude sulphur from the United States.

To Bizone Germany—$71,800 cancelled from a previous authorization for wood turpentine from the United States.

To Denmark—$2,295,000 for crude oil and petroleum products from the United States.

To France—$250,000 for metallic ores and concentrates, $9,745,000 for dried whole milk, $2,648,000 for crude oil and petroleum products, $50,613 for flaxseed, $1,069,000 for industrial chemicals other than alcohol, $1,954,000 for non-metallic minerals and products, $3,888,000 for other chemicals and chemical preparations, excluding fertilizers and fertilizer

—Continued on page 90

Dihydrostreptomycin Output Started by Pfizer

Charles Pfizer & Co., manufacturing chemist, Brooklyn, N. Y., has commenced commercial production of dihydrostreptomycin. As supplied by the company, the antibiotic will be in the form of its sulphate salt and known as "Dihydrostreptomycin Sulphate-Pfizer." The product will be available to the medical profession through a number of pharmaceutical companies and will be offered for export under the Pfizer label.

Cyanamid Price Schedules Revised by Am. Cyanamid

The American Cyanamid Company, New York, has announced increased prices of cyanamid, effective November 29. The fertilizer mixing grade, on contract, 20.6 percent N, granular, bulk, will be priced at $2.85 per unit ton, and the pulverized 21 percent N, in bags, will be $2.75 per unit ton, Niagara Falls, Ontario. The grade for direct application will be priced at $64.75 per ton, works, minimum 20.6 percent N guaranteed.

Frayser to Retire From Martin-Senour

Phil C. Frayser, merchandising manager of the Martin-Senour Company, paint manufacturer, Chicago, has announced his intention of retiring about the end of this year. Mr. Frayser joined the Martin-Senour organization in 1933 after serving successively as vice-president in charge of sales, general manager and president of the Mound City Paint & Color Company. He was appointed merchandising manager in 1935.

Who Has It?

Inquiries in the OPD editorial office seek sources from which the materials listed below can be obtained. Information will be gratefully received here—

Dihydroxyanthranol.
6-7, Dihydroxybenzofuranone.
Di (alphaphenylethyl) ether.
Di-tertiary-butoxydiaminosilane.
Methoxybutyl acetate.
Methyl parastearylaminophenyltrimethyl ammonium.
Myristyl sodium sulphonate.
Nordihydroguaretic acid.
Octaverin.
Papaverin phenylglycolate.
Sulphydryl pentathionate.
Tetracresylsilicate.
N-N-N'-N'-Tetramethylethylenediamine.
N-N-N'-N'-Tetramethylphenylenediamine.
Trimethylcetylammonium pentachlorphenate.
Uclissmic acid.
Vinyl phosphate.
Zinc-diethyl.

Foreign Market Lists

Lists of foreign outlets for chemicals and related materials and consumers goods recently compiled by the Commercial Intelligence division of the United States Department of Commerce, include the following, which are available from the division at $1 for a list for any one country:—

Beverage manufacturers—Haiti, Uruguay.
Hospitals—Angola, British Malaya.
Machinery importers, dealers—France.

SOCMA Nominates Officers for 1948-49

Dr. Elvin H. Killheffer, of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, was nominated for the presidency of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association at the monthly lunch eon held at the Commodore hotel on November 10.

Other officers nominated are Wyly M. Billing, Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, first vice-president; Eric C. Kunz, Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc., New York, second vice-president, and Charles M. Richter, Pharma Chemical Corporation, New York, treasurer.

Nominated for the board of governors were John P. Remensnyder, Heyden Chemical Corporation, New York, and Benjamin M. Van Cleve, Sherwin-Williams Company, New York. The election will be held at the annual meeting in December.

Guest speaker at the meeting was Dr. W. S. Calcott of du Pont, who spoke on the chemical industry in Germany as he saw it during the course of an official mission of inspection there in 1945. He stressed that his views were entirely his own and stated that his probe had been confined to Leipzig and south Bavaria, near Munich.

I. G. Dominated Industry

Dr. Calcott declared that I. G. Farbenindustries dominated the German chemical trade and, since 1935, apparently had two main objectives:—to develop new raw materials and, second, to make Germany completely self-contained. Dyes and pharmaceuticals played little part in the plans of I.G., he said, and the emphasis was on acetylene, the Fisher-Tropsch process and the hydrogenation of coal.

Criticising the poor economics evident in the workings of the chemical industry in Germany, Dr. Calcott admitted that occasionally it developed a product of great use. For example, he said, they took a very roundabout way in the synthesis of acetylene and came up with an intermediate that was a suitable substitute for blood plasma.

No Manpower Conservation

Dr. Calcott stated there was evidence of firm attempts to conserve materials, but added that he and his fifteen coinvestigators all were greatly surprised at the evident lack of attempt to conserve manpower. The reason for this, he said, was undoubtedly the ample supply of slave labor. Scientific skill was sometimes im-

—Continued on page 40

Heyden Acquires All Rumford Chemical Assets

Conclusion of the purchase by Heyden Chemical Corporation, N. Y., of the assets of Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I., has been announced by B. R. Armour, president of Heyden, and A. E. Marshall, president of Rumford.

All of the assets of Rumford were acquired by Heyden in exchange for 99,438 shares of Heyden common stock and the assumption of outstanding liabilities. The stock will be distributed pro-rata among Rumford holders.

The new addition will be operated as the Rumford Division of Heyden, and the grocery products it makes will be marketed by a selling company, a Heyden subsidiary, to be called the Rumford Company. Its chemical products will be merchandised through the regular Heyden sales organization, it was said. The Rumford Division will be directed by Mr. Marshall, who has been named a vice-president of Heyden, and he will also head the sales company.

Foreign Sales Leads

Anyone interested in supplying the following inquiries with goods or information can get the full address of the inquirer by communicating—not by telephone, please—with OPD office.

Agricultural chemicals, Sao Paulo, Brazil (CT-5, agency).

Amyl acetate, Copenhagen, Denmark (CT-4).

Cellulose, Brussels, Belgium (CT-8, agency).

Chloroform, Copenhagen, Denmark (CT-4).

Dyes, Amersfoort, Holland (CT-6).

Insecticides, Rio de Janciro, Brazil (CT-3, agency).

Olive oil, Recife, Brazil (CT-1).

Paint, Brussels, Belgium (CT-8, agency); Vauxhall-Chevremont, Belgium (CT-9, agency).

Pharmaceutical products, Belo Horizonte, Brazil (CT-2, agency).

Phenol acetic acid, Copenhagen, Denmark (CT-4).

Phosphoric acid, USP, Copenhagen, Denmark (CT-4).

Streptomycin, Recife, Brazil (CT-1).

Tallow, inedible, Barbados, British West Indies (CT-7).

Textile chemicals, Amersfoort, Holland (CT-6).

Flaxseed, Linseed Oil Deallocated by IEFC

Immediate removal of flaxseed and linseed oil from the list of commodities under international allocation was announced November 8 by the International Emergency Food Committee.

The agency explained that the bumper 1948 flaxseed crops in North America, together with prospective new crops nd carryover in South America, promise a world supply for the 1948-49 marketing year in excess of what appears to be effective demand under prevailing conditions in the importing countries, thus bringing linseed oil and flax seed within its policy for deallocation.

Wyandotte Chemicals Buys Blue Mountain Clay Deposit

The Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation, Wyandotte, Mich., has acquired the manufacturing facilities and clay deposits of the Blue Mountain Clay Company, producer of "Zorball" oil and water floor absorbent. The Blue Mountain organization was formed soon after the recent war to exploit a desposit of hydrous montmorillonite discovered in Mississippi during the war.

The product, marketed by the Wyandotte organization under its trade name "Zorball," is said to have unique characteristics of oil and water absorbency, due to capillary action in channels within the highly perous structure. According to the company, the granules never soften or turn to a slippery mud in oil, or even when completely saturated with water.

National Lead Assigns Two to St. Louis Posts

National Lead Company, New York, has appointed Walter H. Lessmann and Roy R. Stamm assistant managers of its St. Louis branch. Mr. Lessmann joined the company in St. Louis in 1919 and became sales manager of the white lead department there in 1936. He was transferred to Cincinati as assistant branch manager in 1940.

Mr. Stamm started with the company in 1913 and became a salesman in the St. Louis metal department in 1924. In 1939 he was appointed assistant manager of metal sales, and became manager of the department in 1943.

Palmeiro Heads Pilgrim

The Pilgrim Commercial Corporation, New York, has elected Manueal Palmeiro president. Mr. Palmeiro, who was formerly associated with Rey Drug & Chemical, Ltd., will direct the chemical export and import divisions of the corporation.

Basing Point Decision's Effect On Chemicals Shipping Outlined

Conflicting testimony on the effect of the Cement Institute case decision of the Supreme Court of the United States outlawing the basing point on the pricing practices of industries generally was entered into the records of the Capehart Committee as it opened hearings last week.

While industry representatives, supported by some union officials, expressed alarm over the possible effects of the decision on freight absorption by sellers for any purposes, government officials attempted to quiet such fears with assertions that industry was placing too broad an interpretation on the ruling.

A purely analytical statement of how the recent court decisions involving geographic pricing practices and Federal Trade Commission policy respecting such practices might affect the Chemicals Sales Corporation, which is both a buyer and seller of chemicals, was made to the committee by Clark S. Beardslee, vice-president.

The committee's hearings are expected to run for several months and are for the purpose of gathering essential information on which legislation can be based that would express congressional policy on the matter of freight absorption and geographic pricing. The recent elections, however, have thrown a decided cloud over the outcome of the committee's work and it is not at all certain that anything measuring up to a major change in law will result.

Control of the committee will pass over to the Democrats when congress convenes next January. Senator Edwin Johnson, of Colorado, is the likely chairman.

FTC Authority Curb Urged

At least a half-dozen witnesses urged the committee, at the opening of hearings to support legislation that would curb the authority of the Federal Trade Commission. They charged that the FTC has moved "in a hundred different ways on a thousand different fronts to destroy the freedom of enterprise."

What is needed as much as anything, it was argued, is a clarification of law so that business can know exactly what it can do and what it cannot do. John M. Hancock, New York businessman and associate of Bernard M. Baruch, said that "most disconcerting is the constantly repeated notion that what is to be lawful or unlawful is to be determined not by reasonably clear congressional enactment out by theories about an economic market which may from time to time occur in the minds of administrative officials."

Much of the testimony was to the effect that the cement case decision means the end of freight absorption by sellers. However, Lynn C. Paulson, assistant chief trial counsel of the FTC said that the Supreme Court has not passed on the legality of freight absorption and the cement case is just one case in which the court saw combinations and conspiracy to suppress competition and fix prices. He said that so far "all freight absorption done in good faith to meet competition is exempt from any FTC order."

Testimony along the same line was submitted by Herbt G. Bergson, assistant attorney general in charge of antitrust. He said that the cement decision was not as sweeping as many believe and added that the demand for legislation to legalize freight absorption is premature.

Decision's Effects Outlined

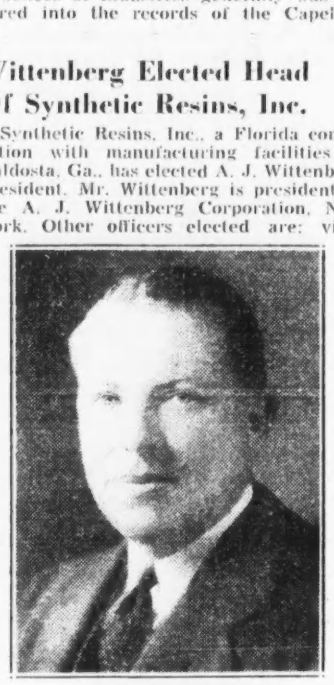
Mr. Beardslee told the committee that as a buyer, the effect of the decisions on geographic pricing and further interpretations of the law made by the courts and the enforcing body will in all probability be rather serious to Chemical Sales Corporation, in some cases adversely, in others favorably.

It has been the practice in the past for most producers of chemicals to quote us, as their distributor, a price which is not higher than that of the competing producer nearest to our market, he said. "This has often been done by means of freight equalization. Our silicate of soda,

—Continued on page 70

Wittenberg Elected Head Of Synthetic Resins, Inc.

Synthetic Resins, Inc., a Florida corporation with manufacturing facilities at Valdosta, Ga., has elected A. J. Wittenberg president. Mr. Wittenberg is president of the A. J. Wittenberg Corporation, New York. Other officers elected are: vice-



A. J. Wittenberg

presidents Harley Langdale jr., W. W. Allen and G. P. Robinson; secretary and treasurer, A. L. Brogden, and assistant secretary and treasurer, Cecile V. Wysong.

Stockholders in Synthetic Resins, Inc., are: The Langdale Company, represented by H. Langdale sr., president of the Langdale Company and of the American Turpentine Farmers Association; Turpentine & Rosin Factors, Inc., represented by Mr. Brogden, president; Mr. Wittenberg and Mr. Allen. G. P. Robinson is a member of the board of directors, in addition to the officers.

The organization has erected a modern plant in Valdosta, Ga., adjacent to the Langdale company. Its activities are devoted to the production of rosin-base synthetic resins, and it is producing an alcohol soluble resin and an ammonia soluble resin.

Rankin Elected Head Of James B. Sipe & Co.

James B. Sipe & Co., paint manufacturer, Pittsburgh, Pa., has elected Paul B. Rankin president, to succeed the late Horace L. Clemmer. Mr. Rankin joined the company in 1927 as an assistant to the plant superintendent and has served as plant superintendent and as vice-president in charge of production.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

There is widespread belief among higher government officials that the Hoover Commission on Reorganization of the Executive Branch of the Government has lost much of its importance as a result of the Democratic election sweep. The commission's report, which is due in January, it is being predicted, is going to be allowed to gather dust in congressional committee files and little if anything more will be heard of it after the first wave of publicity on its filing is past.

The commission has been at work for the past nine months on a plan of reorganization of the government along functional lines, which it hoped would improve efficiency and save money for the taxpayers by abandonment of unnecessary or duplicating activities. It is just now going over the recommendations of its many task committees to draw up the final report to Congress.

What has placed two strikes on the work of the commission as a result of the elections, appears to be the fact that the commission is a creation of the Republicans, it was referred to in the Republican party platform, and it became an issue in the election campaign when CIO and the National Rural Electric Cooperation Association blasted the commission's secret studies as being antagonist to labor and the rural electrification program.

Those government officials who are writing off the report may in the end be engaging only in wishful thinking, however. Mr. Truman's record on government reorganization must not be overlooked. He has several times advocated reorganization plans in the interest of greater efficiency in government and commented favorably on the aims of the Hoover commission when it was established. What he may have to say when the report is filed is the factor that may have the greatest influence on the final disposition of the Hoover commission recommendations.

Tariff Data on Petroleum

Apropos the forthcoming trade agreement negotiations with eleven more countries in Geneva next April, the United States Tariff Commission has just completed and released part six of volume 1 of Summaries of Tariff Information. It has to do with crude petroleum and petroleum products.

These summaries have been prepared in response to a resolution of the ways and means committee of the house, adopted

—Continued on page 34

Summers Names Dresser Canadian Plant Manager

The Summers Fertilizer Company, Baltimore, Md., has appointed Walter E. Dresser general manager of its Canadian branch at St. Stephen, New Brunswick. In that capacity he succeeds G. J. Campbell, who has resigned from the company.

A son of the late Willis R. Dresser, one of the founders of the Summers Fertilizer Company, Mr. Dresser has been associated with the organization since 1930. He will take complete charge of the recently rebuilt St. Stephen plant, which was destroyed by fire last year.

Import

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Miscellaneous—Plasticizer in coating compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used for protecting and decorating articles of various kinds.

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Paper—Plasticizer in compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used in the manufacture of coated papers and as coatings for protecting and decorating articles made of paper or pulp.

Photographic—Plasticizer in making films from cellulose esters or ethers.

Plastics—Imparter of alkali-resistance in molding compositions.

Plasticizer in making laminated-fiber and molded articles, also plastic materials from or containing cellulose esters or ethers.

Resin—Imparter of alkali-resistance in resins.

Rubber—Plasticizer in compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used as coatings for protecting and decorating rubber goods.

Stone—Plasticizer in compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used as coatings for decorating and protecting artificial and natural stone.

Textile—Plasticizer in compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used in the manufacture of coated fabrics.

Wood—Plasticizer in compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used as protective and decorative coatings on woodwork.

Vinylbutyral

Automotive—Coating agent for auto seat covers (washable, resistant to grime and soil).

Electrical—Coating agent for apparatus and equipment, and on coverings for insulation.

Furniture—Coating agent for upholstery.

Leather—Coating agent for leather goods.

Military—Coating agent for canvas, tarpaulins, covers, rainwear, accessories, and armament.

Miscellaneous—Coating agent which, after vulcanization, adheres readily to practically all fabrics without chipping or peeling, is almost invisible, can be readily applied with ordinary coating equipment, has good flexibility, imparts a feel to the fabric which is very similar to that of the uncoated stuff, is clear and colorless, and has excellent light and age resistance.

Paper—Coating agent for paper and pulp articles, washable, stain-resistant wallpaper.

Resin—Thermosetting, flexible resin for coating many manufactured articles.

Textile—Coating agent claimed not noticeably to affect appearance, texture, color, or drape, and to add body and durability.

API Reelects Boyd As 1949 President

The American Petroleum Institute reelected William R. Boyd, jr., president on November 11 during its twenty-eighth annual meeting, held at the Stevens hotel, Chicago.

Other officers named for 1949 were:—vice-president for production, R. L. Wheelock, Wheelock & Collins; vice-president for refining, Chester F. Smith, Standard Oil Company (New Jersey); vice-president for marketing, J. Howard Marshall, Ashland Oil & Refining Company; vice-president for transportation, W. Alton Jones, Cities Service Company, and treasurer, L. S. Wescoat, Pure Oil Company.

In addition to the election of officers, business and technical sessions of the meeting discussed numerous and varied aspects of the petroleum industry, both in regard to present conditions and to future possibilities.

Addressing the transportation group session, Clifford A. Hahn, general industrial negotiator of the Office of Industry Cooperation, spoke on "The Allocation of Steel for Petroleum Transportation." He reviewed the provisions of public law 395 which permit the voluntary allocation of critical materials in short supply without incurring liability under antitrust laws, and reviewed the study of petroleum products transportation problems made early this year.

Voluntary agreement plans were negotiated, he said, for tankcars, barges and tankers, but no voluntary agreement plan acceptable to the steel industry covering line pipe was effectuated because the demand exceeded the capacity of established pipe producing mills. In addition, he said, truck trailers requirements were not sufficiently established prior to the last meeting of steel industry representatives to permit negotiating an agreement.

A paper entitled, "Lubricating Oil Improvers," by A. Bruce Boehm, Enjay Company, reviewed the growth and present proportions of the lubricating oil additive business and presented data showing how winter grade motor oils can be improved by the use of well dewaxed base stocks with the additives.

The author discussed the mechanism of viscosity-index improvers and showed the effect on winter motor oils. He also commented on railroad diesel lubrication and presented arguments against the railroads' practice of restoring additives to reclaimed oil. Mr. Boehm commented on premium-type motor oils and the selection of motor oil additives, and reported on trends in the application of additives.

Ultraviolet Analysis of Hydrocarbons

In presenting a paper entitled, "Determination of Naphthalene, Methyl Naphthalene and Total Naphthalenes in Admixture with Other Hydrocarbons by Ultraviolet Absorption," J. A. Anderson jr., Humble Oil & Refining Company, described the technique of use of light absorption for identifying and determining organic substances, and said:—

"In the past few years increasing emphasis has been placed upon experimental

—*Continued on page 60*

TGA Scientific Section Plans December 9 Meeting

The scientific section of the Toilet Goods Association will meet at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, on December 9. The morning session will start at 10 a.m. and the afternoon session will get under way at 2:30 p.m., with luncheon being served at 1 p.m.

Papers to be presented at the morning session will be: "Qualitative and Quantitative Determination of Peroxide in Mineral Oil and Petrolatum," by Milton Golden, McKesson & Robbins, Inc.; "Some New Methods for the Determination of Consistency of Petrolatum and

—*Continued on page 58*

AICE Elects Curtis President; Discusses Industry's Expansion

Symposiums on plant locations, drying, distillation and instrumentation, together with the election of new officers and presentation of its annual Professional Progress Award in Chemical Engineering, featured the forty-first annual meeting of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, held in the Pennsylvania hotel, New York, on November 7 to 10.

Francis J. Curtis, vice-president and secretary of the executive committee of the Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, was elected president for the coming year. Elected as vice-president was Dr. Warren L. McCabe, director of research of the Flintkote Corporation.

Directors elected were R. D. Wilde, manager of the technical and research division of the Humble Oil & Refining Company, Houston; Paul D. V. Manning, director of research for the International Mineral & Chemical Corporation, Chicago; Donald B. Keyes, vice-president of the Heyden Chemical Corporation, New York, and Irvin L. Murray, assistant superintendent of engineering in South Charleston, W. Va., for the Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corporation, New York.

Francis J. Curtis

Dr. Allan P. Colburn, assistant to the president of the University of Delaware, was winner of the institute's 1948 award, which is sponsored by the Celanese Corporation of America, New York. He is first recipient of the award, which recognizes the efforts of younger men in the chemical profession.

In his acceptance speech, Dr. Colburn declared that the rapid growth of science and its extensive application by engineering have brought forces of nature so greatly under the control of man that "we appear to be on the threshold of 'One World' without being prepared for the human relationships." He added that in addition to the responsibility engineers have for helping create this unstable condition they have a proven method of approach which might well contribute to the working out of some of these problems.

Fertilizer Industry Growth

Growth of the fertilizer industry in the west was forecast by Roscoe E. Bell, assistant director of the bureau of land management, Department of the Interior. Mr. Bell stated, "If cheap byproduct sulphuric acid is available in the western states, the concentrated superphosphate fertilizer produced at a western point will be able to reach the large midwestern markets at a slightly lower cost than Florida treble superphosphate."

Larger need for fertilizer in the future was also seen by Mr. Bell. "Consumption of phosphates in 1946 was only about half of the estimated need in the western area," he said. "The recent increase in fertilizer use in the west has partly been stimulated by high price levels. However, it has been associated with an experience of decreased general production where fertilizers have not been employed. In much of the western area the high fertility of the virgin soils is nearly exhausted."

Declaring that chemical industry ex-

—*Continued on page 56*

N.Y. Paint Technicians To Entertain Matlack

Robert W. Matlack, new president of the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, will make his official visit to the New York Paint and Varnish Production Club at its next meeting, November 23. This will be the annual meeting of the club. It will be held in the customary place at 2 Park avenue, with dinner at 6:30 p.m.

The New York club will also be honored by the presence of the ten or more delegates of the Association of Paint, Color and Varnish Technicians of France who attended the recent Chicago meeting of the federation. Still another guest will be Dr. Max Kronstein, who has a post in the paint technology course at New York University. In addition to the induction of officers for the ensuing year, the business of the meeting will include a report on the federation convention.

The New York club will have its Christmas party December 17.

Brookhaven Atomic Pile Gets First Graphite Block

The first block of graphite in the atomic pile at Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, L. I., was set into place last week before a small delegation of scientists and officials representing the Atomic Energy Commission, Associated Universities, Inc., Brookhaven National Laboratory and the H. K. Ferguson Company, engineering and building firm in charge of construction.

In an informal progress report on the Brookhaven construction program, Wells N. Thompson, Ferguson vice-president in charge of building the nuclear reactor and related facilities, disclosed that the pile will be ready to go into operation during the early part of 1949. Other structures, including the pile laboratory, a "hot" laboratory and a cyclotron building will be completed this Spring.

CMRA, Brooklyn Polytech Plan Market Research Forum

The Chemical Market Research Association, in conjunction with the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, will sponsor a meeting at the Biltmore hotel, New York, on February 10 for the purpose of presenting the chemical market field to technically trained students in the New York area.

Lawrence Flett, director of the new products division of National Aniline Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, is serving as chairman of the joint committee for the meeting, which will be attended by representatives of industry as well as faculty members and students from colleges in the metropolitan area.

Mees Wins Progress Medal Of Photographic Society

Dr. C. E. Kenneth Mees, vice-president in charge of research of the Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y., was presented with the first progress medal of the Photographic Society of America recently at the society's annual meeting in Cincinnati. Dr. Mees was voted the award for his many contributions to photography in the technical and literary fields.

Association Meeting Dates

American Association of Economic Entomologists, New Yorker hotel, New York, December 13-16.

American Fair Trade Council, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 18.

American Oil Chemists, Society, Pennsylvania hotel, New York, November 15-18.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 6-8.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, Homestead hotel, Hot Springs, Va., June 9-11.

Chemical Market Research Association, New York, February 10.

Interstate Oil Compact Commission, Allis hotel, Wichita, Kan., December 9-11.

National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers, New Yorker hotel, New York, December 6-7.

National Fertilizer Association, Atlanta-Biltmore hotel, Atlanta, November 15-17.

National Petroleum Association Cleveland hotel Cleveland Ohio, April 13-15.

New England Purchasing Agents Association, December 13.

Proprietary Association, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 1-3.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, luncheon meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, November 10; annual meeting Commodore hotel, New York, December 8.

Textile Research Institute, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, November 18-19.

Evers Gets Fishery Post

The fish and wildlife service of the Department of the Interior has appointed Clifford F. Evers head of its fishery technological laboratory at College Park, Md., to succeed the late Dr. L. A. Sandholzer. Mr. Evers was formerly technical director of the National Association of Frozen Food Packers.

Export Managers Plan Party

The Export Managers Club will hold its twelfth annual Christmas party at the Pennsylvania hotel, New York, on December 16.

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Magnesium-Zinc Fluosilicate Mixture
Monocalcium Phosphate
Monosodium Phosphate
Muriatic Acid
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Orthodichlorobenzene
Paradichlorobenzene
Paratoluene Sulfonchloride
Phosphate Paste
Phosphoric Acids
Phosphorous Pentasulfide
Potassium Carbonate
Phosphorous Pentoxide
Saccharin
Salt Cake
Soda Ash
Sodium Acetate
Sodium Benzoate
Sodium Metasilicate, Pentahydrate
Sodium Metasilicate, Anhydrous
Sodium Sesquisilicate, Anhydrous
Sodium Orthosilicate, Anhydrous
Sulphuric Acids
Trisodium Phosphate
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Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

November 12, 1948

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4. The figures in the two columns do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. They are the quotations prevailing on the date above, on the basis of differences in one or more of these factors:—Quantity, quality, locality, individual supplier's views.

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Acacia (see Gum, arabic).

Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½- .13
tanks, works lb. .10 - —

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetamide, CP, fib. dms lb. .65 - .75
tech., fib. dms lb. .38 - .43

Acetanilide, tech., bbls., c.l. lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., ton lots lb. .24½- —
less ton lb. .27½- —

USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .40 - .50
smaller lots lb. .41 - .56

Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15 - —
tanks frt. alld. E lb. .12 - —

Acetoacetanilide, bbls., dlvd. lb. .67½- —
fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l. lb. .66 - —

Acetoacetorthoanisidide, dms., wks., 5,000 lbs. or more lb. 1.30 - —
1,000 lbs. or more lb. 1.50 - —

Acetoacetorthochloranilide, bbls., works lb. 1.15 - —
fib. dms., works lb. 1.15 - —

Acetoacetorthotoluidide, bbls., dlvd. lb. .90 - —
fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .71 - —
l.c.l. lb. .72 - —

Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .11 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .08½- —

Methyl (see M).

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .45 - —

Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.10 - 1.20

Acetophenone, cns., dms lb. 1.50 - 1.85

Acetyl chloride, cbys., works lb. .55 - .60

Acetyltributyl citrate, dms lb. .43 - .45
smaller pkgs lb. .48 - .54

Acetyltriethyl citrate, dms lb. .36 - .38
smaller pkgs lb. .41 - .47

Acid, abietic, dms., c.l., works lb. .07½- —

Acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.75
56%, bbls 100 lbs. 7.90 - 8.15
70%, bbls 100 lbs. 9.60 - 9.85
80%, bbls 100 lbs.10.85 -11.10

glacial, synthetic, CP, dms., works 100 lbs.13.50 -14.00
USP, dms., works 100 lbs.11.50 -12.00
tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.00 -11.00
tanks, works 100 lbs. 8.60 - 9.12

Acetic acid price ranges above are for 40 bbls. or more and for smaller lots. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).

Acetylsalicylic, USP, special, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of ship't, 100-lb. lots lb. .53 - —
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd. (80 mesh), bbls., same basis. lb. .48 - —

Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75

Anthranilic, resub., bbls lb. 2.10 - —
tech., bbls. lb. 1.05 - 1.10

Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, white).

USP, powd., dms., kgs lb. .20 - .22

Ascorbic, USP, dms., 500-kilo lots. kilo.24.50 - —
25-50 kilo lots kilo.25.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo.25.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo.25.70 - —
bots., kilo lots kilo.26.41 - —
300 grams kilo.27.47 - —

Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.75
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.75

Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more lb. .43 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs. lb. .44 - —
900 lbs. or less lb. .47 - —
USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs. lb. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less lb. .58 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. up lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs. lb. .56 - .57
900 lbs. or less lb. .58 - .59

Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - 1.43

Boric, tech., 99.5%, cryst., paper bgs., c.l., frt. split ton.124.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton.148.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse. ton.153.00 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l., frt. split ton.104.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton.128.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton.133.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. split ton.124.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.148.00 - —
less car lots, same basis. ton.153.00 - —
gran., bulk ton.95.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., frt. split. ton.99.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.123.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.128.00 - —

Acid, boric, tech., 99.5%, gran., bbls., c.l., frt. split ton.119.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton.143.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton.148.00 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.

Broener's, bbls. lb. 1.34 - —

Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., worsk lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tankcars, works lb. .33 - —

Cacodylic, bots. lb.12.00 -13.00

Camphoric, natural, dms. lb. 6.00 - 6.75
synth., dms. lb. 5.50 - 6.00

Capric, tech., dms lb. .50 - .50½

Caprylic, 99%, dms lb. .50 - .50½

Castor oil, split, dms lb. .35¾- .36¾

Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., works. lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .03½- .04½
tanks, works lb. .02½- —

Chromic, 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l. works lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - .25

Cinnamic, refd., bots lb. 3.00 4.00

Citric, anhyd., gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb. .27 - —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .27½- —
kgs. lb. .28½- —

Anhydrous citric acid powder, ½c. per lb. higher.

USP, cryst., bbls., c.l lb. .27½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .28 - —
smaller lots lb. .28½- —
kgs. lb. .29½- —
gran., fine gran., bbls., c.l lb. .24½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .25 - —
smaller lots lb. .25½- —
kgs. lb. .26½- —
USP citric acid powder ½c. per lb. higher.

Cleve's, mixed, bbls lb. .61 - .65

Coconut oil, dist., dms. lb. .32¼- .33¼

Corn oil, s.d., dms. lb. .14½- Nom.

Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .15¾- .16¾

Cresylic, dom., coaltar, high-boil 50% (210°-215°), low boil 50% (204°-206°), and special blends, dms., c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 1.61 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.64 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.55 - —

Petroleum, 13a°C to 20a°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. 1.005 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.025 - 1.04$
tanks, same basis gal. .925 - —
190°C to 220°C non-ret., dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .93 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .95 - .97
tanks, same basis gal. .85 - —

Acid, cresylic, dom., petroleum, 210°C to 240°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .745 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .765 - .783
tanks, same basis gal. .665 - —

235°C. to 271°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .62 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .72 - .74
tanks, same basis gal. .62 - —

Crotonic, bbls., Canadian, works lb. .35 - —

Dichlorophenoxyacetic, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .83 - .90

Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).

F, bbls., works lb. 1.73 - 1.78

Folic, bots gram. 2.00 - —

Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .13 - .13½
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - .15
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .13½- .14
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- .15

Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms lb. .30 - .31

Gallic, NF V, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.63 - 1.65

technical, bbls., 1,000 lb. lots lb. 1.43 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.46 - 1.48

Gamma, bbls lb. 1.13 - 1.20

Gluconic, tech., 50%, bots lb. .23 - .31
dms lb. .14 - —
kgs. lb. .16 - —

Glutamic-l, 99%, fiber dms., 100 lb. lots, works lb. 2.30 - 2.40
25 lb. lots lb. 2.45 - —

Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic).

H, 100% basis, bbls., works lb. .66 - —

Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys lb. 2.69 - —
57%, cbys lb. 2.83 - 2.85

Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .38 - —
tech., 48%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .34 - .36
34% cbys., dlvd. E lb. .35 - .37

Hydrochloric (see Acid, muriatic).

Hydrocyanic, cyls., works lb. .80 - 1.00
dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .30 - .40

Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works lb. .19 - .19½
tanks, works lb. .16½- —
30%, steel dms., works lb. .08½- .09
70%, steel dms., works lb. .15¾- .16¼

Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls lb. .08 - .09

Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila lb. .084 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis lb. .085 - —

Hypophosphorous, USP, djns lb. .75 - .77

J, bbls., works, 20% basis lb. 2.64 - 2.66

L, bbls., works lb. .80 - .95

Acid, lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .16 - .18
smaller lots lb. .17 - .19
80%, bbls., 5 or less lb. .29 - .29½
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .19¾- —
10 or less lb. .20¾- —
80%, bbls., 5 or less lb. .3495- .3545
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.95 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs.11.35 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs.11.85 - —

NF, 85%, cbys lb. .69 - .72

Laurent's, bbls lb. .80 - —

Lauric, dist., 85-90%, dms lb. .40 - .40½
60%, dms lb. .35 - .35½

Linseed oil, reg. dist., dms lb. .3200- .3250
water white, dms lb. .3500- .3550

Maleic, powd., dms lb. .30 - .31
Anhydride (see M).

Malic, dms. lb. .47 - —

Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.85 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.90 - 2.10

Mixed, tanks, nitric unit lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric unit lb. .0085- .009

Molybdic, kgs., works lb. .95 1.10

Monochloroacetic, purified, flake, 99%, dms lb. .23½ - .24½
tech., flake, 96-97%, bbls lb. .19 - .21

Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.75
tanks, E. works ton.18.00 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
tanks, E. works ton.20.00 - —
22°, cbys. c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, E. works ton.25.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra lb. .08 - —
6-lb bots., extra lb. .10 - —
dealers, cbys., extra lb. .06½- —
6-lb. bots., extra lb. .08½- —

Myristic, dist., dms lb. .45 Nom.

Naphthenic, 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
230-240 acidity, dms., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —

Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid, Neville and Winther's)

Naphthol (1)-5-sulphonic see Acid, L).

Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, S).

Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H).

Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma)

(5)-7-Sulphonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).

Naphtholsulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed).

Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broener's).
(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid, F).
(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias).

Neville and Winther's, dms lb. .84 - .88

Nicotinic, USP, dms., works kilo. 8.00 8.30

Nicotinic amide (see Nicotinamide).

Nitric, 36° cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.40 - 6.10
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.90 - 6.65
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.50
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.40 - 7.10
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.00
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.90 - 7.60
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra lb. .13 - —
7-lb. bots., cs., extra lb. .15 - —
dealers, cbys., extra lb. .11½- —
7-lb. bots., cs., extra lb. .13½- —

Oleic (see Oil, red).

Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).

Orthocresotinic, dms. c.l., works lb. .67 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .69 - —

Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
10,000 lbs., works lb. .14¾- .15
smaller lots, works lb. .15¼- .15¾

Palm oil, white, dist., dms lb. .21¼ - .21¾

Para-aminobenzoic, purified, dms., works lb. 4.00 Nom.
technical, dms., works lb. 1.70 - —

Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen).

Paranitrobenzoic, cns. lb. .80 - —

Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works lb. .92 - .95

Peanut oil, s.d., dms. lb. .16¼- Nom.

Perchloric, 60%, cbys., works lb. .58 - .62
70-72%, cbys., works lb. .61 - .66

Phenylacetic, bots lb. 1.51 1.75

Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).

Phenylglycollic (see Acid, mandelic).

Phosphoric, food grade, 50%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.00
cbys, c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld., 100 lbs. 6.00 - 7.50
75%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l. lb. .11½- .13
cbys, c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. 100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.00
tanks, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l lb. 10½- —
dilute, 10%, cbys., djns lb. .07 - .07½
For shipments in cbys., add handling charges.

Picramic, bgs. lb. .65 - .70

Picric, tech., bbls lb. .30 - .31
USP, bbls lb. .35 - .36

Abbreviations
Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	neut.	neutral
ammo.	ammonia	djns.	demijohns	NF	National Formulary
amorph.	amorphous	dlvd.	delivered	nom.	nominal
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	No.	number
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dom.	domestic	ord.	ordinary
artif.	artificial	E.	east	oz.	ounce
ASTM.	American Society for Testing Materials	e.p. equald.	end point equalized	Pac.	Pacific
		F.	fahrenheit	pf.	proof
Be.	Baume	ferment.	fermentation	phos.	phosphate
bgs.	bags	ffa.	free fatty acid	photo.	photographic
bbls.	barrels	ffe.	free from chlorine	pkgs.	packages
bls.	bales	fib.	fiber	powd.	powdered
bots.	bottles	f.o.b.	free on board	precip.	precipitated
b.p.	boiling point	F.P.A.	free of prussic acid	prod.	producer
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	frt.	freight	pt.	point
b.r.	boiling range	fus.	fused	pulv.	pulverized
bxs.	boxes	gal.	gallon	purif.	purified
C	centigrade	gran.	granular	redist.	redistilled
cbys.	carboys	grd.	ground	refd.	refined
CD	completely denatured	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	refy.	refinery
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	reg.	regular
cks.	casks	kgs.	kegs	resub.	resublimed
c.l.	car lots	lacq.	lacquer	ret.	returnable
cns.	cans	lb.	pound	SD	specially denatured
col.	color	l.c.l.	less than car lots	s.d	single distilled
com'l	commercial	liq.	liquid	S. E.	southeast
conc.	concentrated	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	secs.	seconds
CP	chemically pure	min.	minimum	s.g.	specific gravity
cps.	centipoises	m.p.	melting point	ship't	shipment
cryst.	crystal	N.	nitrogen	solut.	solution
cs.	cases	nat.	natural	s.u.	standard unit
ctns.	cartons			synth.	synthetic
cyls.	cylinders			tech.	technical
dbl.	double			USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
denat.	denatured			vis.	viscosity
dest.-dist.	destructive-distilled			VM&P	varnish makers & painters
dextro.	dextrorotatory			W	west
dist.	distilled			w.w.	water white
				whse.	warehouse

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown, gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Acid, Propionic—Aluminum Hydrate

Acid, propionic, nat., dms., works, lb. .18 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
synth., pure, dms., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls lb. No prices.
NF, cryst., dms lb. 2.95 - 3.10
resub., dms lb. 3.45 3.60
Pyroligneous, bbls., incl. l.c.l., ex whse gal. .43 - —
Ricinoleate (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S, bbls., works lb. 2.75 - 2.79
Salicylic, tech., bbls., c.l. lb. .31 - —
smaller lots lb. .33 - —
USP, bbls., cryst. lb. .40 - —
smaller lots lb. .50 - —
powder, bbls lb. .45 - —
smaller lots lb. .55 - —
Sebacic, tech., dms., c.l., works, lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .59 - .61
Soybean oil, s.d., c.l. works lb. .16½ - .17¼
Stearic, double pressed, bgs lb. .24½ - .25¼
single pressed, bgs lb. .24 - .25
triple pressed, bgs lb. .27¼ - .28½
Succinic, bbls lb. .87 .90
Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works lb. 1.60 1.63
tech., dms., works lb. 17 —
Sulphuric, 60 Be, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.40 —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.80 2.50
tanks, E. works ton.13.75 - —
66 Be, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.65 —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.05 2.75
tanks, E. works ton.17.00 - —
98%, tanks, E. works ton.13.00 - —
CP, NF., cbys., extra lb. .06½ - —
9-lb. bots., cs., extra lb. .06½ - —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E works. ton.18.00 - —
Acid, tallow, dist., dms lb. .16¼ - .17¼
Tannic, tech., 60-62%, dms lb. .68 - .69
70-72%, dms. lb. .80 - .85
75-76%, dms. lb. .86 - .90
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.45 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.47 - 1.55
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.35 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.39 1.50
Tartaric, USP, dom., bbls., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .37½ - —
smaller lots lb. .38 - —
100-lb. qms lb. .39 - —
small, dms lb. .41 - .43
imported, kgs. lb. .27 - .27½
Thioglycolic, refined, bbls., cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.95 - 2.00
tech., bbls., cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.40 - —
Toluic, bbls. lb. .65 - —
Trichloroacetic, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Toluenesulphonic, dms., works lb. .20 - —
Tungstic, tech., 100 lb. pkgs. lb. 2.75 - Nom.
Aconite leaves, bls. lb. .55 .60
Root, bbls. lb. .70 - .75
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots oz.72.25 - 72.50
cryst., potent, bots oz.85.00 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .33½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34 - .45
tanks, works lb. .32½ - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin)
Adonis vernalis herb, bls lb. .35 - .40
Agar lb. 3.25 - 4.10
Agaric, white, bls lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Agrimony herb, bls lb. .35 - .40
Albumen (eggs), edible, flake, bbls lb. 2.65 - 2.75
powd., bbls. lb. 2.70 - 2.80
tech., cryst., bbls. lb. 1.48 - 1.60
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble)
light, dms., l.c.l. lb. .70 - .75
Egg (see Albumen).
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .26½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .25 - —
Amyl, ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .19 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .17 - —
(see also Fusel oil, refd.)
refined fermentation, 126-132° C. dms., dlvd lb. .36 - —
128-132°C, dms., dlvd. lb. .42 - —
Benzyl, cns. lb. .72 - .80
dms. lb. .68 - .68
Butyl, normal, ferment. III., Ind. prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .17½ - —
tankwagon, frt. alld. E lb. .18 - —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .19 - .19½
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20 - .20½
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .17½ - .18
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .17½ - —
Normal synthetic butyl alcohol prices in West .01c. per lb. higher
secondary, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .12½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .10½ - —
tertiary, dms., c.l. lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., dms. lb. .14 - —
tanks lb. .12 - —
Capryl, dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .27 - —
tanks, works lb. .24½ - —

Let CALCO supply you SULFA DRUGS

CALCO, in its great plants at Bound Brook, N. J., produces a wider range of SULFA DRUGS than any other manufacturer in the world. In these giant-capacity plants, rigid inspection from laboratories through to finished big-scale production assures a uniform high excellence of quality and an assured source of supply. This is why you will find it advantageous to look to CALCO for these sulfonamides:

SULFADIAZINE U.S.P.
"King of the Sulfonamides"
Powder . . . or . . . Micro Crystal

Sodium Sulfadiazine U.S.P.
Sulfamerazine
Sodium Sulfamerazine
Sulfanilamide U.S.P. (powder, crystal, micro crystal)
Sulfathiazole U.S.P. (powder, crystal, micro crystal)
Sodium Sulfathiazole U.S.P.
Sulfapyridine U.S.P.
Sodium Sulfapyridine

Detailed technical bulletins are available on all these products and CALCO'S Technical Application Department will welcome the opportunity to assist you in the development of special formulae.

Represented in Canada by Calco Chemical Division
North American Cyanamid, Limited
P. O. Box 10, St. Lambert, Montreal 23, P. Q.
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Calco

CALCO's Bulk Pharmaceuticals*

Sulfadiazine U.S.P. (powder and micro crystal . . . the Sulfa drug of choice)
Sodium Sulfadiazine U.S.P.
Sulfamerazine U.S.P. (powder and micro crystal)
Sodium Sulfamerazine U.S.P.
Sulfanilamide U.S.P. (powder, crystal and micro crystal)
Sulfathiazole U.S.P. (powder, crystal and micro crystal)
Sodium Sulfathiazole U.S.P.
Sulfapyridine N.F.
Sodium Sulfapyridine
Sulfabenzamide
Sodium Sulfabenzamide
Aminoacetic Acid N.F.
Calcium Pantothenate (Dextro)
Choline Chloride
Choline Dihydrogen Citrate
Cinchophen N.F. (and Sodium Salt)
Dicumarol
Folic Acid
Neocinchophen U.S.P.
Mandelic Acid N.F.
Calcium Mandelate U.S.P.
Menadione U.S.P.
Methylene Blue U.S.P. (powder and crystal)
Nicotinic Acid U.S.P.
Nicotinamide U.S.P.
Nicotinamide HCl.
Pyridoxine HCl.
Saligenin
Propylthiouracil
Phenothiazine N.F. (Regular and Drench grades for Veterinary use)
Certified Colors for Pharmaceutical and Cosmetic Use

*In keeping with long-established policy, the above products are offered to ethical Pharmaceutical and Veterinary Manufacturers only.

PHARMACEUTICAL DEPARTMENT • CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION

AMERICAN Cyanamid COMPANY

BOUND BROOK, N. J.

Alcohol, cetyl, dom., CP., fiber cns., 1,000 lbs. lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.55 - —
Cinnamic, bots. lb. 2.80 - 3.35
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, dms., dlvd. E. of Miss R gal. .69 - .79½
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R, gal. .73 - .83½
tanks, dlvd. E. of Mis. R, gal. .59½ - .69½
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., dlvd, dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .69 - .80
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .89
tanks, same basis gal. .59½ - .70
SD2B, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R gal. .68 - .80
l.c.l., same basis gal. .72 - .89
tanks, same basis gal. .58½ - .70
SD2BH, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .69½ - .78
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73½ - .87
tanks, same basis gal. .60 - .68
SD29, denatured with acetaldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .68½ - .80½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .72½ - .89½
tanks, same basis gal. .59 - .70½
When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those of SD21 plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.
Special solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .69½ - .80½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73½ - .89½
tanks, same basis gal. .60 - .70½
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½ - .14½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - .15¼
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - .13
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½ - —
Ethyl, 190 pf, tax paid dms., c.l., dlvd, E. Miss. R gal.17.77 - 17.90
l.c.l., same basis gal.17.81 - 17.99
tanks, same basis gal.17.67½ - 17.80
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd, E. Miss. R gal. .67 - .80
l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .89
tanks, same basis gal. .57½ - —
absolute, tax paid, dms., c.l., same basis gal.18.67 - 18.87
l.c.l., same basis gal.18.71 - 18.96
tanks, same basis gal.18.57½ - 18.82
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .28½ - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works lb. .30 - —
cns., c.l., works lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl, refined, fermentation).
Isobutyl, refd., dms., works lb. .13 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd gal. .56½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. gal. .58½ - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .41 - —
99%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd gal. .56½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .57½ - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .45 - —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots. lb. 2.90 - —
Phenylethyl, cns. lb. 1.50 - 1.70
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls lb. .65 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis lb. .60 - .68
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., works, lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½ - —
tanks, works lb. .10½ - —
Salsol (see Saligenin).
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .47 - —
dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .36 - —
Alcol, 95%, dms., works lb. .15 - .16
denaturing grade, dms. gal. 1.33 - 1.48
Alectris root, bgs. lb. 1.40 - 1.65
Algin, bbls., fib. dms lb. .76 - 1.00
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet root, bgs. lb. .45 - .50
Allspice, Jamaica (see Pimento).
Guatemalan, bgs., futures lb. .21½ - .22
Mexican, bgs. lb. .13½ - .14
Allyl bromide, cbys., 5,000 lbs., works lb. .99 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15 - —
Aloe, Cape, cs lb. .35 - .40
Curacao, kgs. lb. .35 - .36
Socotrine, kgs lb. .35 - .36
Aloin, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 3.75 - 4.05
Alpha-cellulose, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - .15
Alphanaphthol, bbls. lb. .63 - .70
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls. lb. .38 - .39½
Alphanaphthylthiourea, 93-98%, fib. dms., works, frt. alld lb. 4.00 - 4.40
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls lb. .54 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., works, frt. equald lb. .27½ - .30
Alphapinene, tanks, South, works gal. .47 - —
Alphaterpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .13 - —
Alphatocopherol, bots. kilo.750.00 - —
Acetate, bots. kilo.750.00 - —
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls lb. .30 - .35
Alum, ammonia, burnt, USP, bbls. lb. .16 - .18
grain, bbls., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
lump, bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
powd., bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.20 - —
Potash, grain, bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
lump, bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
Potash-chrome, bbls lb. .12½ - .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 4.25 5.00
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works lb. 03½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. 04½ - 06¼
crystalline (see Aluminum oxide).
Aluminum acetate, basic solution, 24°, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .11 - —
20°, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½ - —
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 07½ - 09¼
solution, 32°, cbys., c.l., works lb. .02½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .03¼ - —
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11 - .12
Formate, basic solution, cks., c.l. lb. 09½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald ton.50.00 - 54.00
l.c.l., works ton.72.00 - 76.00
light, bgs., dlvd lb. .17 - —

Warehouse Stocks

ACETANILID
ACETIC ACID, (Glacial)
AMYL ACETATE
ANILINE OIL
ASPIRIN USP, (Powder)
BENZOIC ACID ANHYDRIDE
BUTYL ACETATE
BUTYL ALCOHOL
CALCIUM LACTATE
CELLOSOLVE
CHLOROFORM USP
CHLOROFORM Tech
COUMARIN
DIMETHYLAMINE
GLUE, (Chipped)
HEXAMETHYLENETETRAMINE
LACTIC ACID
LANOLIN, (Anhydrous)
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE
MALEIC ANHYDRIDE
MONOETHANOLAMINE
MONOETHYLAMINE
MYRISTYL ALCOHOL
PARADICHLOROBENZENE
PARAPHENETIDIN
PERMANGANATE POTASH
SODIUM NITRATE
SODIUM SULPHIDE, (Flake)
SODIUM TRIPOLYPHOSPHATE
SORBITOL
SOYA BEANS
TETRACHLORETHANE

WILLIAM D. NEUBERG CO., INC.

Chemicals

GRAYBAR BUILDING • 420 LEXINGTON AVE. • NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

TELEPHONE ORegon 9-2550

CABLE—"WILNEUBERG"

Aluminum Hydroxide—Asbestos Fiber

Aluminum hydroxide, gel., tech., min. 15% Al (OH)$_3$, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more, f.o.b. ship't point lb. .03 - 03½
ton lots, same basis lb. 03¼ - 05½
smaller lots, same basis lb. 03¾ - 04
14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. 20¾ - —
contract, works lb. 19¾ - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. 17¾ - —
contract, works lb. 16¾ - —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works, lb. .78 - —
contract, works lb. .75 - —
powder, tech. (see Aluminum hydrate).
USP IX, bbls., dms lb. .15 - 17
Laurate, precip., bbls lb. .42 - —
Linolcate, solid, dms., frt. alld. lb. .48 - —
Metal, 98-99%, ingots, 10,000 lbs. lb. .17 - —
pigs, 10,000 lbs lb. .16 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 1.7%, frt. alld. lb. .24½ - .25
Oleate, dms., contract lb. .43¾ - —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
crystalline, flour, classified, 8-240 mesh, dms., frt. alld. lb. .14 - .15
kgs., ton, frt. alld lb. .12½ - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .13 - .15
280-400 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .32 - .33
kgs., frt. alld lb. .31 - —

Aluminum oxide, crystalline, flour, classified, 500 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .35 - .37
kgs., frt. alld lb. .34 - —
600 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .51 - .53
kgs., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
optical, floated, kgs., dlvd. lb. .36 - .86
unclassified, dms., frt. alld. lb. .16 - .17
kgs., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
high-purity, alpha or gamma, ultrafine, dms., works lb. 13.50 - —
jars, works lb. 15.00 -17.00
Aluminum oxide flour prices W. of Denver ¾c. per lb. higher.

Paste, lining, extra fine, dms lb. .58 - —
standard, dms lb. .39½ - —
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms lb. .96 - —
standard, dms lb. .64½ - —
rubber comp., dms lb. .48½ - —
unpolished, standard, dms lb. .44½ - —
varnish, standard, dms lb. .49 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Aluminium resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb. .24¾ - —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
monobasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
tribasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .43 - —
less than 1 ton lb. .44 - .45
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, equald 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate).
Ambergris, gray, tins oz. 8.50 -12.00
Aminoazotoluene, bbls lb. .85 - —
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works lb. .50 - .60
Aminomethylethanolamine, tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Aminophilline, bots, kgs lb. 9.00 - 9.50
Aminopyrine, bots., dms lb. 6.00 - 6.10
Ammonia, anhydrous, fertilizer, tanks, works ton.63.00 -70.00
pure, cyls., extra lb. .16 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works, ton 70.50 -72.50
Aqua (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.85 - 3.00
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.50
tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton.76.00 - —
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac)
Sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.40 - —
white, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —

Ammonium acetate, purified, dms lb. .39 - 40
reagent, jars lb. 61 - 63
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs., frt. alld lb. .80 -
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. 81 - 1.00
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works ton.320.00 -
ton lots, works ton.338.50 -
less ton lots, works ton.343.50 -
Bicarbonate, dms., works, c.l. lb. .064 - .0975
Bichromate, bbls., works lb. .26 - .30
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .18 - .18½
Bromide, gran., NF, bbls lb. .36 - .37
cms. lb. .37 - .40
powdered ammonia bromide 10c. per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms lb. .16½ - 17
powdered, 1c. per lb higher.
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, bbls., dms., kgs lb. .20 - .22
Citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. .75 - —
dms. lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride (see Bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua)
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.40 - —
Iodide, NF, jars lb. 3.90 - 3.96
Linoleate, plastic, 80%, dms., works lb. .40½ - —
kgs., works lb. 42¼ - —
25%c, dms., frt. alld. zone 1. lb. .21½ - —
tech., bbls., works lb. .37 - —
dms., works lb. .39 - —
Molybdate, CP, cryst., kgs lb. 1.26 - 1.30
fine cryst., bbls., kgs lb. .34 - .37
purified, dms lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian, 33.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point ton.79.50 - —
dom., bgs., western works. ton.56.50 -58.00
Nitrate-dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va. ton.42.50 - —
Oleate, dms. lb. .30¾ - —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25 - —
dms., 100 lbs., lots lb. .27 - —
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works ton.230.00 - —
ton lots, works ton.248.50 - —
less ton lots, works ton.253.50 - —
Ammonia pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, kgs lb. .25 - —
Persulphate, kgs lb. .25½ - 28¼
Phosphate, com'l, c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
dibasic, NF V, bbls., kgs lb. .37 - .39
tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs lb. 1.25 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .11½ - .12
Stearate, anhydrous, dms lb. .34 - —
paste, dms lb. .06½ - —
Sulphamate, bbls., dms., works lb. .18 - .20
Sulphate, bulk, producing ovens ton.45.00 - —
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45% basis, 100%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .10½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15½ - —
tanks, dlvd. or frt. alld lb. .09 - —
Sulphocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - .19
Thioglycolate, highly purified, 100% basis, bbls lb. 7.10 - 8.25
Amphetamine hydrochloride, bots lb.45.00 -50.00
Phosphate, bots lb.45.00 -50.00
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - 28½
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .28 - .29¼
tanks, dlvd. lb. .25½ - .27
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .23 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms lb. .90 - 1.00
Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .08 - —
tanks, works lb. .06 - —
Ether (see Ether, amyl).
Mercaptan, dms., works lb. 1.10 - —
Nitrite, USP, bots lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns lb. .77 - 1.00
Anethol, com'l, dms., works lb. .50 - —
NF, dms lb. .60 - 1.10
Angelica root, dom., bls. lb. .90 - 1.00
imported, bls. lb. .93 - 1.00
Angostura bark, bls. lb. .45 - .50
Anilin oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .17 - —
tanks, works, rt. alld lb. .15 - —
Salt, dms., works lb. .26 - —
Anise, Argentine, bgs lb. No stocks.
Chinese, star lb. .18½ - .19
Cyprus, bgs lb. .20 - .20½
Mexican, bgs lb. .19 - .19¼
Syrian, bgs., futures lb. .18¼ - .18¾
Anisic aldehyde, bots., cns lb. 2.20 - 2.35
dms. lb. 2.22 - 2.75
Annatto paste, bxs lb. .24 - .27
Seed, bgs lb. .19 - .20
Anthracene, 30-35%, bbls., works lb. .60 - .86
90%, bbls., works lb. .81 - 1.00
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls lb. .80 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys lb. .17 - —
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .35½ - —
Needle, cs lb. No stocks.
Antimony oxide, ceramic grade, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
paint grade, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .35¾ - .36
l.c.l., works lb. .36¾ - .37
Salt, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. No stocks.
Sulphide, 62-64%, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic).
Antipyrine, bbls lb. 2.35 - 2.45
Apomorphine, bots oz.23.20 -23.70
Archil extract, bbls lb. No stocks.
Areca nuts, powd., bbls lb. .22 - .25
Arecoline hydrobromide, bots oz. 6.10 - 7.10
Argols, min. 70%, bgs., shipment ports, per 100 kilos (100% purity) 18.00 -18.50
Arnica, flowers, bls lb. .50 - .90
root, bls lb. 1.45 - —
Arrowroot, powd., bgs., bbls lb. .18 - .20
Arsenic, metal, lump, bbls., prompt shipt lb. .75 - .90
Sulphide, yellow, bbls lb. No stocks.
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).
White, powd., bbls., c.l. lb. .06¾ - —
l.c.l. lb. .08½ - .09
Asafetida, es lb. .35 - .36
powd., bbls., dms lb. .50 - .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.).
Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canadian mines ton.76.50 - —
5R, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), same basis ton.69.50 - —
6D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis ton.51.00 - —
7D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis ton.46.50 - —
7F, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis ton.44.00 - —
7K, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis ton.31.00 - —

ALCAN

HEAVY Industrial Chemicals

HYDRATED LIME — A fine white, fluffy material, widely used in bleaching powder, causticizing reactions, acid neutralizing and pH control.

ALUMINUM FLUORIDE — Fluxing agent for non-ferrous metals and a constituent of ceramic mixes—supplied in briquette form.

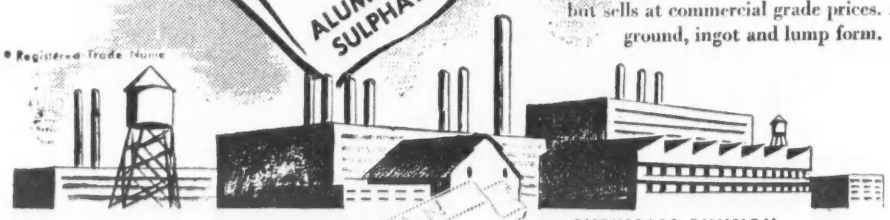
MICRONIZED* PRODUCTS — Reduced by 'jet-pulverizing' to ultra-fine particle size. Most "Alcan" chemicals can be supplied in this form and exhibit unusual properties.

MAGNESIA "90" — A 90% magnesia product suitable for refractory, chemical and metallurgical use—available in granular and ground form.

ARTIFICIAL CRYOLITE — Used for aluminum reduction, for fluxing of non-ferrous metals and as an ingredient of ceramic mixes. Supplied in briquette and powder form.

ALUMINUM SULPHATE — A 'double-feature' product—it replaces iron-free alum for most purposes because of its low iron content, but sells at commercial grade prices. Available in ground, ingot and lump form.

* Registered Trade Name

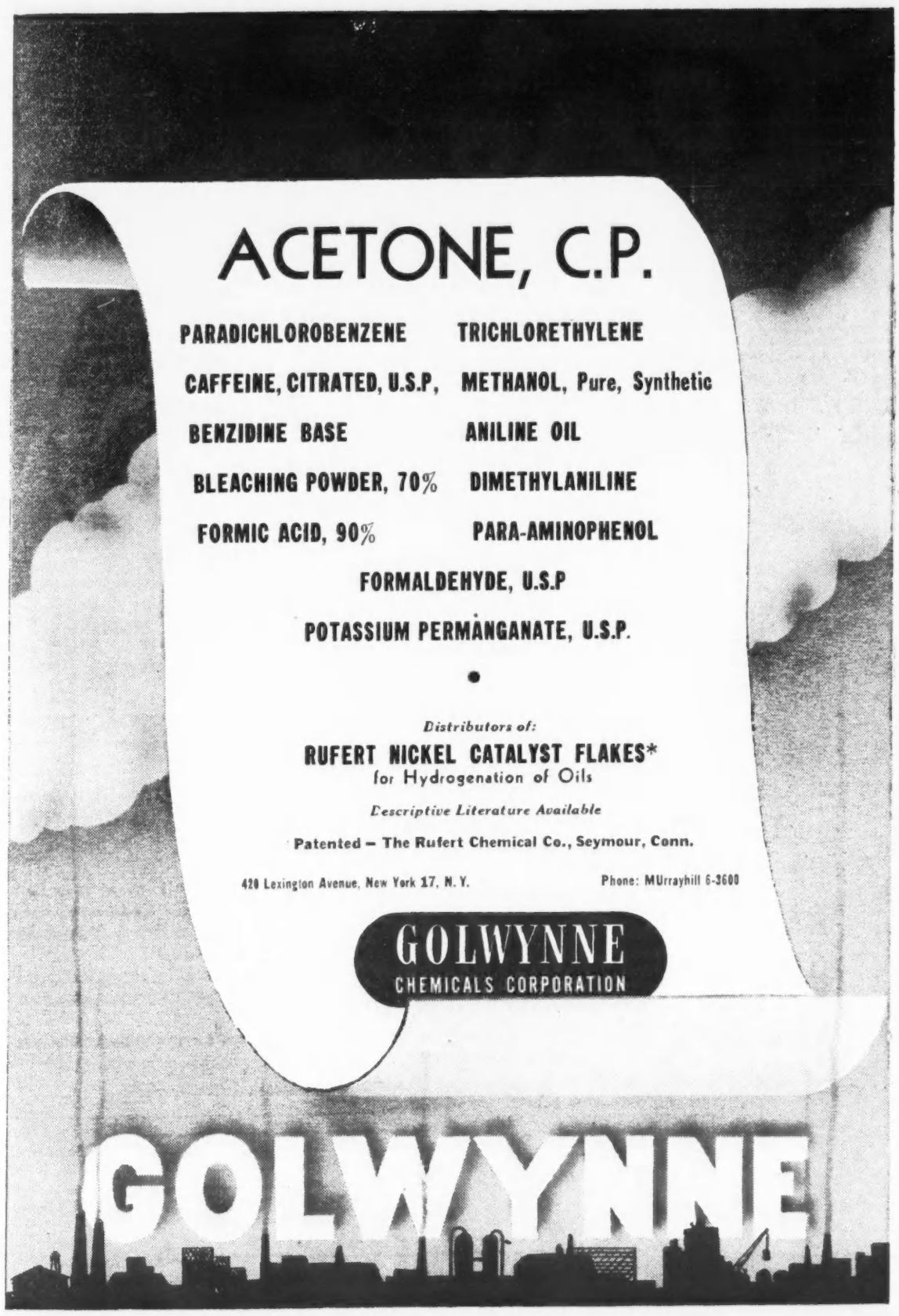


CHEMICALS DIVISION
ALUMINUM COMPANY OF CANADA, LTD.
1700 SUN LIFE BLDG., MONTREAL
EXPORT DISTRIBUTORS:
L'ALUMINIUM COMMERCIAL, S.A. — ZURICH
ALUMINUM UNION LTD. — LONDON STOCKHOLM MADRID MONTREAL SHANGHAI SYDNEY CALCUTTA
ALUMINUM IMPORT CORP. — NEW YORK BUENOS AIRES SAO PAULO

Asbestos fiber, 7M, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis ton.27.50 - —
7R, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis ton.26.50 - —
7RF, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.27.00 - —
7T, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.25.50 - —
7TF, bgs., c.l., same basis ton 27.00 - —
Asphaltum, cut-back, tanks, tank wagon, refinery gal. .09½- —
Emulsion, tanks, tank wagon, refinery gal. .09½- .10
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects 270°-295° F. fusing pt., bgs., f.o.b. Colo. mines ton.36.50 - —
seconds, 300°-330° F. fusing point, not uniform, bgs., Colo. mines ton.29.00 - —
jet, bgs., ton lots, gross weight, Colo. mines ton.29.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. 06½- —
process form, bgs., works lb. 05¾- .12
Steam-rfd., less than 80 penetration., tanks, tankwagon, refinery ton.23.00 - —
80-300 penetration, tanks, tank-wagon, refinery ton.22.00 - —
Atropine, bots. oz.13.50 -15.00
Sulphate, bots. oz.10.35 -12.00

B

Balm of Gilead, buds, bgs. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Barbasco root (see Cube root).
Barberry root bark, bgs. lb. .78 - .80
Barbital, dms. lb. 4.50 - —
Sodium, dms. lb. 4.75 - —
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., 10 tons and up, works ton.72.50 -80.00
smaller lots, works ton.82.50 -90.00
Chlorate, kgs., works lb. 25½- .31
Chloride, NF, cryst., dms lb. .11 - .13
tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. ton.90.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.100.00 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. 31½- .32
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12 - —
Fluoride, bbls. lb. .14 - —
Hydrate, crystals, bgs. lb. .09 - .09½
Hydroxide, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .19 - —
Iodide, bots. lb. 5.12 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. 11½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - —
Oxide, grd., dms., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .11½- —
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Silicofluoride, bbls. lb. .17 - .19
Stearate, etns., 1-ton up lb. .42 - —
smaller lots lb. .43 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls. lb. .11 - .13
Sulphide, dms., c.l., works ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.70.00 - —
Baryte ore, approx. 94% BaSO4, bulk, mines ton. 9.40 -12.50
Barytes, water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis ton.35.05 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton.36.85 - —
ex whse., N. Y. ton.49.65 - —
Southern off-color, bgs., mines ton.19.00 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines ton.20.00 - —
Barberry bark, bgs. lb. .12 - .13
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna leaf, bls. lb. 1.20 - 1.30
Root, bls. lb. .55 - .60
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton. 8.50 -10.00
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works ton.11.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms. lb. .68 - .90
tech., cbys., dms. lb. .45 - .55
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, tech., 11% gamma bgs., dms., c.l., works lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .32½- —
dust, dry, 50%, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 - —
wet, 50%, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23 - —
Benzidin base, bbls lb. .94 - —
Benzocaine, cns. lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Benzol (benzene), pure, nitration, tanks, works, Bethlehem, Pa., Dangerfield, Tex., Lackawanna, N. Y., Philadelphia, Pa., Sparrows Point, Md., St. Louis, Mo., Syracuse, N. Y., Wyandotte, Mich gal. .21 —
Birmingham, Ala., Chicago district, Cleveland district, Johnstown, Pa., Minequa, Colo., Pittsburgh district, Terre Haute, Ind., Woodward, Ala., Youngstown, Ohio. gal. .20 - —
Benzophenone, dms. lb. 1.30 - 1.70
Benzoyl chloride, c.l., cbys lb. .20 - .28
l.c.l., works lb. .22½- —
Peroxide, pure, fib. etns., works lb. .90 - 1.03
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., dms. lb. .60 - 1.00
dms. lb. 60 - .70
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, f.f.c., cns., dms. lb. 1.00 - 1.40
Chloride, tech., cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19 - .21½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - .22½
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 3.65 - 4.00
Formate, cns. lb. 1.95 - 3.50
Promionate, bots. lb. 1.65 - 2.30
Salicylate, bots. lb. 1.30 - 2.25
Benzylidinacetone, bots. lb. 1.35 - 2.70
Benzylisoeugenol, bots. lb. 9.50 - —
Berberine bisulphate, cns. lb. No stocks
Hydrochloride, bots. lb. No stocks
Sulphate, cns. lb. No stocks
Berberis root, bls. lb. .30 - .35
Betagammapicoline, dms., c.l., works. lb. .21 - .23½
l.c.l., works lb. .21½- .24
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works lb. .75 - —
tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works lb. 1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms. lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works lb. .62 - .70
Betaphenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000 lb. lots lb. 1.45 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.60 - —
Betapicolin, 90°-95°, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.35 - —
98%, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.85 - —
Beth root, bls. lb. .45 - .50
Biotin, cryst. gram.12.50 - —
Bismuth chloride, jars lb. 3.95 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, jars lb. 3.27 - —
Hydroxide, dms lb. 4.18 - —
Metal, bxs., ton lots lb. 2.00 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms lb. 1.85 - —
Oxychloride, dms lb. 3.97 - —
Oxide, anhydrous, dms lb. 4.60 - —
Phenolsulphonate, fib. dms lb. 4.70 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms lb. 2.80 - —
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms lb. 2.75 - —
Subiodide, fib. dms. lb. 4.90 - —
Subnitrate, USP, dms lb. 2.30 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms lb. 3.20 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., dms lb. 3.80 - —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
cs., l.c.l., shipt. point lb. .17 - .19
Bone, bgs., bbls., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14⅜- .22¾
Carload price ½c. per lb. less. Deliveries to the Pacific Coast, ex dock or whse., 1½c. per lb. higher.
Carbon, channel, beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. 07 - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. 07.2- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .11¼- .117
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0832- —
bgs., etns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .13¾- —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05½- —
etns., l.c.l., whse lb. .09½- —
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .05 - —
etns., l.c.l., whse lb. 09 - —
semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03½- —
etns., l.c.l., whse lb. .07½- —
very fine, bgs., c.l., works lb. 07.2- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .1125- .1170
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, synthetic, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .11 - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07 - .30
Mineral, bgs., works lb. .0160- 0675
Black ash (see Barium sulphide).
Blackberry root, bls. lb. .12 - .13
bark of root, bls. lb. .32 - .35
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw, root bark, bls. lb. .80 - .82
Tree bark, bls lb. .28 - .30
Black indian hemp root, bls. lb. .50 - .52
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works ton.77.50 - —
l.c.l., works ton.85.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works, ton.80.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.90.00 - —
N. Y. whse. ton.108.00 - 120.00
bbls., c.l., works ton.90.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.95.00 - —
N. Y. whse. ton.113.00 - —
pulp, 66⅔%, bbls., c.l., works, ton.67.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton.73.00 - —
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs., unit-ton. 8.75 - 9.00
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon, bulk, Chicago, unit-ton. 9.00 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l. lb. .17 - .19
l.c.l. lb. .18 - .23
Bloodroot, bls. lb. .60 - .65
Blue, alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 1.90 - —
Toner, bbls., litho flushed, same basis lb. 1.10 - —
Celestial, bbls., same basis lb. .15 - .16
Chinese, bbls., same basis lb. .45 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 - —
imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Blue, copper-phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.75 - 3.85
80%, bbls., same basis lb. 3.00 - 3.40
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian, and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, bbls., same basis lb. 4.20 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis lb. .45 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis lb. .60 - .79
Permanent toner, green shade, molybdic, bbls., same basis lb. 3.75 - —
Tungstic lb. 4.00 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb. .51 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis lb. .45 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis lb. .45 - —
Soda CP, bronze, bbls., same basis lb. .39 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .25 - .29
jobbing type, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .14 - .15
regular types, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - .29
Victoria toner, molybdic, bbls lb. 3.75 - —
Tungstic, bbls lb. 3.75 - —
Violet toner, molybdic, bbls., same basis lb. 1.24 - —
Tungstic, kgs., same basis lb. 2.60 - 2.70
Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago.



Blue Dyes—Canada Balsam

Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blueflag, root, bls. ..... lb. .55 - .60
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Boldo leaves, bls. ..... lb. .08 - .09
Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago ..... ton.75.00 - —
junk, bulk, same basis ..... ton.50.00 -52.00
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works ton.65.00 - —
Chicago, works ..... ton.60.00 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E. work, ton.65.00 - —
Chicago, works ..... ton.65.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works, ton.60.00 - —
Chicago, works ..... ton.60.00 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D), precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip).
Boneset leaves, bls. ..... lb. .15 .16
Borage flowers, bls. ..... lb .45 .50
Borax, tech., 99½%, cryst., paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. split ton.74.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.97.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton.102.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works, frt. split ton.94.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.117 50 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton.122.50 - —
Borax, tech., 99½%, fine, gran., bulk, works ton.44.50 -47.50
paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. split ton.48.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.71.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.76.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works, frt. split ton.68.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.91.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.96.50 - —
powdered, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. split ton.53.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.76.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.81.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works, frt. split ton.73.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.96.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.101.50 - —
Borax packed in kgs. is $40 per ton higher than borax packed in paper bags. USP, $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. point lb. .15 - .21
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16 - .23
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate).
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified, cr., c.l., frt. alld, E. of Rockies .. lb. .21 - —
1,000 lbs., same basis ..... lb. .23 - —
single pkgs., same basis .. lb. .28 - —
dms., lead-lined, c.l., dlvd .. lb. .19 - —
Bromoform, USP, bots. ..... lb. 1.50 - 1.70
cbys. ..... lb. 1.42 - —
Bromstyrol, bots. ..... lb. 4.35 6.25
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
Gold, litho., cans, dms., works. lb. .50 .60
moulding, cans, dms., works. lb. .80 1.00
printing ink, cans, dms., works lb. .95 - 1.10
radiator, cans, dms., works. lb. .60 - .65
Broomtop, bls. ..... lb. .25 .26
Brown, iron, synth., bgs., l.c.l., works .. lb. .12½ - —
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works .. lb. .03 - .03¼
Sap, crystals, works ..... lb. .12 - —
powdered ..... lb. .13 —
Sienna, burnt, paper bags., c.l., works .. lb. .03¾ - .14¾
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .04 - .15
raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - .12½
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .04¼ - .12¾
Umber, burnt, American, c.l., bbls., works lb. .04¾ - .05¾
l.c.l., bgs., works .. lb. 05 06¾
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N.Y. lb. 05¾ - .07¾
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06 - 08
raw, American, bgs., same basis lb. .03¾ - 06
Turkey type, bgs., same basis lb. 06 .06¼
Vandyke, bbls., works ..... lb. .09¼ - .12
Brucine, ens., 100 ozs ..... oz. .40 - .50
Sulphate, ens., 100 ozs ..... oz. .30 .40
Bryonia root, bls ..... lb. .25 .36
Buchu leaves, bls. ..... lb. .85 - .90
Buckthorn bark, bls ..... lb. .23 .24
cut and sifted, bls ..... lb. .26 .28
Berries, bgs ..... lb. .85 - 1.00
Burdock, root, bls. ..... lb. .23 - .25
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .06 —
Butyl acetate, normal, ferment, tk., ind., prod., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .17½ - —
tankwagons, same basis lb. .18 - —
other production, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .19½
l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .20 - .20½
tanks, same basis .... lb. .17½ - .18
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .17½ - —
secondary dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13 - —
Normal butyl acetate W of Miss., ½c. per lb. higher
Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl)
Aluehyde, dms., c.l., works .. lb. .20½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .21½ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .19½ - —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Isobutyl methacrylate, P-5, 50-50, ens., works lb. 60 - —
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .43½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .44½ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. 44 - —
Laurate, dms., works ..... lb. .42 - —
Methacrylate, M-4, dms., works lb. 60 - —
ens., works ..... lb. .63 .67
P-4, ens., works ..... lb. 65 - —
Myristate, dms., works ..... lb. No prices.
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52 —
Phenylacetate, dms ..... lb. 2.00 2.25
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Propionate, dms., dlvd ..... lb. No stocks
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. No stocks
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .43½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .44½ - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate)

C

Cadmium bromide, jars ..... lb. 2.04 - 2.05
Iodide, jars ..... lb. 3.09 - 3.10
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal, ingots or sticks, es., dlvd lb 1.90 - —
patent shapes, es., dlvd lb 2.00 - —
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphide (see Yellow).
Caffeine, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 4.75 - 8.00
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 5.00 - —
Citrated, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 3.00 - —
Hydrobromide, bots. ..... lb. 6.50 - —
Calabar beans, bgs., futures .... lb. .65 - .66
Calamus root, dom., bgs. ..... lb. .28 - .30
imported, bleached, bls ..... lb. .70 - .88
peeled, bls ..... lb. .39 - .51
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit=1,000,000 USP units), works gram. 4.00 - —
1,000 to 10,000 s.u., works gram. 4.40 - —
less than 1,000 s.u., works gram. 4.80 - —
In edible oil, dms., 10,000 or more unit. .10 - —
1,000 to 10,000 s.u., works unit. .11 - —
less than 1,000 s.u., works unit. .12 - —
Calcium acetate bgs., dlvd ..100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld lb. .10½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .11½ - —
Bromide, NF, jars ..... lb. .75 - .85
Carbide, dms., c.l., works ..... ton.107.00 -140.00
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars. lb. .28 - .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.22.00 —
l.c.l., same basis ..... ton.37.00 -67.00
liquor, works, basis 40%, tank-cars ton. 9.00 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., works, same basis ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis ton.30.00 -50.00
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald ..... lb. .29½ - .30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. .30 - .50
Gluconate, AA, bbls. ..... lb. .65 - .72
ens. ..... lb. .83 - .90
USP, bbls. ..... lb. .58 - .65
ens. ..... lb. .76 - .83
Hydride, dms., works ..... lb. .90 - —
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms lb. 1.65 1.80
Hypochlorite, 100-lb. dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies dm.24.00 -28.50
cans, cased (45 lbs.) same basis cs.19.75 -21.50
Hypophosphite, 50-lb. lots, dms lb. .80 - .83
Iodide, jars ..... lb. 4.12 - —
Lactate, USP, dms ..... lb. .37 - .44
Laurate, bbls ..... lb. .43 - .44
Mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 1.85 - 2.10
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca, dms., frt. alld lb. .23¾ - .24¼
Pantothenate, dextro, jars gram .07½ - —
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 7.10 - 7.45
feeding grade, bgs., works .. ton.105.00-125.00
food grade, bbls., 10 or over, works lb. .07 - .07¾
less than 10, works ..... lb. .08 - .10
monobasic, bgs., 100-lb. lots, works, frt. equald lb. .05½ - —
less, same basis ..... lb. .06¼ - —
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 6.95 - 7.30
Phytate, bgs., works ..... lb. .22 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. works lb. .24 - —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .05½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06 - —
Stearate, precip., cns., c.l., works. lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .40 - .41
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide, 76%, bgs., c.l., works ton.45.00 - —
70%, bgs., c.l., works ..... ton.50.00 - —
luminous tins, works ..... lb. 1.25 - —
Sulphocarbolate, bbls., dms ... lb. .59 - .60
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works .. lb. 1.06 - 1.50
fine particle size, works .... lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Calendula flowers, bls ..... lb. .50 - .85
Calomel, USP, cryst., dms ..... lb. 1.82 - 1.83
fine powd., dms ..... lb. 1.97 - 1.98
Camphor, monobromated, dms., kgs. lb 3.10 - 3.20
Camphor, natural ..... lb No stocks.
synth., tech., bbls., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .42 - —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.) ..... lb. .44½ - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .45 - .45
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .66 - —
1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .67 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .68 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .83 - —
1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .84 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .85 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).

The New Look in Coatings

the secret behind High-Gloss, Non-Hazing Finishes is—

the New Aroplaz 1248-M

For years, you've been asking for a pure phthalic alkyd resin that would provide finishes with brilliant gloss and gloss-retention . . . that would always give you a glistening mirror-like surface . . . that would *not* haze—particularly in the presence of zinc oxide.

Here it is at last. It's the *new* Aroplaz 1248-M—the result of years of testing and development. Use it with complete confidence for your architectural paints and enamels.

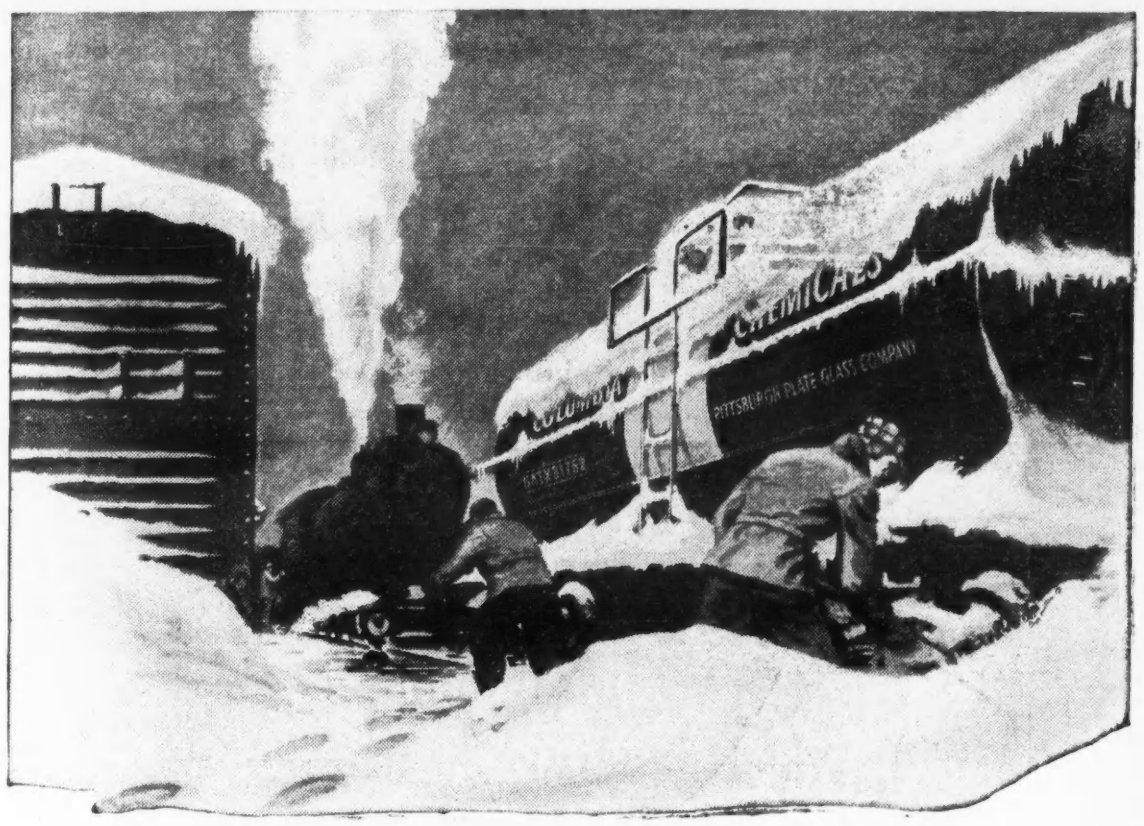
Complete data and samples are yours for the asking. Why not write for them today?

SPECIFICATIONS AROPLAZ 1248-M

Non-Volatile:	69-71%
Solvent:	Mineral Spirits
Viscosity (G-H):	Z-Z₂ (22.7-36.2 poises)
Color (Gardner Stds-1933):	7-9
Acid Value of Non-Volatile:	8-12
Wt. per gal. @ 25° C. (Solution):	8.05-8.15 lbs.

U.S.I. USTRIAL CHEMICALS, INC.
60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.
Branches in all principal cities

Cantharides, Chinese, cs	lb.	1.25	1.30
powd., bxs	lb.	1.40	1.50
Russian, bgs.	lb.	5.00	5.25
powd., bxs.	lb.	5.75	6.00
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).			
Oleoresin, NF VIII, cns	lb.	6.50	6.75
Caramel coloring, bbls	gal.	1.25	—
Caraway seed, Danish, bgs., afloat.	lb.	.19	.19½
Dutch, bgs	lb.	.19½	.20
Carbazole, 97%, dms., ton lots, works	lb.	1.55	Nom.
Carbinol butyl, normal, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.42	—
secondary, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.70	—
Methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	E lb.	.14½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13	—
Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. to competitive points	lb.	.05¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.06¼	—
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.07½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08¼	—
Dioxide, cyls	lb.	.06	.08
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works	lb.	.08½	.11
tech., dms., E. of Rockies, c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.07½	—
W. of Rockies, c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.08	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.09	—
USP, cbys	lb.	.17	.19
Cardamom fruit, bleached, bold, cs.,	lb.	2.15	2.20
medium, cs.	lb.	1.80	1.85
decorticated, Guatemalan, cs	lb.	1.78	1.80
Indian, cs, futures	lb.	1.82	1.85
green, Alleppey, bgs., futures	lb.	1.58	1.60
Seed (See Cardamom fruit, decorticated).			
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100 lbs. or more	lb.	5.50	—
smaller lots	lb.	5.65	6.15
Carotene, crystals, research grade, ampuls, pure alpha or beta, 10 mg		5.00	—
90% beta-10% alpha, ampuls 100 mg.		2.00	—
bulk grain quantities	gm.	5.00	—
technical, 1,350,000 A units per gram	gm.	.67½	—
tins, works	gm.	.62	—
dry powder, 3,330 A units per gram	lb.	70	—
emulsion (in milk), 500,000 A units per 16-oz. cn	cn.	85	—
in vegetable oil, 250,000 A units per gram	lb.	37.80	—
50,000 A units per gram	lb.	7.87	—
26,000 A units per gram, tins, works	milli. units.	.32	—
dms., works	milli. units.	.30	—
3,330 A units per gram	lb.	.35	—
microcrystalline, in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works	milli. units.	.50	—
Carvol, bots	lb.	9.50	16.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk	lb.	.38	.40
Case-hardening mixture, 30% gran., dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb	.09¼	—
Casein, dom., acid-precip., bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point	lb.	.30	—
rennet-precip., 10,000 lbs. or more, same basis	lb.	.34	Nom.
imported, acid-precip., ground, bgs., or more	lb.	.26½	.27
rennet-precip., unground, 100 or more	lb.	.36	Nom.
smaller lots	lb.	.37	Nom.
Cassia, bark, Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.45	.46
broken, bis	lb.	.34	Nom.
shortstick, bls	lb.	.26	Nom.
China, buds	lb.	.35½	.36
rolls, select, cs.	lb.	.10½	.11
broken, bls	lb.	.09	.10
Kwangsi, rolls, bls	lb.	.11½	.12
Saigon, broken, bls.	lb.	.27	.28
medium, bls	lb.	.35	.35½
thin, bls	lb.	.40	.41
Yunnan, bls	lb.	.18½	.19
Buds, China, bgs.	lb.	.34	.34½
Cassia fistula, bskts	lb.	.30	.35
Castor beans, bgs., Nov. ship't, Brazilian ports	long-ton.	115.00	Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor).			
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	27.50	—
Castoreum, nat., cns	lb.	12.00	45.00
synthetic, cns	lb.	22.00	—
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works.	lb.	2.00	—
resublimed, dms., works	lb.	4.00	—
Catnep, bls.	lb.	.55	.60
Celery seed, French, bgs.	lb.	.27	.28
Indian, bgs	lb.	.22	.22½
futures, bgs	lb.	.21½	.22
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).			
Cellulose acetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more	lb.	.36	—
granules, ctns., same basis	lb.	.42	—
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.47	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.49	.51
regular black, dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.35	.39
variegations, dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.54	.59
Butyrate, flake, 17% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works	lb.	.52	—
less than 500 lbs., works.	lb.	.53	—
17.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works	lb.	.49	—
less than 500 lbs., works,	lb.	.50	—
26.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works	lb.	.53	—
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.54	—
gran., 37% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works	lb.	.51	.57
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.52	.58
43% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works	lb.	.57	—
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.58	—
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, special black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.56	.61
regular black, dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.47	.51
variegations, dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.61	.66
Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more	lb.	.40	—
Cerium hydrate, dms., works	lb.	1.25	—
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works	lb.	.70	.72
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., under 100 lbs., works	lb.	2.25	—
kgs., 100-lb. lots, works	lb.	1.75	—
Chalk, precip., cosmetic, dentifrice, drugs, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.02⅞	.03½
l.c.l., ex whse	lb.	.04	—
paint, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	40.00	—
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	32.50	40.00
rubber makers, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	30.00	—
Chamomile, Hungarian, cs	lb.	.46	.50
Roman, bls.	lb.	1.25	1.50
Charcoal, hardwood, briquets, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	49.50	—
bgs., c.l., works	ton.	54.50	55.50
granular, bgs., incl., c.l., works.	ton.	50.50	—
lump, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	39.50	43.50
bgs., extra, returnable, c.l., works	ton.	42.50	45.50
screenings, bgs., works	ton.	33.50	—
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South	ton.	40.00	—
l.c.l., works,	ton.	50.00	60.00
lump, bgs., c.l., works, South	ton.	35.00	—
Willow, powd., bbls	lb.	.06	07
Chestnut extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.0465	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0495	—
tanks	lb.	.0390	—
powd., 65% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works	lb.	.1105	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1170	.1180
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75% 500 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	12.50	13.00
l.c.l., works	ton.	13.50	14.00
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	9.50	10.00
99% 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	10.00	12.00
l.c.l., works	ton.	11.00	16.00
wet-grd., silk-bolt, 99½%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works.	ton.	13.00	—
paper bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	15.00	—
imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila net	ton.	16.00	35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock	ton.	45.00	—
l.c.l., ex whse	ton.	50.00	55.00
Chloral, dms., works	lb.	.45	.50
Hydrate, jars	lb.	.90	.95
Chlordane, agricultural, dms., c.l., works	lb.	1.05	2.00
refined, dms., works	lb.	1.20	2.15
Chlorinated rubber, standard, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.42	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.43	—
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., works	lb.	.07	.12
l.c.l., stock points	lb.	.09	.19
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs.		2.40	—
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs.		2.70	—
2 cars, same basis	100 lbs.	3.30	—
1 car, same basis	100 lbs.	3.90	—
Chloroform, tech., dms	lb.	.20	.23
USP, dms.	lb.	.30	.33
Chloro(4)-2-Toluidine, bbls.	lb.	1.33	—
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots	lb.	1.35	—
cyls., 180-lbs., frt. alld	lb.	.85	—
100-lbs., same basis	lb.	.87	—
25-lbs., same basis	lb.	1.12	—
Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	8.50	—
5-lb. pkg.	lb.	9.00	—
1-lb. pkg.	lb.	9.50	—
Choline chloride, fib. dms., works	lb.	3.00	3.10
feed grade, fib. dms., works	lb.	2.20	—
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., works	lb.	3.00	3.10
Chromium acetate, powd., 72% Cr., bbls., works	lb.	No stocks	
solut., 7½%, bbls., cs.	lb.	.09¼	—
8½%, bbls., cs.	lb.	No stocks	
Cake, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	16.00	—
Chromium fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.24	.27
Green (see Green, chrome).			
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide).			
Oleate, bbls.	lb.	.34	—
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).			
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).			
Chrysarobin, bots.	lb.	7.11	—
Cinchona bark, N.F., red, quill, 20-inch, cs	lb.	1.26	Nom.
yellow, broken, bgs.	lb.	.35	.40
Cinchonidine, small cryst., cns., 100 ozs	oz.	.95	—
Cinchonine, large cryst., cns., 100 ozs	oz.	.69	—
small cryst., cns., 100 ozs	oz.	.65	—
Sulphate, N.F., cns., 100 ozs	oz.	.42	—
Cinchophen, N.F., heavy, dms., works	lb.	4.20	4.30
standard, dms., works	lb.	4.00	4.10
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).			
Aldehyde, cbys., cns., dms	lb.	.75	1.23
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls	lb.	.29	.30
Citral, bots., cns.	lb.	3.75	5.00
Citronellal, bots., dms.	lb.	2.75	7.75
Citronellol, bots., dms.	lb.	3.25	4.75
Clover tops, red, dom., bgs.	lb.	.60	.70
imported, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Cloves, Madagascar, bls.	lb.	.11½	.12
futures, bls	lb.	.12	.13
Zanzibar, bls	lb.	.18½	.19
Coaltar, coal-gas, water-gas, crude, resale, dms., c.l., works	gal.	.24½	—
l.c.l., works	gal.	.26	—
tanks, works	gal.	.14½	—
refd., bbls., c.l., works	gal.	.25½	—
l.c.l., works	gal.	.27	—
tanks, works	gal.	.15½	—



No Steaming Needed

—in spite of 21 days of rugged winter!

Columbia Caustic Soda Tank Car Unloaded Without Difficulty

On January 28, 1948, a Columbia Caustic Soda tank car left Barberton, Ohio, consigned to a Massachusetts plant. Heavy snow storms side-tracked the car near Buffalo. Transit time for this haul, ordinarily three to four days, stretched out to twenty-one days.

In spite of the long exposure to sub-zero weather, the temperature of the caustic liquor, loaded at 150°F., dropped only to 95°F. None of the liquor had solidified and the car was unloaded easily and completely, without steaming.

Delays of this duration are rare. The incident therefore provides unusual evidence of the highly efficient design and construction of these cars—particularly in respect to insulation—and the rigid inspection and attention given to loading temperatures.

The same care is used in the manufacture and shipping of all Columbia products. Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Columbia Chemical Division, Fifth Avenue at Bellefield, Pittsburgh 13, Pennsylvania.

COLUMBIA CHEMICALS

CHICAGO · NEW YORK · BOSTON · CINCINNATI · MINNEAPOLIS · CHARLOTTE · ST. LOUIS · CLEVELAND · PITTSBURGH · PHILADELPHIA · SAN FRANCISCO

PAINT • GLASS • CHEMICALS • BRUSHES • PLASTICS

PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY

Cobalt Acetate—Diethyleneglycol Monobutylether Acetate

Cobalt acetate, bbls., dlvd. ..... lb. .90 • —
Carbonate, powd., bgs., works lb. 1.58 • —
feed grade, 49½% Co, kgs ... lb. 1.58 • —
Chloride, kgs., works ..... lb. .37½-
feed grade, 24.5% Co, kgs ... lb. 1.25 • —
Hydrate, bbls ..... lb. 2.04 • —
feed grade, 62% Co, kgs ..... lb. 2.04 • —
Linoleate, paste, 6% Co, dms lb. .56 • —
solid, 8½% Co, dms ..... lb. .65 • —
8% Co, dms ..... lb. .61¼- —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co, dms., frt. alld lb. .37¼- .37¾
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co, bbls lb. .75½- —
Oxide, black, kgs ..... lb. 1.27½- 1.80
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co, kgs lb. 1.26½- —
Resinate, precip., 7.5% Co, dms lb. .38½- —
Sulphate, dms ..... lb. .65 • —
feed grade, 21% Co, kgs ..... lb. 1.00 • —

Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b. Phila., Cleve., or N. Y.

Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co, kgs lb. 75 • —
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots ..oz.11.75 • —
Cochineal, gray, bgs ..... lb. .67 • .68
silver, Teneriffe, bgs ..... lb. .69 • .70
Cocillana bark, bgs. ..... lb. .21 • .22
Cocoa butter, bgs. ..... lb. .90 • —
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs ..... oz.13.25 • —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs ... oz.11.85 • —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs ..... oz.10.25 • —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs ..... oz.10.75 • —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh, black, root, bls ..... lb. .20 • .21
Blue, root, bls ..... lb. .19 • .20
Colchicine, bots., cns ..... oz. No stocks.
Colchicum seed, bgs., futures .... lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Collodion, USP, dms ..... lb. .24 • .29
Flexible, USP, dms ..... lb. .25½- .30½
Colocynth, pulp, bls. ..... lb. .45 • .47
Colombo root, bls ..... lb. .18 • .19
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs ..... lb. .40 • .45
Condurango bark, bgs. ..... lb. .20 • .21
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms ..... lb. .62 • .69
Copper acetate, cupric, bbls., works lb. .28 • —
smaller containers, works lb. .29 • .30
Carbonate, 52-54%, bbls ..... lb. .25¼- .26¼
Chloride, anhyd., bbls ..... lb. .29 • —
crystals, bbls ..... lb. .20 • .20¾
Cyanide, tech., bbls ..... lb. .46 • —
Hydrate, dms., dlvd. E. Miss .. lb. .27½- .28
Metal, electrolytic ..... lb. .23½- —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld lb. .22¾- .23¼
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works, lb. .25 • .28
Oleate, liquid, 8.5% Cu, bbls .. lb. .33 • —
solid, 10% Cu, bbls ..... lb. .45¾- —
12.5% Cu, bbls ..... lb. .44½- —
Oxide, black, bbls., works .... lb. .30½- .32½
red, com'l, bbls., works .... lb. .30 • .32¼
Oxychloride-sulphate, bgs., frt. alld lb. .24¼- .27¼
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb. .25 • —
Stearate, bgs., works ..... lb. .30½- —
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.10 • —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 9.10 • —
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs.13.50 • —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... 100 lbs.14.00 -14.80
tribasic, dealers, bgs., works, c.l. lb. .22¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .23¾- .24¼
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.17.00 • —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 1.55 - 2.00
bbls., c.l., works ..... ton.20.00 • —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton.14.00 • —
Copra, c.i.f., Pacific ports ..... ton.257.50 Nom.
Atlantic or Gulf ports ..... ton.262.50 Nom.
Coriander seed, argentine, bgs., futures lb. .05½- .06
Italian, bgs. ..... lb. .06 - .06½
Moroccan, bgs. ..... lb. .06¼- .06½
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 5.39 • —
bbls., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.64 • —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l ..... 100 lbs. 5.95 • —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 6.10 • —
Cornsilk, bls. ..... lb. .17 • .18
Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more lb. 1.68 • —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more lb. 1.53 • —
Cottonroot bark, bls. ..... lb. .33 • .35
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd., unit-ton. 1.75 • —
Meal, 41% protein, sacked, c.l., mills, S.E ton 65.00 • —
Coumarin, cns., 25 lbs. ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.10
smaller lots ..... lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Cramp bark, NF, bls. ..... lb. .80 - .85
Cream of tartar, dom., USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship lb. .32½- —
smaller lots ..... lb. .33 • .34
imported, bgs. ..... lb. .30½- .30¾
Creosote, beachwood, bots., cbys lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works gal. .16 • .19½
refined, dms., c.l., works gal. .33½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .39 • —
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .25 • —
solution, 80%, tanks, works. gal. .20 • —
Hardwood, NF, bots., cbys .... lb. .85 • —
Pinewood, dms ..... gal. .31 • .33
Creosote carbonate, bots., cbys .. lb. 2.35 - 2.40
Cresol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19 • .19¼
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .19¼- .19¾
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .18¾- .19¼
USP, dms., c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18¾- .19¼
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .19¼- .19¾
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .18¼- .18½
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., 55 and 110 gals., l.c.l., works lb. .16½- .17
5 and 10 gals., l.c.l., works lb. .22 • —
Cryolite, nat., dealers, bgs., bbls., c.l., works .. 100 lbs.12.75 • —
bbls., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs.13.75 -14.75
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bbls., works .. lb. .31 • .33
powd., cs. ..... lb. .50 • .55
Culvers root, bbls ..... lb. .60 • .65
Cumene, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .68 • —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .69 • —
tanks ..... gal. .53 • .56
Cumin seed, Cyprian, bgs ..... lb. No stocks.
Indian, bgs., futures ..... lb. .40 • .41
Italian, bgs ..... lb. .08½- .09
Moroccan, bgs ..... lb. No stocks.
Persian, bgs. ..... lb. .19 • .19½
Syrian, bgs ..... lb. .22 Nom.
Cutch, extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .09½- —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran., bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts, bulk unit-ton. 2.35 • —
pulv., 21% N., bgs., same basis unit-ton. 2.45 • —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .09½- .12½
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .10 • .13
tanks, works ..... lb. .08 • .11½
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .22 • —
tanks, works ..... lb. .20 • —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works .. lb. .26½- .30
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .27 • .31
tanks, works ..... lb. .25 • .29
Cyclohexylamine, dms., works ... lb. .34 • —
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., dlvd. gal. .27 • —

D

Damiana leaves, bls ..... lb. .45 • .50
Dandelion root, bls. ..... lb. .45 • .50
DDT, fiber dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .34 • —
ton lots, works ..... lb. .35 • .36
smaller lots ..... lb. .42½- —
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., dlvd lb. .35 • —
Deertongue leaves, bls ..... lb. .35 • .45
Defluorinated phosphate, 65% b.p.l., paper bgs., works .. ton.41.65 -52.50
Rock, paper bgs., works ..... ton.34.25 • —
Degras, common, bbls ..... lb. .10 • .12
Neutral, less 2% ffa., bbls ..... lb. .16 • .18
over 2% ffa., bbls ..... lb. .15 • .17
Derris root, 5% rotenone, powd .lb. .40 • —
Dextrin, corn, British gum, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.09 • —
Chicago ..... 100 lbs. 6.50 • —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 7.24 • —
Canary, bgs., c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 6.83 • —
Chicago ..... 100 lbs. 6.24 • —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 6.98 • —
dark, bgs., c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 6.93 • —
Chicago ..... 100 lbs. 6.34 • —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 7.08 • —
white, bgs., c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 6.68 • —
Chicago ..... 100 lbs. 6.09 • —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 6.83 • —
Potato, dom., bgs ..... lb. .11 • .11½

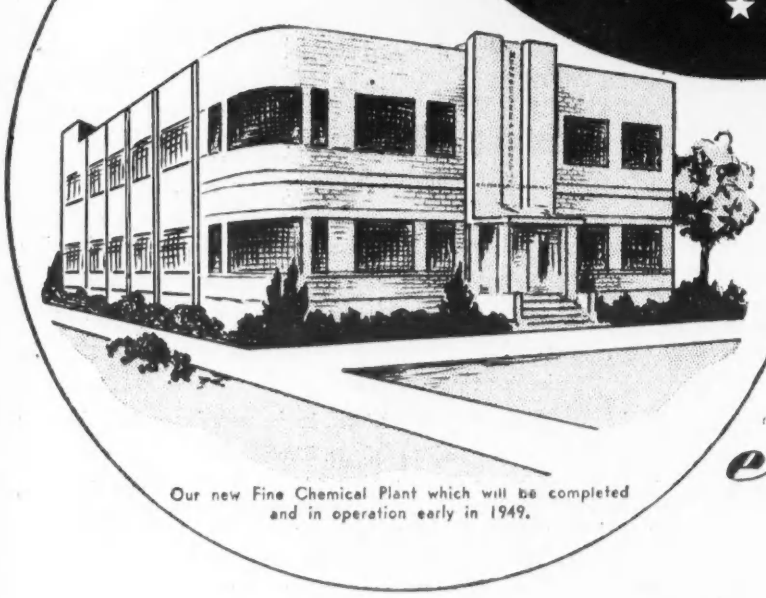
Above prices are for dextrin in paper bgs.; cotton bgs., 17c. higher.

Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots ..... lb. 5.20 • 5.55
laboratory grade, bots .. 100 grams. 4.50 • —
tech., bots., works ..... lb. 3.00 • —
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl).
Phthalate, dms., tanks ..... lb. No prices.
Dianylphenols, mixed, dms., c.l., works lb. .31 • —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .32 • —
tanks, works ..... lb. .30 • —
Dianisidin, dms ..... lb. 1.54 • —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast .. ton.50.00 -52.00
California ..... ton.38.00 -40.00
l.c.l., ex whse ..... ton.80.00 • —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atl. coast. ton.62.00 • —
California ..... ton.50.00 • —
l.c.l., ex whse ..... ton.90.00 • —
imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast .. ton. No prices.
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast .. lb. .03 • —
l.c.l., Atlantic coast ... lb. .06 • —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .09 • —
tanks ..... gal. .53 - .56
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .71½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .72 • —
tanks, works ..... lb. .70 • —
Dibutoxyethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works .. lb. .59½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .60 • —
tanks, works ..... lb. .58 • —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l ..... lb. .33½- .33½
l.c.l. ..... lb. .34½- .39
tanks ..... lb. .32 • .37
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .64½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .64½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .62¾- —
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .92 • 1.02
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld .. lb. .52½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .53½- —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .50 • —
Dicapryl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .59½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .60 • —
tanks, works ..... lb. .58 • —
Dichloroanilin, dms., works .... lb. .75 • —
Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane, fib. dms., c.l., works .. lb. .42½- —
ton lots, works ..... lb. .45 • —
fins, small lots, works ..... lb. .48 • .50
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).
Dichlorophenol, dms., frt. equald lb. .28 • —
Dicoumarol bots. works ..... lb.18.00 • —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., works .. lb. .38 • —
Dicyclohexylphthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works .. lb. .42½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .43 • —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E ..... lb. .26 • —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .27 • —
smaller containers, same basis .. lb. .30 • —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .24½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., l.c.l ..... lb. .46½- —
Malcate, dms., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .62½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .61½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .60 • —
Oxalate, dms., c.l ..... lb. .35½- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .36½- —
tanks ..... lb. .34 • —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .34 • —
tanks, frt. equald ..... lb. .32 • —
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .14 • —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .15 • —
tanks, works ..... lb. .13 • —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., works .. lb. .69 • —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .71 • —
tanks, works ..... lb. .65 • —
Diethylaminoethanol, dms., l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss .. lb. .75 • —
Diethylanilin, dms ..... lb. .48 • —
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt alld. E ..... lb. .17 • —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18 • —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .15½- —
Diethylether, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .40 • —
Diethyleneglycol monobutylether, dms., c.l., works .. lb. .26 • —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .26½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .24½- —
Monobutylether acetate, dms., c.l., works .. lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .28 • —

producing

Acetic Acid
Muriatic Acid
Sodium Benzoate, U.S.P.
Benzaldehyde, technical and N F
Cinnamic Aldehyde
Methanol (natural)
Hardwood Charcoal
Charcoal Briquettes

★



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expanding

Tennessee Products & Chemical Corporation

General Office: NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

Eastern Sales Office: 350 Fifth Avenue, New York 1, N. Y.

Diethyleneglycol monoethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
tanks, works lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24½- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
l.c.l. lb. .22½- —
tanks lb. .20½- —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .51½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .52 - —
tanks, works lb. .50 - —
Diethylstilbestrol, bots kilo. 300.00 -330.00
Digitalin, cryst., bots gram. 18.00 -19.00
powd., bots gram. 1.25 - 1.75
Digitalis leaves, dms lb. .85 - 1.00
Di-lycol laurate, dms lb. .33 - —
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l. lb. .33 - —
Stearate, bbls., c.l lb. .40 - —
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .48 - —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, dms lb. .95 - 1.00
smaller containers lb. 1.05 - 1.40
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., works. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
tanks lb. .12½- —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07½- —
tanks, works lb. .05½- —
Dilseed, decorticated, bgs lb. .16 Nom.
dewhiskered, bgs. lb. .11 - 11½
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .26 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .73 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .75½- —
tanks, works lb. .71½- —
Sulphate, ref. 55-gal. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
ref. 10-gal. dms., works lb. .16½- —
Dimethylamine, anhyd., cyl., works, basis 100% lb. .38½- 43½
25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .38½- —
tanks, works, basis 100% lb. .33 - —
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l lb. .21 - .23¾
l.c.l. lb. .25 - .26¾
Dinitroanilin, dms., frt. equald lb. .50 - —
Dinitrobenzene, bbls lb. .16 - .21¾
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms lb. .14 - .17
Dinitrophenol, bbls lb. .22 - .26¾
Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms lb. .07 - .08½
refd., dms lb. .17¾ - .18¾
Dinonylnaphthalene, c.l., dms., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .14 - —
tanks lb. .12 - —
Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .45½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .43 - —
Diorthotolylguanidin, dms., ton lots, dlvd lb. .48 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. .50 - —
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .23½- —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .37 - —
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms. incl., c.l., works, South gal. .35 - .53
l.c.l., same basis gal. .36 - .53
N. Y. whse gal. .50 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., whse., NYC. gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .53 - .62
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns lb. .43 - .61
dms. lb. .45 - .56
Diphenylamine, bbls. lb. .26 - —
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots lb. .35 - —
smaller lots lb. .40 - —
Dipropylene - glycol methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16½- —
Ditertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Ditertiarybutylparacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .94 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .95 - —
Divi-divi, 43% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U. S. ports, ex dock ton. 64.00 -66.00
Divinylbenzene, 18%, dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .26 - —
tanks, works lb. .24 - —
40%, dms., c.l., works lb. .69 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
Dodecyltoluene, c.l., dms., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
Doggrass root, dom., cut, bls lb. .20 - .24
imp., NF, cut, bls lb. .35 - .40
Dogwood, Jamaica, bark, bls lb. .12 - .14
Dragon's blood, drops, cs lb. .45 - .47
mass, cs lb. 1.50 - 1.55
reeds, cs lb. 2.50 - 2.75

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb. lots:—

Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	15.75	-16.30
No. 2, cns	lb.	15.75	-16.30
Green, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	15.75	-16.30
No. 2, cns	lb.	20.55	-21.15
No. 3, cns	lb.	32.65	-33.25
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	3.40	- 3.50
No. 2, cns	lb.	4.30	- 4.40
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	7.00	- 7.25
No. 2, cns	lb.	3.70	- 3.80
No. 3, cns	lb.	20.55	-21.15
No. 4, cns	lb.	6.65	- 6.95
No. 32, cns	lb.	4.90	- 5.00
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	9.70	-10.25
No. 3, cns	lb.	3.10	- 3.15
No. 4, cns	lb.	3.10	- 3.15
No. 5, cns	lb.	3.70	- 3.80
No. 6, cns	lb.	3.70	- 3.80

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots:—

Black, D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	10.10	- —
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns	lb.	13.55	- —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	14.90	- —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns	lb.	14.90	- —
No. 6, cns	lb.	14.90	- —
No. 7, cns	lb.	13.70	- —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns	lb.	10.10	- —
No. 4, cns	lb.	18.55	- —
No. 5, cns	lb.	5.25	- —
No. 10, cns	lb.	19.15	- —
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns	lb.	3.45	- —
No. 9, cns	lb.	3.45	- —
No. 10, cns	lb.	2.75	- —
No. 11, cns	lb.	2.05	- —
No. 12, cns	lb.	2.75	- —
No. 17, cns	lb.	10.10	- —
No. 18, cns	lb.	22.20	- —
No. 21, cns	lb.	4.55	- —
No. 22, cns	lb.	10.10	- —
No. 28, cns	lb.	22.80	- —
No. 33, cns	lb.	16.15	- —
Violet D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	13.55	- —
No. 2, cns	lb.	14.90	- —
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns	lb.	10.10	- —
No. 8, cns	lb.	10.10	- —
No. 10, cns	lb.	12.50	- —
No. 11, cns	lb.	12.50	- —
No. 22, cns	lb.	12.50	- —
No. 33, cns	lb.	9.15	- —
No. 37, cns	lb.	13.55	- —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for external use in drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots:—

Green, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	14.90	- —
Red, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	12.50	- —
No. 3, cns	lb.	26.40	- —
Yellow, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	10.10	- —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype)

20	Chrysodine G	lb.	.53	- .55
27	Orange G	lb.	.64	- .67
31	Amido naphthol red G	lb.	.53	- .56
36	Alizarine yellow 2G	lb.	.74	- .76
40	Alizarine yellow R	lb.	.87	- .91
57	Amido naphthol red 6B	lb.	.87	- .91
79	Ponceau R	lb.	.61	- .64
131	Orange II	lb.	.39	- .41
165	Red lake C	lb.	1.05	- —
176	Red lake A	lb.	.75	- .78
179	Azo rubine	lb.	.85	- .88
180	Diamond blue 3B	lb.	.83	- .88
185	Cochineal red A	lb.	.77	- .80
202	Chrome blue black R	lb.	.51	- .53
203	Chrome black T	lb.	.59	- .62
208	Sulphon acid blue R	lb.	.75	- .80
218	Acid alizarin red B	lb.	.69	- .72
234	Resorcin brown	lb.	.74	- .77
246	Naphthol blue black	lb.	.64	- .67
278	Benzo fast red SBL	lb.	2.66	- 2.73
289	Sulphon cyanine 5R extra	lb.	.90	- .94
299	Diamond black F	lb.	1.13	- 1.18
304	Nerol 2B	lb.	1.65	- 1.73
326	Benzo fast orange S	lb.	1.41	- 1.46
332	Bismarck brown R	lb.	.67	- .70
365	Chrysophenine	lb.	1.74	- 1.85
382	Diamine scarlet B	lb.	1.47	- 1.53
401	Diamine black BH	lb.	.52	- .55
406	Benzo blue 2B conc	lb.	.88	- .94
419	Diamine fast red F	lb.	.94	- .97
420	Diamine brown M	lb.	.74	- .76
448	Benzo purpurine 4B	lb.	.88	- —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).

518	Diamine sky blue FF	lb.	1.82	- —
561	Trisulphon brown B	lb.	1.45	- —
581	Direct deep black EW extra.	lb.	.67	- —
593	Diamine green B	lb.	.80	- —
598	Congo brown G	lb.	1.20	- —
620	Sun yellow	lb.	.69	- —
639	Xylene light yellow	lb.	1.45	- —
640	Tartrazine	lb.	1.20	- —
655	Auramine	lb.	1.52	- —
657	Malachite green	lb.	1.73	- —
662	Brilliant green	lb.	2.30	- —
667	Brilliant milling green B	lb.	3.03	- —
671	Glaucine	lb.	1.43	- —
680	Methyl violet B	lb.	.95	- —
681	Crystal violet	lb.	1.91	- —
698	Formyl violet S4B	lb.	1.41	- —
720	Chrome azurol B	lb.	3.03	- —
729	Victoria blue B	lb.	2.48	- —
737	Wool green S	lb.	1.98	- —
749	Rhodamine B	lb.	3.85	- —
814	Chloramine yellow	lb.	2.33	- —
841	Safranine	lb.	2.17	- —
865	Nigrosine WSJ 78	lb.	.56	- —
922	Methylene blue GXX	lb.	1.28	- —
969	Hydron blue R	lb.	.67	- —
978	Sulphur black T extra	lb.	.26½-	—
1027	Alizarin VI	lb.	.64	- —
1034	Alizarin red S	lb.	2.30	- —
1054	Alizarin saphiro' B	lb.	2.40	- —
1078	Alizarin cyanine green	lb.	2.42	- —
1035	Alizarin blue black B	lb.	2.13	- —
1096	Indanthrene golden orange G, single paste	lb.	1.81	- —
	double paste	lb.	3.62	- —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).

1099	Indanthrene dark blue BO, single paste	lb.	1.45	- —
1101	Caledon jade green	lb.	2.32	- —
1106	Indanthrene blue RS, single paste	lb.	2.12	- —
	double paste	lb.	2.13	- —
1113	Indanthrene blue GCD, double paste	lb.	1.60	- —
1150	Indanthrene olive R, single paste	lb.	1.08	- —
1151	Indanthrene brown R, single paste	lb.	1.65	- —
	double paste	lb.	3.29	- —
1212	Indanthrene red violet RH, single paste	lb.	1.34	- —
1217	Helindon orange R, single paste	lb.	1.57	- —
p-4	Acid anthracine brown PG	lb.	2.30	- —
p-14	Anthracene chromate brown EB	lb.	1.08	- —
p-24	Benzo fast black L	lb.	1.80	- —
p-80	Diazo brilliant scarlet ROA	lb.	2.61	- —
p-202	Zambesi black V	lb.	.90	- —
p-244	Celliton scarlet B	lb.	1.37	- —
p-313	Naphthol AS-SW	lb.	2.74	- —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb dms., sellers' works at warehouse.

Black, blue, No. 550	lb.	.67	- —
Jet, No. 551	lb.	.72	- —
Brown, R, conc	lb.	1.14	- —
Orange R, brilliant	lb.	.73	- —
Red, 4 B conc	lb.	1.13	- —
Yellow, C	lb.	.96	- —
FN, conc	lb.	1.00	- —

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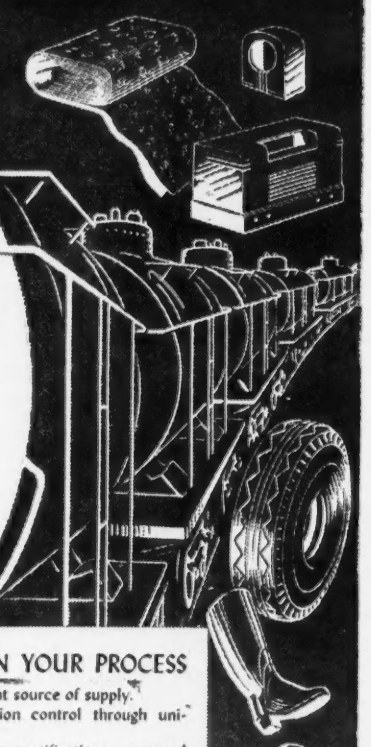

Ever since its discovery in 1867, formaldehyde has been doing strange and vitally important things in the industrial and scientific world. A chemical "jack-of-all trades", formaldehyde's uses range from fumigation to fabrics, photography to protective coatings, biology to bombs, disinfectants to dyes.

Heyden Formaldehyde is extensively used today in the formulation of phenol formaldehyde resins for the plastics industry—for molding and casting compounds, and for adhesives.

The chemical and process industries use Heyden formaldehyde for manufacture of polyhydric alcohols—for increasing the wet strength of paper—for making better paints, lacquers and kindred products—for production of urea and melamine formaldehyde resins, for glazing chintz, for crease resistance of fabrics, and for wool stabilization against shrinkage.

Formaldehyde Heyden is a clear, colorless liquid, low in acid, ash and metal content. Produced under rigid laboratory control to assure uniform yields and high quality, it is available as Formaldehyde Solution U. S. P., with formaldehyde content not less than 37% by weight. Also obtainable in methanol-free grade.

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HEXAMETHYLENETETRAMINE

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Dyes, Coaltar—Fustic Extract

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works,
- Auramine, O ... lb. 1.54 - —
- Black, basic, blue ... lb. 1.00 - —
- Jet ... lb. 1.00 - —
- Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc lb. 1.33 - —
- Brown, Bismarck, R, conc lb. .70 - —
- Chrysodine, R, extra ... lb. .50 - —
- Y, extra ... lb. .54 - —
- Fuchsine, conc ... lb. 2.63 - —
- Green, malachite, conc ... lb. 1.70 - —
- Rhodamine, B ... lb. 4.37 - —
- Safranine, Y, conc ... lb. 2.19 - —
- Violet, methyl, B ... lb. .99 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works,
- Black, acid blue, B, extra lb. .67 - —
- Orange, acid, Y, conc ... lb. .40 - —
- Rhodamine, azo- R, extra, conc. lb. .79 - —
- Scarlet, eroceine, MOO ... lb. 1.28 - —
- Yellow, azo-, conc ... lb. .89 - —
- Fast light, 3 G, extra ... lb. 1.85 - —
- Methanil, conc ... lb. .77 - —

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

E

Echinacea root, bls. ... lb. .50 - .55
Egg albumen (see Albumen).
- Yolk, dried, dom., bbls. ... lb. .93 - .98
- tanners, bbls ... lb. .06 - .07

Elder flowers, bright, bls ... lb. .45 - .50
Elecampane root, bls ... lb. .27 - .28
Elm bark, grinding, bls ... lb. .35 - .36
- powd., bbls., bxs. ... lb. .46 - .47
- select, bndls. ... lb. .60 - .65

Emetine hydrochloride, bots ... oz. 42.50 - 48.00
Ephedra herb, bis ... lb. .20 - .21
Ephedrine, synthetic, USP, anhydrous, bots., 100 ozs oz. .84 - —
- hydrous, bots., 100 ozs ... oz. .78 - —
- Hydrochloride, tin, 100 ozs ... oz. .60 - —
- Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs oz. .57 - —
- powd., tins, 100 ozs ... oz. .53 - —

Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works lb. .36½ - —
- l.c.l., works ... lb. .37 - —
- tanks, works ... lb. .35 - —

Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots gram .60 - .70
Epsom salt, tech., bgs., c.l ... 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
- l.c.l. ... 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
- USP, cryst., bgs., c.l ... 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
- l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 with drawal 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
- smaller lots ... 100 lbs. 3.50 - —

Epsom salt prices freight equalized: Balto., Carteret, N. J.; Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Midland, Mich.

Ergot, USP, cns. ... lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Eserine, bots ... oz. 55.00 - 56.00
- Sulphate, bots ... oz. 60.00 - 61.00

Ether, acetate (see Ethyl acetate).
- Amyl, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .095 - —
- l.c.l., works ... lb. .102 - —
- tanks, works ... lb. .085 - —

Butyl, dms., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .30½ - —
- l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .31 - —
- tanks ... lb. .29 - —

Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).
Ether dichloroethyl, purif., dms., works lb. .16½ - —
- l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .17 - —
- tanks, same basis ... lb. .15 - —

Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).
Isopropyl, dms., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .06 - —
- l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .06½ - —
- tanks, dlvd ... lb. .04½ - —

Nitrous, conc., bots., 100 lbs ... lb. .93 - 1.10
- lb. .93 - 1.10

Sulphuric, conc., dms. ... lb. .18 - .23
- USP, anesthesia, hospital, cans lb. .75 - 1.05
- synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½ - —
- l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .14½ - —
- tanks, same basis ... lb. .12 - —

Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation, 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13½ - .17½
- l.c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .14½ - .18½
- tanks, frt. alld ... lb. .12 - .16
- 95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - .17¾
- l.c.l., frt alld ... lb .15 - .18¾
- tanks, frt. alld ... lb. .12½ - .16¼
- 99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14¼ - .18¼
- l.c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .15¼ - .19
- tanks, frt. alld ... lb. .12¾ - .16½
- NF, dms ... lb. .30 - —
- synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½ - —
- l.c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .14½ - —
- tanks, frt. alld ... lb. .12 - —
- 95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13¾ - —
- l.c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .14¾ - —
- tanks, frt. alld ... lb. .12¼ - —
- 99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14¼ - —
- l.c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .15¼ - —
- tanks, dlvd ... lb. .12¾ - —

Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .44 - —
- l.c.l., works ... lb. .44½ - —
- tanks works ... lb. .42½ - —

Ethyl benzoate, bots ... lb. .60½ - .66
Betaethoxypropionate, dms., works lb. .70 - —
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms ... lb. .36 - .40
Butyrate, bgs ... gal. 4.75 - —
- cns., works ... lb. .65 - .70
- dms., works ... lb. .60 - —

Carbamate, dms., dlvd, E ... lb. .58 - —
Chloride, tech., tanks ... lb. .13½ - —
- USP, bbls., cyl ... lb. .20 - .22

Cinnamate, cns ... lb. 2.30 - 3.60
Formate, dms ... lb. .38 - —
Iodide, bots ... lb. 4.03 - 4.27
Lactate, dms., works ... lb. .41 - —
Methyerylate, M-2, dms., works lb. .60 - —
- cns., works ... lb. .63 - .67
- P-2, cns., works ... lb. .65 - —

Myristate, dms., works ... lb. No prices
Oenanthate, dms ... lb. 2.60 - 3.25
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works ... lb. .75 - —
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld ... lb. .33 - —
Silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate)
- 40% available SiO_2, dms., works, lb. .50 - —

Ethylalphanaphthylamine, bbls ... lb. .80 - —
Ethylanilin, dms ... lb. .60 - —
Ethylbenzene, dms., c.l ... lb. .14 - —
- l.c.l. ... lb. .15 - —
- tanks ... lb. .13 - —

Ethylcellulose, fib. dms., 5,000 lbs., works lb. .52 - —
- smaller lots, works ... lb. .54 - .62

Ethyldiethanolamine, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .80 - —
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld, E. of Rockies lb. .09 - —
- W. of Rockies ... lb. .09½ - —
- l.c.l., works, frt. alld, E. of Rockies lb. .11½ - —
- W. of Rockies ... lb. .12 - —
- smaller containers ... lb. .12½ - —
- tanks, frt. alld, E. Rockies lb. .08 - —
- W. of Rockies ... lb. .08½ - —

Oxide, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .20 - .21
- l.c.l., works ... lb. .21 - .22
- tanks, works ... lb. .15 - .16

Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Ethylenediamine, tanks, works ... lb. .50 - —
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E ... lb. .15½ - —
- l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .16½ - —
- tanks, same basis ... lb. .14 - —

Diethylether, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .21½ - —
- l.c.l., works ... lb. .22 - —
- tanks, works ... lb. .20 - —

Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .18 - —
- l.c.l., works ... lb. .18½ - —
- tanks, works ... lb. .16½ - —

Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .16½ - —
- l.c.l., works ... lb. .17 - —
- tanks, works ... lb. .15 - —

Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .19½ - —
- l.c.l., works ... lb. .20 - —
- tanks, works ... lb. .18 - —

Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .24½ - —
- l.c.l., works ... lb. .25 - —
- tanks, works ... lb. .23 - —

Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., works lb. .52 - —
- l.c.l., works ... lb. .53 - —

Ethylmonoethanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works lb. .80 - —
Ethylmorphine, hydrochloride, bots. oz. 11.85 - —
Ethylorthotoluidine, bbls ... lb. .80 - —
Ethylvanillin, cns., 5 lbs. or more lb. 6.75 - —
- smaller lots ... lb. 6.80 - 6.90

Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms ... lb. 1.95 - 4.00
Eucalyptus leaves, bls ... lb. .12 - .13
Eugenol, prime, USP ... lb. 1.35 - 3.25
Euphorbia, pil., herb, bls ... lb. .15 - .17

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works ton. 17.00 - 20.50
- bulk, c.l., works ... ton. 14.00 - 17.50

Glass, 20 mesh bgs., tons, works, ton. 12.75 - 16.25
- bulk, c.l., works ... ton. 9.75 - 12.25

Pottery, bulk, c.l., works ... ton. 17.00 - 19.00
- bgs., l.c.l., 2 tons, works ... ton. 20.00 - 22.00

Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs ... lb. .10½ - .11
- Indian, bgs ... lb. .13 - .13¾

Fenugreek, domestic, bgs. ... lb. No stocks.
- Indian, bgs. ... lb. .09½ - .10
- futures, bgs ... lb. .09½ - .10
- Moroccan, bgs ... lb. .09¼ - .09¾

Ferric sulphate (see iron sulphate, ferric).
Film scrap, colored, cs., works lb. .13 - —
- water-white, cs., works ... lb. .14 - —

Fir balsam, Canada, cns ... gal. 22.50 - 23.00
- Oregon, bbls ... gal. 2.25 - 2.30

Fishberries, bgs ... lb. .24 - .25
Fishliver oil (see Oil, fishliver).
Fishmeal, ground, 60% protein, bgs., Balto. area ton. 127.00 - —
- 65% protein, bgs., Balto. area, ton. 132.00 - —

Fishscrap, dried, 60% protein, bulk, Balto. area ton. 115.00 - 120.00
Fleaseed, black, bgs ... lb. .20 - .25
- blonde, bgs. ... lb. .23 - .26
- Husks, bgs ... lb. .65 - .70

Fluorspar, acid grade, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 47.50 - —
- l.c.l., mines ... ton. 49.50 - —
- bulk, contract, c.l., mines ton. 42.00 - —
- noncontract, c.l., mines ton. 45.00 - —
- l.c.l., mines ... ton. 47.00 - —
- ceramic grade, No. 1, ground, 90-92% CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines net ton. 39.00 - 41.00
- washed gravel, 70% or more, CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 35.00 - 37.00
- 65%, bulk, c.l., mines ... ton. 34.00 - 36.00
- 60%, bulk, c.l., mines ... ton. 33.00 - 35.00
- less than 60%, bulk, c.l., mines, ton. 32.00 - 34.00

Formaldehyde, inhibited, bbls., c.l., works lb. .0645 - —
- l.c.l., works ... lb. .0695 - —
- dms., extra, c.l., works ... lb. .0545 - —
- l.c.l., works ... lb. .0595 - —
- tanks, works ... lb. .0370 - —
- tanktrucks, dlvd., N.Y.C ... lb. .0395 - —
- uninhibited, tanks, works ... lb. .0350 - —

Fringetree bark, bls. ... lb. .45 - .47
Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga. mines ton. 30.00 - —
- Tex., mines ... ton. 27.00 - —
- spent, bulk, Bayonne ... ton. 2.00 - 4.00
- imp., bgs., c.l. ... ton. 30.00 - 40.00

Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
- l.c.l., works ... lb. .14 - —
- tanks, works ... lb. .09½ - —

Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l ... lb. .29½ - —
- l.c.l. ... lb. .30½ - —
- tanks ... lb. .26 - —

Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .42½ - —
- No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l ... lb. .41½ - —
- No. 2, bbls., l.c.l ... lb. .40½ - —
- No. 3, bbls., l.c.l ... lb. .39½ - —
- liquid, No. 0, bbls., l.c.l ... lb. .22 - —
- No. 1, bbls., l.c.l ... lb. .20½ - —
- No. 2, bbls., l.c.l ... lb. .19½ - —
- No. 3, bbls., l.c.l ... lb. .17 - —
- solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l ... lb. .28 - —

BY TANKER TO THE EAST—

CELANESE* FORMALDEHYDE

Supplementing nation wide deliveries of Celanese Chemicals by rail from the Chemcel plant at Bishop, Texas, Celanese is now operating the first tanker facilities for the shipment of formaldehyde. This new service provides eastern industries with additional quantities of both inhibited and uninhibited grades of this important basic commodity.

From new Celanese storage facilities at Corpus Christi, Texas, a tanker is now regularly carrying formaldehyde eastward to New Haven, Connecticut in specially insulated stainless steel compartments. From the New Haven terminal, with a storage capacity of more than 7,000,000 pounds, Celanese offers prompt deliveries of formaldehyde to Eastern consumers.

During every step of the way—from Chemcel to your plant door—the quality of Celanese* Formaldehyde is maintained at USP standards. A well equipped control laboratory at the New Haven terminal assures deliveries of the highest quality product.

CELANESE CORPORATION OF AMERICA
Chemical Division
180 Madison Avenue, New York 16

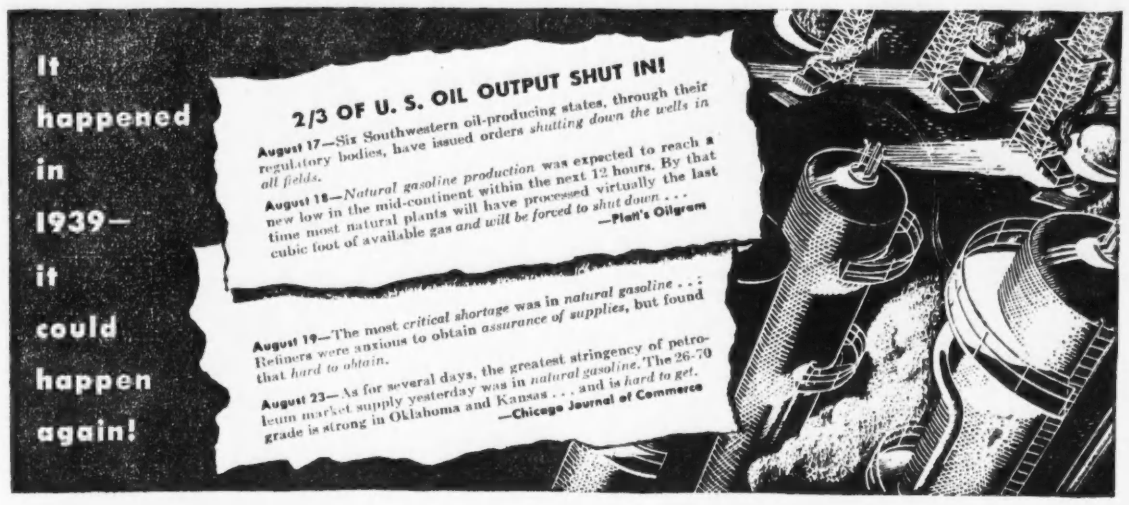
Celanese* Chemicals

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

ALCOHOLS · ALDEHYDES · GLYCOLS · KETONES · ACIDS · SOLVENTS · PLASTICIZERS

G

G salt, bbls	lb.	.55	—
Galangal root, bls.	lb.	.14	.15
Gambier, plantation, bgs., ex dock	lb.	.21	.23
Extract, bbls		No stocks.	
Gammapicoline, 95%, dms., c.l., works	lb	1.55	—
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax: Arkansas, 73-75 octane, tanks	gal.	.1075	—
Bayonne, 74 octane, tanks	gal.	.118	—
Gulf coast, 73-75 octane, tanks	gal.	.105	.11
Group 3, 73-75 octane, tanks	gal.	.105	.1175
Pennsylvania, western, U. S. motor, 74 octane, leaded tanks	gal.	.1175	.12
natural, 26-70 octane, group 3, tanks	gal.	.095	—
Gelatin, silver label, etns., dlvd	lb.	1.25	—
export, cs	lb.	1.35	—
Gelatin price 5c. higher for deliveries in Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Tex., Utah, Wash., Wyo.			
Gelsemium root, bls	lb.	.35	.40
Gentian root, bls.	lb.	.14	.16
grd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.17	.21
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.18	.19
Geraniol, 92-96%, cns., dms	lb.	3.10	—
prime	lb.	2.50	—
Geranyl acetate, cns	lb.	3.15	3.30
Ginger, oleoresin, bots	lb.	4.25	4.75
Root, African, bls	lb.	.14½	.15
Cochin, bleached, bgs	lb.	No stocks.	
unbleached, bgs.	lb.	.20	.20½
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs.	lb.	.23½	.24
No. 2, bgs.	lb	.22½	.23
No. 3, futures	lb.	.25	.25½
Rhattoon, bgs	lb.	.22	Nom.
Ginseng, root, cs	lb.	14.00	15.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Sodium sulphate),			
cryst., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.00	—
l.c.l. bgs., works	100 lbs.	2.25	2.50
Glue, bone, calcium type, 24 millipoise, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest	lb.	.22	—
50-90, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	—
95-145, bgs., c.l., same oasis	lb.	.26	—
145-330, bgs., c.l., same oasis	lb.	.27	—
Bone glue, l.c.l., prices, 1c. higher than c.l.			
Ground, 40-45 jellygrams, bgs., c.l. 150,000 lbs., dlvd	lb.	.22	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23	—
pulverized, 60 jellygrams, bgs., c.l. 150,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.24½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.25½	—
Hide, 100-121 (jellygrams), bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.25	.27
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.26	.29
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.27	.30
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.28	.31
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29	.32
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30	.35
267-293, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.31	.34
294-320, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.32	.35
321-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.33	.36
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.34	.37
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.35	.38
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.36	.39
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.37	.40
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.38	.41
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher than c.l.; bbls., ½c. more than bgs.			
Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88% to refiners, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.26	.30
soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.27	—
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.39½	.40½
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.40	.40½
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.39½	.40
high gravity, dms., c.l	lb.	.39½	.40½
l.c.l.	lb.	.40	.40½
tanks	lb.	.39½	.40
refined, BP, 98%, dms., c.l	lb.	.39½	.41½
tanks	lb.	.39½	.41½
USP, 95%, dms., c.l	lb.	.39½	.41½
l.c.l.	lb.	.40	.41½
tanks	lb.	.39½	.40
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l	lb.	.39½	.40½
l.c.l.	lb.	.39½	.40½
Glycine USP (see Acid, aminoacetic),			
Glycol horiborate, dms	lb.	.22	—
Stearate, dms.	lb.	.26	—
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots	oz.	22.00	22.25
acid-yellow, bots	oz.	20.00	20.25
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs	lb.	.40	.41
Golden seal, root, bls	lb.	4.25	4.50
powd., bxs	lb.	5.50	5.75
Gold-sodium chloride, photo, bots.	oz.	13.50	14.00
USP IX, bots	oz.	14.50	15.00
Grains of paradise, bgs	lb.	.33	.34
Graphite, imported, amorph., powd., bgs., dlvd	lb.	.04	.06
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., ex whse	lb.	.14	.16
90-92%, powd., bgs., ex whse.	lb.	.16	.19
97%, powd., bgs., ex whse	lb.	.22	.25
flake, No. 1, 96-95%, bgs., etns., ex whse	lb.	.21	.22
No. 2 whse	lb.	.25	—
Grease, house, loose	lb.	.09½	.09½
White, choice, loose	lb.	.13½	—
Wool (see Degras and Lanolin),			
Yellow, loose	lb.	.09½	.09½
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdic, kgs., works	lb.	4.25	4.50
Tungstic, kgs., works	lb.	4.25	4.50
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd., N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis	lb.	.36	—
6-10%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.37	—
11-15%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.38	—
16-20%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.38½	—
21-25%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.39½	—
26-30%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.39½	—
31-35%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.39½	—
36-40%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.42½	—
41-45%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.44	—
46-50%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.45½	—
50% and over, bbls., same basis	lb.	.46½	—
reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.12	—
6-10%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.12½	—
11-13%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.13½	—
14-16%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.14	—
17-19%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.14½	—
20-21%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.14½	—
Green, chrome, reduced color, 22-23%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.14¾	—
24-25%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.15	—
26-27%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.15½	—
28-29%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.16	—
30-31%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.17	—
32-33%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.18¼	—
34-35%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.19¼	—
36-40%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.22	—
41-45%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.24½	—
46-50%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.25¼	—
51-55%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.25½	—
56-60%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.26	—
61-65%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.27	—
66-70%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.23¼	—
Chrome green prices are 1c.c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Penn., Texas (Dallas Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.			
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., works	lb.	.75	1.00
pure, bgs., frt. alld	lb.	.33	.40
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar),			
Green, malachite, thioflavin toner, molybdic, bbls., works	lb.	3.00	—
Tungstic, bbls., works	lb.	3.40	—
Paris (see P),			
Phthalocyanin toner bbls., works	lb.	4.40	5.00
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs	lb.	3.00	4.00
Emerald, kgs	lb.	2.60	—
Verdigris (see V),			
Grindelia robusta herb bls	lb.	.25	.30
Guaiac resin, cs	lb.	.43	.49
Wood, bls	lb.	.35	.36
Guaiacol, cryst., NF, tins	lb.	No prices	
Liquid, NF, bots., cbys	lb.	1.90	1.95
Carbonate, NF, oms	lb.	2.95	3.00
Guarana, powd., cs	lb.	2.00	2.10
Gum, acroides (see Gum, xacea),			
Aloe (see A),			
Ammoniac, tears, cs	lb.	.90	.95
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs	lb.	.12½	.14
powdered, USP, bbls	lb.	.20½	.21
Asafetida (see A),			
Asphaltinum (see A),			
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs	lb.	.40	.45
Camphor (see C),			
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs.	lb.	.25	.26
No. 2, bgs.	lb.	.20	.22
No. 3, bgs.	lb.	.16	.18
Manila, lobs, B, bgs.	lb.	.26	.28
C, bgs.	lb.	.24	.26
CBB, bgs.	lb.	.19	.21
CNE, bgs.	lb.	.13½	.15
DBB, bgs.	lb.	.18	.20
DK, bgs.	lb.	.13½	.15
dust, bgs.	lb.	.07½	.09
soft, MA, bgs.	lb.	.13½	.15
WS, bgs.	lb.	.20	.21
Gum, copal, Philippine, pale, chips, bgs.	lb.	.18½	.20½
nubs, bgs.	lb.	.22	.24
seeds, bgs.	lb.	.15	.16
sorts, bgs.	lb.	.17½	.20½
Pontianak, chips, bgs.	lb.	.22	.24
nubs, bgs.	lb.	.35	.38
Dammar, Batavia, A D, bgs.	lb.	.23	.24
A E, bgs.	lb.	.23	.24
dust, bgs.	lb.	.09½	.10½
E, bgs.	lb.	.14	.15
East India, batu, bold, bgs.	lb.	.09¾	.12
nubs & chips, bgs.	lb.	.07½	.09
black, bold, bgs.	lb.	.12½	.13½
unscraped, bgs.	lb.	.09½	.10½
nubs & chips, bgs.	lb.	.09½	.10½
pale, chips, bgs.	lb.	.12	.14
nubs, bgs.	lb.	.26	.28
Singapore, No. 1, bgs.	lb.	.27	.28
No. 2, bgs.	lb.	.21	.22
No. 3, bgs.	lb.	.13	.14
dust, bgs.	lb.	.09½	.10½
seeds, bgs.	lb.	.13	.14
Elemi, cns	lb.	.21	.22
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va.	lb.	.17	.17½
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., etc.	lb.	.17	.17½
Euphorbium, cs	lb.	.50	.55
Galbanum, cs	lb.	.98	1.00
Gamboge, pipe, cs	lb.	1.20	1.25
powd., bbls	lb.	1.35	1.40
Ghatti, No. 2, bgs	lb.	.35	.37
No. 3, bgs	lb.	.31	.33
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin),			


It happened in 1939— it could happen again!
2/3 OF U. S. OIL OUTPUT SHUT IN!
August 17—Six Southwestern oil-producing states, through their regulatory bodies, have issued orders shutting down the wells in all fields.
August 18—Natural gasoline production was expected to reach a new low in the mid-continent within the next 12 hours. By that time most natural plants will have processed virtually the last cubic foot of available gas and will be forced to shut down . . .
—Platt's Oilgram
August 19—The most critical shortage was in natural gasoline . . . Refiners were anxious to obtain assurance of supplies, but found that hard to obtain.
August 23—As for several days, the greatest stringency of petroleum market supply yesterday was in natural gasoline. The 26-70 grade is strong in Oklahoma and Kansas . . . and is hard to get.
—Chicago Journal of Commerce

A NATIONAL EMERGENCY PROVES SKELLYSOLVE'S FAMED

Dependability of Supply!

Two weeks' oil-field shutdown in six states creates critical shortage of natural gasoline . . . finds Skelly with ample reserves to go on producing and supplying special solvents for several weeks!

"DOC" MacGEE SAYS: When governing bodies in six oil-producing states issued orders in August, 1939, shutting down every oil field within their borders for a two weeks' period, the most critical of the resultant shortages was in *natural gasoline*. Produced mainly from natural gas coming from oil wells, natural gasoline is the raw material from which Skellysolve-B, Skellysolve-C, and similar special solvents are derived.

Few plants where these special solvents could be produced maintain sizable storage facilities for natural gasoline. This means that when oil production stops, production of special solvents could continue for only a very short time in those plants.

But not so at Skelly! For at our Lyman, Oklahoma, plant we have natural gasoline storage capacity of about 3,000,000 gallons! Throughout the two weeks' oil-field shutdown, we were able to continue making Skellysolve from our reserves of natural gasoline. All Skellysolve orders were shipped promptly upon receipt, in the usual Skelly custom. What's more, we could have gone on making Skellysolve for several weeks longer, had the shutdown continued!

This emergency clearly demonstrates what regular Skellysolve users have always known: In buying quality hexane, heptane, and octane naphthas, *you can always depend on Skelly!*

SKELLYSOLVE
In the Ink, Paint, and Drug Field

Skellysolve meets every special naphtha quality needed in this field . . . purity, uniformity, close boiling ranges, low evaporation, etc. That is why you can rely on every Skellysolve. There is one with special qualities for production of paint, varnish, oilcloth, ink, linoleum, and other related products . . . as well as for laboratory use. For instance, there is a full line of V. M. & P. naphthas, mineral spirits, and lacquer diluents, plus other special hydrocarbons. And, for help on your particular problems, remember to use the services of Skellysolve Technical Fieldmen.

SKELLY

Skellysolve

SOLVENTS DIVISION, SKELLY OIL COMPANY, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Gum, Karaya—Mannitol, Reagent

Gum, karaya, No. 1 lb. .48 - .49
No. 2 lb. .40 - .44
No. 3 lb. .34 - .35
No. 4 lb. .31 - .32
No. 5 lb. .29 - .30
No. 6 lb. .27 - .28
Kauri, bgs lb. .31½- .32¾
Locust bean, powd., bgs lb. .35 - .37
Mastic, cs lb. 2.25 - —
Myrrh, cs lb. .35 - .38
Olibanum, siftings, cs lb. .12 - .13
tears, cs lb. .22 - .38
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum, yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, cks lb. .90 - .95
Scammony, cs lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Sterculia (see Gum, karaya).
Talha, bgs lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs lb. 3.60 - 3.70
No. 2, cs lb. 3.20 - 3.25
No. 3, cs lb. 2.25 - 2.50
powdered, USP, bbls lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Yacca, bgs lb. .06 - —

Gypsum, Keane's cement, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Tex., frt. equald ton.22.65 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald ton.28.25 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald ton.17.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald ton.30.65 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald ton.21.45 - —

Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas, frt. equald ton.12.50 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald ton.10.50 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald ton.12.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald ton.12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald ton.18.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald. ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald ton.12.50 - —

Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., Acme Texas, frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Akron, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Clarence Center, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Fort Dodge, Iowa, frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Gypsum, Ohio frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
National City, Mich., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Portsmouth, N.H., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Roton, Texas, frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va., frt. equald ton. 9.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —

Terra alba, paper bgs., c.l., Harlem river, N. Y., works ton.22.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., works ton.21.00 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs lb. .55 - .57
Heliotropin, cryst., cns lb. 3.10 - 3.45
Hellebore root, white, powd., bbls lb. .40 - .45
Helonias root, bls. lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 0, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .45½- —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .44½- —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .38½- —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .36½- —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .34½- —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .18 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .17 - —
No. 4, (red), bbls., l.c.l. lb. .12½- —
Hemlock bark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. No stocks.
tanks, works lb. No stocks.
Henbane leaves, bls. lb. .45 - .75
Henna leaves, bls lb. .21 - .23
powd., bbls., bgs lb. .25 - .27
Heptane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .16 - —
group 3, tanks gal. .12½- .13½
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexaethyl tetraphosphate, cns., works lb. 1.25 - —
dms., c.l., works lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .90 - 1.00
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C. lb. .27½- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .28½- —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis lb. .38½- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .39½- —
Hexane, industrial, group 3, tanks, gal. .13½- .14½
Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .16 - —
Hexanol, normal, dms., c.l., works. lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
tanks, works lb. .29 - —
Hexylresorcinol, 100 lbs. up, frt. alld lb.19.00 - —
works lb.19.00 -27.75
smaller lots, frt. alld lb.20.00 -21.50
works lb.20.00 -33.50
Histidine hydrochloride—1. fib. dms., works, 50 kilos kilo.120.00 - —
1-5 kilos kilo.130.00 - —
Homatropine, hydrobromide, bots. oz.15.00 -25.00
Hydrochloride, bots oz.20.00 -22.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 7.00 - —
Hops, NF, bls. lb. .40 - .45
Horehound, bls. lb. .12 - .15
Hydrangea root, bls lb. .14 - .17
Hydrastine, bots oz.53.50 -53.80
Sulphate, bots oz.53.50 -53.80
Hydrastine, 10-grain bots bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls lb. .03¾- .05
27½%, cbys., E. of Miss. or W. coast via Panama Canal lb. .17½- .19½
35%, cbys., same basis lb. .23½- —
dms., c.l., same basis lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
tanks lb. .19¾- —
Hydroquinone, bbls., dms lb. .90 - .94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns lb. 6.50 - 7.50
Hyescine hydrobromide, bots oz.34.00 -38.00
Hyoscyamine, bots oz.18.00 -20.00
Hydrobromide, bots oz.18.00 -19.50
Sulphate, bots oz.14.00 -19.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .52½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .44½- —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .28½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .23½- —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
Hyssop herb, bgs lb. .45 - .50
Leaves, bgs lb. .55 - .60

I

Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests lb. 2.14 - 2.80
synth., paste, bots lb. .16½- .19
Iceland moss, bgs lb. .40 - .50
Ichthammol, NF, bots lb. 2.45 - —
powd., bbls lb. .74½- .85
Indol, CP, bots lb.18.00 -23.00
Inositol, tins, dlvd lb. 5.00 - —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs., ex whse, Staten Island lb. 1.729 - —
resubl., bots., jars lb. 2.55 - 2.65
Iodoform, dms., kgs lb. 4.30 - 4.74
Ionone, alpha, cns lb. 5.15 - 6.00
beta, cns lb. 8.60 -10.00
Methyl (see M).
IPC, bots., 1-5 lbs lb. 2.68 - 2.72
fib. dms., 100 lbs., ship't point lb. 2.30 - 2.50
50 lbs., ship't point lb. 2.40 - 2.52
10-25 lbs., ship't point lb. 2.50 - 2.54
Ipecac root, bgs. lb. 4.50 - 4.60
powd., bgs. lb. 4.80 - 4.90
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .18 - .19
Iron acetate, liquor, 28° bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
solut., USP IX, cbys lb. .16 - —
djns. lb. .17 - —
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.50
cryst., tech., bbls., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - 6.00
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - 8.00
USP X, lump, bbls lb. .07½- .08
solut., 42 Be, cbys., works, frt. alld, or equald lb. .06 - .06½
Citrate, gran., dms lb. .77 - .79
Glycerophosphate, N.F., powd lb. 4.35 - —
Hypophosphite, dms lb. 2.80 - —
Iodide, bots lb. 3.48 - 3.63
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld lb. .21¼- .21¾
Nitrate, red, tech., dms lb. .03½- .04
Oxalate, gran., dms lb. .83 - .85
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., cs. lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate, soluble, NF VII, gran., dms lb. .69 - .72
Reduced (see Iron by hydrogen).
Resinate, 7.4% Fe, dms., frt. alld. lb. .24 - —
Stearate, dms., c.l. lb. .40 - —
ton lots lb. .41 - —
less ton lots lb. .42 - —
Sulphate (ferric), anhyd., bgs., c.l., works ton.52.50 - —
l.c.l., works ton.57.50 - —
partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton.28.50 - —
(ferrous), tech. (see Copperas).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms lb. .09½- .10
Iron by hydrogen, kgs lb. .80 - .85
Iron-ammonium citrate, brown, green, gran., dms lb. .55 - .58
Oxalate, dms lb. .25½- .28½
Iron-potassium oxalate fine gran., dms. lb. .30½- .33½
Iron-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½- .28½
Isobornyl acetate, cns lb. .97 - 1.10
Isobutyl acetate, cns lb. .97 - 1.25
Methacrylate, M-5, dms., works lb. .60 - —
cns., works lb. .63 - .67
P-5, cns., works lb. .60 - —
Propionate, cns lb. No prices.
Thiocyanocetate, dms., c.l., works. gal. 3.85 - —
l.c.l., works gal. 3.85 - 4.05
tanks, works gal. 4.23 - —
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., works lb. .33 - .36
Isoeugenol, extra, cns lb. 3.20 - 4.00
cbys., extra lb. 3.10 - 3.35
Isopentane, dms., works lb. .45 - .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .22 - —
Isopropanol (see Acohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E. of Rockies lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Ether (see Ether, isopropyl).
Phenylcarbamate (see IPC).
Isopropylamine, dms., works lb. .37 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls lb. .15 - .20
Jalap root, NF, bls. lb. .45 - .50
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .50 - .60
Resin, powd., bxs lb. 7.15 - 7.25
Juniper berries, bgs. lb. .09 - .15
Tar, USP, dms lb. .40 - .65

K

Kamala, powd., cns lb. .45 - .52
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls. lb. .28 - .31
Kerosene, at refinery; Ark., 42-44 specific gravity, w.w., tanks gal. .09625- —
Bayonne, 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .103 - —
California, 40-43, s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .1115- .1290
Gulf ports, 41-43, s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .0925- .095
Okla.-Tex., 41-43, s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .0950- .0975
Penn., 45, s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .1125- .13
47, s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .12 - .13
Kola nuts, bgs lb. .10 - .12
Kyanite, imp., low iron content, 10-mesh, whse ton.85.00 -95.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse ton.95.00 -105.00

L

Ladyslipper root, bls. lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Lanolin, anhyd., cosmetic, dms., works lb. .22 - .24
pharmaceutical, USP, dms., works lb. .20 - .22
hydrous lb. .18 - .20
Lard, cash, tres., Chicago lb. .19 - .19½
Larkspur seed bgs lb. .35 - .40
Laurel berries, bls lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, Portuguese, bls. lb. .07¼- .08
Greek, bls lb. .07 - .07½
Turkish, bls lb. .13½- .14
Lavender flowers, medium, bls. lb. .65 - .66
ordinary, bls lb. .20 - .21
select, bls. lb. .70 - .75
Lead acetate, white, crystals, bbls., lb. .27 - —
gran., bbls. lb. .27¾- —
powd., bbls. lb. .27¾- —
Arsenate, dealers, basic powder, 3-lb. bgs., or larger, c.l lb. .30 - .31½
l.c.l. lb. .31 - .32½
1-lb. bgs., c.l lb. .38 - —
l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
Lead arsenate prices are wkgs or whse. basis frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more to dest. East.
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .20¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .21¼- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, fib. dms lb. .49 - —
Iodide, NF V, jars lb. 2.94 - 3.13
Linoleate, liq., 13% Pb, dms., frt. alld lb. .30 - —
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y. lb. .21½- —
E. St. Louis lb. .2130- .2135
Metallic paste, dms., 10,000-40,000 lbs., works lb. .27½- —
2,000-10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28½- —
1 to 2,000 lbs., same basis lb. .30 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms., frt. alld lb. .16¾- .17¼
24% Pb, dms., frt. alld lb. .23½- .24
30% Pb, dms., frt. alld lb. .28½- .29
Nitrate, bbls., c.l lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. lb. .23½- —
Oleate, bbls lb. .33 - —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls lb. .39 - .41
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .24¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25¼- —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½- —
98%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .24¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25¾- —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .27¼- —
Silicate, bgs., l.c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .2270- .2330
Stearate, bbls., c.l. lb. .46 - —
ton lots lb. .47 - —
less ton lots lb. .48 - —
Sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white, basic sulphate).
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms lb. .14¾- .15¼
solid, 30% Pb, dms lb. .23½- .24
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .2210- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .2310- —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .1925- .2535
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1975- .2635
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21¼- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, dms., non-ret., c.l., works lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —
unbleached, c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
Lemon peel, bls lb. .25 - .30
Licorice extract, mass, cns lb. .25 - .30
powd., bbls. lb. .40 - .42
Root, bls lb. .08 - .09
5-lb. bundles, cs lb. .40 - .45
powd., bbls lb. .11 - .12
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. 04¾- —
Lime, agricultural, bulk, works ton. 9.00 - 9.50
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass ton. 9.00 - —
Annville, Pa ton. 9.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton. 9.00 - —
Berkeley, W. Va ton. 9.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y ton. 9.00 - —
Carey, Ohio ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hallow, Pa ton. 9.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn ton. 8.50 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va ton. 8.50 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton. 9.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton. 9.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo ton. 8.50 - —
Keystone, Ala ton. 8.50 - —
Knoxville, Tenn ton. 8.50 - —
Limedale, Ark ton. 8.50 - —
Longview, Ala ton. 9.00 - —
Manistique, Mich ton. 8.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio ton. 8.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va ton. 8.50 - —
Menominee, Mich ton. 9.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind ton. 8.00 - —
Newala, Ala ton. 7.50 - —
Ripplemead, Va. ton. 8.50 - —
Riverton, Va ton. 8.50 - —
Rockland, Maine ton. 9.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton. 6.50 - —
Sherwood, Tenn ton. 9.30 - —
Sherwood, Wis. ton. 8.50 - —
Springfield, Mo ton. 8.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton. 9.50 - —
York, Pa. ton. 9.00 - —
Hydrated, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton.11.50 - —
Annville, Pa. ton.11.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton.11.50 - —
Berkeley, W. Va. ton.10.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y. ton.11.50 - —
Carey, Ohio ton. 9.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa. ton.11.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn. ton.11.65 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va. ton.10.00 - —
Engle, W. Va. ton.11.50 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton.11.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton. 9.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo. ton. 9.50 - —
Keystone, Ala. ton.12.25 - —
Knoxville Tenn. ton.11.50 - —
LeRoy, Minn. ton.10.50 - —
Limedale, Ark. ton.10.00 - —
Longview, Ala ton.12.25 - —
Manistique, Mich. ton. 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio. ton.10.50 - —
Mitchell, Ind. ton.10.00 - —
Newala, Ala. ton.12.25 - —
Petoskey, Mich. ton.10.00 - —
Port Island, Mich. ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. Dak. ton.12.00 - —
Rockland, Maine ton. 9.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va. ton.10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton. 8.00 - —
Sherwood, Tenn. ton.12.14 - —
Sherwood, Wis. ton.10.00 - —
Springfield, Mo. ton. 9.00 - —
Woodyville, Ohio ton. 8.50 - —
York, Pa. ton.11.50 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton.11.70 - —
Annville, Pa ton.11.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton.11.50 - —
Carey, Ohio ton.11.00 - —
Engle, W. Va ton.11.50 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton. 9.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton.10.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio ton.10.00 - —
Rockland, Me. ton.10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton.10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton.10.00 - —
York, Pa. ton.11.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate-limestone).
Limestone, grd., bulk, works ton. 1.40 - —
Linalool, ex bois de rose lb. 4.50 - 6.85
ex lignaloe wood lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, bots lb. 4.35 - 7.20
ex lignaloe wood, bots lb. 5.25 - 8.40
ex petitgrain, bots lb. 5.10 - 6.35
Linden flowers with leaves, bls lb. .26 - .27
without leaves, bls. lb. .24 - .26
Linseed meal, 34% bulk, Midwest mills ton.70.00 - —
Litharge com'l, powd., bbls., c.l ship't point, frt. alld lb. .23¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24¼- —
Lithium bromide, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.90 - —
Carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Chloride, dms lb. 1.15 - 1.65
Citrate, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 1.30 - 1.45
Fluoride, bbls. lb. 1.95 - —
Hydroxide, dms. lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., ship't point lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .07¾- .06¾
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l lb. .08¼- —
smaller lots lb. .08¾- —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, ¾c. per lb higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls. lb. .85 - .90
Lobelia herb, bls. lb. .70 - .75
leaves N.F. lb. .95 - —
Lobeline sulphate, bots., works oz.25.50 -38.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .38½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l., lb. .36½- —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .18½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .17½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .17 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .16½- —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .33 - —
No. 2, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .31 - —
No. 3, bxs., l.c.l lb. .28½- —
No. 4, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .28 - —
No. 5, bxs., l.c.l lb. .26½- —
No. 6, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .44½- .49½
Lovage root, imp., bls. lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Lupulin, tins lb. 1.95 - 2.00
Lycoyodium, cs. lb. 1.90 - 2.50

M

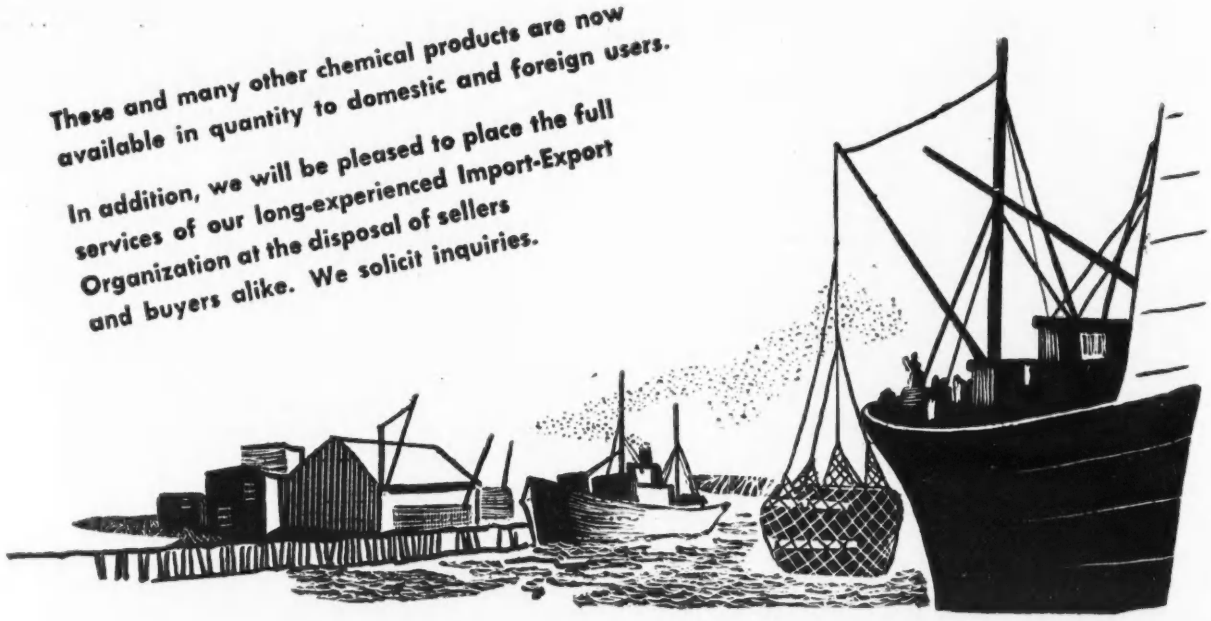
Mace, No. 1, Siauw, cs lb. 1.05 - 1.10
East Indian, bgs., futures lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Papua, bgs., futures lb. 1.15 - 1.20
West Indian, bgs. lb. 1.10 - 1.15
broken lb. 1.00 - 1.15
Madder, Dutch, bgs lb. .29 - .32
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bbls., works lb. .29 - —
USP, light ctns lb. .34 - —
heavy, bbls lb. .36 - —
Magnesium arsenate, bgs., cans, works lb. .20 - .30
Bromide, dms lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .11¼- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12½- —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .11¾- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12¼- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13½- —
Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila. county, Pa. Frt. equald. with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .12¾- —
flake, bbls., c.l., works ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.44.00 -46.00
Fluoride, bbls lb. .20 - .25
Hydroxide, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs lb. .29 - .30
Hypophosphite, dms lb. 1.60 - —
Laurate, bbls lb. .46 - .47
Metal, 98.8% ingots, cs., works lb. .20½- —
sticks, cs lb. .34 - .38
Oleate, precip., bbls lb. .40½- —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .70 - .77
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .09 - .09½
Stearate, ctns., 2,000 lbs. to c.l. lb. .43 - —
smaller lots lb. .44 - —
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .37 - —
smaller lots lb. .42 - —
Magnesite, chemical grade, bgs., c.l., mines, Calif ton.60.00 - —
dead-burnt, bulk, c.l., Chewalah, Wash ton.27.00 - —
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l lb. .30 - —
l.c.l. lb. .31 - —
Malva flowers, black, bls lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Blue, bls. lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Leaves, bls lb. .40 - .42
Manaca root, bls lb. .49 - .50
Mandrake root, bls lb. .50 - .60
Manganese acetate, bbls. lb. .32 - —
Arsenate, bgs lb. .12 - .12½
Borate, tech., bbls lb. .16 - .18
Carbonate, bbls lb. .19 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .24 - —
Dioxide, African, battery, 84% 87% bbls., 28-40 tons, works ton.74.00 - —
smaller lots, works ton.77.00 -82.00
burlap bgs., c.l., works ton.71.75 - —
l.c.l., works ton.74.75 -79.79
paper bgs., c.l., works ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.73.00 - —
85-90% bbls., c.l., works ton.74.00 - —
smaller lots, works ton.77.00 -82.00
Glycerophosphate, fib. dms lb. 4.25 - —
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd lb. .26 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.00 - —
Iodide, jars lb. 5.55 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn, dms. lb. .39¼- —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls., lb. .41½- —
Metal, cs, dlvd. East lb. .30 - .32
Naphthenate, liquid, 6% Mn. dms., frt. alld lb. .22¾- .23¼
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. .44¾- —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms. lb. .20 - —
precip., dms. lb. .22½- —
Sulphate, fertilizer grade, 65% bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton.67.00 - —
feed grade, 80% bgs lb. .05¼- .07
75% bgs, c.l., dlvd. S. E ton.68.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton.75.50 - —
Tallate, liquid, 4% Mn, dms lb. No prices.
solid, 8% Mn, dms lb. No prices.
Mangrove bark, E. Africa, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton.66.00 - —
Manna, flake, large, cs. lb. 1.40 - 1.50
small, cs. lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Mannitol, com'l, dms., works lb. .40 - .43
reagent, 50-lb. dms., works lb. .85 - —

FOR PROMPT SHIPMENT!

- EPSOM SALT
- BLANC FIXE
- SODIUM SULPHIDE
- BUTYL ACETATE
- BUTYL ALCOHOL
- DIBUTYL PHTHALATE
- CARBON BISULPHIDE
- ENCOLOID (Soya Lecithin)

These and many other chemical products are now available in quantity to domestic and foreign users.

In addition, we will be pleased to place the full services of our long-experienced Import-Export Organization at the disposal of sellers and buyers alike. We solicit inquiries.



ENCO

CHEMICAL CORPORATION

formerly NEUBERG CHEMICAL CORPORATION

ESTABLISHED 1910 441 LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y. TELEPHONE MU 5 1930

CABLE: Encofan New York or Neuberg New York Encofan, Tokio

Marjoram—Mullein Leaves

Marjoram, Argentine, bls	lb.	.14	Nom.
Chilean, bls.	lb.	.18	- .18½
French, bls	lb.	.34	- .35
Matico leaves, bls	lb.	.25	- .28
Menadione, USP, bots., works	gram.	.10	- —
Menthol, natural, USP, Brazilian, cns	lb.	9.25	- —
Chinese	lb.	9.40	- —
synthetic, tech., cns	lb.	6.00	- 6.40
USP, laevo, cns	lb.	8.90	- 9.95
Menthyl salicylate, tins	lb.	4.25	- 4.35
Mercury bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).			
Bisulphate, dms	lb.	2.13	- 2.15
Chloride (see Calomel).			
Cyanide, cryst., powd	lb.	3.27	- 3.32
Iodide, red, NF, dms	lb.	4.32	- —
Yellow, NF, fib, dms	lb.	4.42	- —
Metal (see Quicksilver).			
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate), yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).			
USP, fib, dms	lb.	2.44	- 2.46
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13½	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.11½	- —
Metachloranilin, dms., works	lb.	.75	- —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.79	- .80
l.c.l.	lb.	.80	- —
80-82%, dms., works	lb.	.35	- —
70-75%, dms., works	lb.	.30	- —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls	lb.	1.28	- 1.33
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs	lb.	.76	- —
Metatoluidine, bbls., works	lb.	.80	- —
Metatolylenediamine, kgs	lb.	.77	- —
Methanol, natural, dms., c.l., frt. alld	gal.	.74	- .80
l.c.l., frt. alld	gal.	.77	- .85
tanks, frt. alld	gal.	.66	- .70
Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss 3c. higher.			
Synthetic, eastern production, zone 1, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.38½	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	gal.	.42	- .44½
tanks, frt. alld	gal.	.28	- —
zone 2, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.45	- —
l.c.l., ex-whse	gal.	.47½	- —
tanks, frt. alld	gal.	.33	- —
Synthetic methanol Zones are: Zones 1 is all continental U. S., E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho, Mont., and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of the U. S., west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.			
Texas production. Midwest and Gulf states, dms., c.l. works, frt. alld	gal.	.37½	- —
tanks, frt. alld	gal.	.27	- —
West of Rockies, dms., c.l., frt. alld	gal.	.45	- —
tanks, frt. alld	gal.	.33	- —
Methionine-dl, fib, dms., works, 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	8.25	- —
50 to 999-lb. lots, works	lb.	8.40	- —
1 to 49-lb. lots, works	lb.	10.00	- —
Methyl abietate, non-ret, dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1	lb.	.17½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	- —
hydrogenated, non-ret, dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1	lb.	.17¾	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼	- —
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio., Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., St. Louis, Mo., Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.			
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd., N. Y.	lb.	.08	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08½	- —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.49½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.50	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.48	- —
Methyl acetoacetate prices frt. alld. W., ½c. higher.			
Acetone, natural, group A, dms., extra, c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld	gal.	.50	- .60
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.57	- .67
Natural methyl acetone group A prices W. of Miss. 3c. per gal. higher.			
Group B, dms., incl., E. Miss., frt. alld., any quantity	gal.	.50	- .60
synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld, E	gal.	.61½	- —
frt. alld, W	gal.	.64	- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld, E	gal.	.65	- —
frt. alld, W	gal.	.68½	- —
tanks, works, frt. alld, E	gal.	.52	- —
frt. alld, W	gal.	.55½	- —
Methyl acetone, synth., East. territory, is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory, all States West of those four.			
Alcohol (see Methanol).			
Anthranilate, 500 lbs. or more	lb.	2.10	- —
smaller lots	lb.	2.20	- 3.00
Methyl benzoate, cns	lb.	.55	- 1.20
Bromide, dealers, cns.	lb.	.50	- .52
cyls.	lb.	.46	- .50
Chloride, indust., cyl., works	lb.	.17	- —
tanks, multi-unit, works	lb.	.13	- —
single-unit, works	lb.	.10½	- —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd	lb.	.34	- —
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd	lb.	.42	- —
Cinnamate, cns	lb.	1.65	- 3.50
Formate, dms.	lb.	.39	- —
Heptin carbonate, bots.	lb.	36.00	-58.00
Iodide, bots., cbys	lb.	4.33	- 4.52
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.35	- —
Methacrylate, M-I, dms., works	lb.	.45	- —
cns, works	lb.	.48	- .58
P-I, cns., works	lb.	.60	- —
Parahydroxybenzoate, bots., cntrs.	lb.	2.10	- 2.20
fib, dms.	lb.	1.90	- 2.00
Salicylate, dms., 500 lbs	lb.	.40	- —
25-50 lbs.	lb.	.45	- —
Methylal, refined, 95%, dms., c.l.	lb.	.06	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.04½	- —
Methylamyl ketone, dms., works	lb.	.70	- —
Methylcellulose, special vis., (4,000 cps.), fib. ctns., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.68	- —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis	lb.	.70	- —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs.	lb.	.75	- .80
Standard vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.62	- —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis	lb.	.63	- —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs.	lb.	.68	- .73
Methylene blue, USP, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. equald	lb.	2.42	- —
smaller lots, kgs., same basis	lb.	2.52	2.57
Chloride, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.12½	- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.13½	- —
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.11½	- —
Methyleneanilin, dms., ton lots, frt. alld	lb.	.36	- —
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.37	- —
Methylethyl ketone, dms., dlvd	lb.	.11½	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.12	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.10	- —
Methylhexyl ketone, tech., dms., works	lb.	.60	- —
Methylionone, A, cns	lb.	6.55	- 8.00
D, cns	lb.	7.50	- 9.55
prime, cns	lb.	4.55	6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).			
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16½	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17½	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12½	- —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cns	lb.	3.00	- 3.75
Methylparaben (see Methylparahydroxybenzoate).			
Methylpentanediol, dms., works, dlvd.	lb.	.17½	- —
l.c.l., works, dlvd	lb.	.18½	- —
tanks, works, dlvd	lb.	.16	- —
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).			
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.03½	- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works	lb.	.03¾	- —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E	lb.	.05½	- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E.	lb.	.06¼	- —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E	lb.	.05½	- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E	lb.	.06¼	- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E	lb.	.07	- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E	lb.	.07½	- .07¾
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E	lb.	.06¾	- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E	lb.	.07¼	- .07¾
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E	lb.	.07	- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E	lb.	.07¼	- .07¾
white, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E	lb.	.07	- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E	lb.	.07¾	- —
Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ½c. higher; W. of Rockies, 1c. higher.			
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.14	- .17½
spray, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.16	- .18½
Whole, roller, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.36½	- .42
spray, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.34	- .40½
Sugar, edible, bbls., works, 30,000-lb. lots	lb.	.24	- —
2,000-lb. lots	lb.	.24¾	- —
200-1,800-lb. lots	lb.	.25¼	- —
USP, bbls., works, 3,000-lb. lots.	lb.	.26	- —
2,000-lb. lots	lb.	.26¾	- —
200-1,800-lb. lots	lb.	.27¼	- —
Molasses, blackstrap, tanks	gal.	.20	- .21
Molybdate orange (see Orange molybdate).			
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits).			
Molybdenum metal, 90% Mo., powd., kgs	lb.	2.60	- 3.00
pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content	lb.	.95	- —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content	lb.	.80	- —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.06½	- .08
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07	- .09
smaller containers, works	lb.	.09	- .12
tanks, works, frt. equald	lb.	.06	- .06½
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.26½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.27½	- —
smaller containers, same basis	lb.	.30½	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.25	- —
Monoethylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%	lb.	.22	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.20	- —
Monomethylamine, anhydrous, cyl., works, basis 100%	lb.	.34½	- .40½
25%-40%, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.32	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.33½	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.30	- —
Monononylnaphthalene, c.l., dms., works	lb.	.14	- —
l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.15	- —
tanks	lb.	.13	- —
Monosodium glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic).			
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, monobasic).			
Monotertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.50	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.51	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.49	- —
Morphine, cns.	oz.	12.35	-12.60
Acetate, cns.	oz.	9.85	- 9.90
Hydrobromide, cns.	oz.	9.80	- —
Hydrochloride, cns.	oz.	9.90	- —
Sulphate, cns.	oz.	9.90	- —
Morpholine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.59½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.60	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.58	- —
smaller containers, works	lb.	.75	- —
Mountain ash berries, bgs	lb.	.75	- .90
Mullein flowers, cs.	lb.	1.25	- 1.30
Leaves, bls.	lb.	.12	- .14

Hooker Sulfides Are Iron-Free

For the manufacture of organic sulfides or mercaptans, your best bet is to use Hooker Sulfides. These Hooker products are remarkably free from iron and other heavy metal salts that may upset your reactions.

Every shipment of these sulfides is up to the same high standards of purity—with a maximum of 5 ppm Fe in Hooker Sodium Sulfhydrate and 8 ppm Fe in Hooker Sodium Sulfide.

For higher yields, a minimum of side reactions, and a purer end product you will do well to investigate high purity Hooker Sulfides.

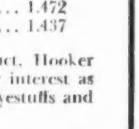
Technical data sheets and test samples will be sent when requested on company letterhead.

HOOKER RESEARCH Presents

m—NITROBENZOTRIFLUORIDE

(m—nitrotrifluoromethylbenzene)

$NO_2C_6H_4CF_3$



TYPICAL PHYSICAL DATA

Molecular Weight	191.11
Freezing Point	— 5.0° C
Boiling Point	203.° C
Distillation Range (ASTM)	200.5 to 208.5° C
Refractive Index, n20/D	1.472
Specific Gravity, 15.5°/15.5° C	1.437

Another new fluorine containing product, Hooker m—nitrobenzotrifluoride, is of particular interest as an intermediate in the preparation of dyestuffs and other fluorine containing compounds.

m—Nitrobenzotrifluoride is a thin, pale straw oily liquid with an aromatic odor. The CF_3 group is stable to further chemical reaction. The nitro group may be reduced. The product is subject to further nuclear substitution in the meta position. It is at present available in pilot plant quantities. Technical Data Sheet No. 365 describes m—nitrobenzotrifluoride more fully and is available when requested on company letterhead.

SODIUM SULFIDE (Na_2S)

DESCRIPTION:
Light yellow colored solid in flake form. Rapidly soluble in water; slightly soluble in alcohol; insoluble in ether.

PHYSICAL DATA:

Mol. Wt.	78.1
M. P.	100° C

ANALYSIS

Na_2S	60 to 62%
NaCl	1.5% Max.
Other Na Salts	2.0% Max.
Fe	8 ppm Max.
Cu, Ni, Cr, Mn, Pb	1 ppm Max.
Water of crystallization	36.5 to 34.5%

USES:
In manufacture of dyestuffs, chemical intermediates, paper pulp, special glass, soap and rubber; as an ingredient of dye liquor for textile dyeing; in calico printing, boiling out linen; desulfurizing viscose rayon; ore flotation and metal refining; in unhairing hides and wool pulling.

SHIPPING CONTAINERS:
Steel drums ..... 90 and 350 lbs. net

SODIUM SULFHYDRATE (NaSH)

(sodium hydrosulfide)

DESCRIPTION:
Light lemon colored solid in flake form. Completely and rapidly soluble in water, alcohol and ether.

PHYSICAL DATA:

Mol. Wt.	56.1
M. P.	55° C

ANALYSIS

NaSH	70 to 72%
Na_2S	0.25 to 2.5%
NaCl	0.4 to 0.8%
Na_2SO_3 and $NaHCO_3$	0.04 to 0.4%
Fe	5 ppm Max.
Cu, Ni, Cr, Mn, Pb	1 ppm Max.
Water of Crystallization	28 to 26%

USES:
As a chemical intermediate in preparation of dyestuffs and other organic chemicals such as thioamides, thiourea, thioglycolic acid, thio-and dithiobenzoic acids, sodium thiosulfate. In unhairing hides, in desulfurizing viscose rayon.

SHIPPING CONTAINERS:
Lacquer-lined steel drums ..... 90 and 350 lbs. net

From the Salt of the Earth

HOOKER ELECTROCHEMICAL COMPANY

1 UNION STREET, NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.

NEW YORK, N. Y. • WILMINGTON, CALIF. • TACOMA, WASH.

HOOKER CHEMICALS

8-1070

SODIUM SULFIDE • SODIUM SULFHYDRATE • SODIUM TETRASULFIDE • CAUSTIC SODA • MURIATIC ACID • PARADICHLOROBENZENE • CHLORINE

Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots.	oz.	35.00	-55.00
synthetic, ambrette, cns., 5-lb	lb.	5.65	- 5.75
Ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more	lb.	4.60	- 4.95
25 lbs.	lb.	4.70	- 5.05
5 lbs.	lb.	4.60	- 5.45
Xylol, cns.	lb.	1.60	- 1.80
25 lbs.	lb.	1.70	- 1.90
5 lbs.	lb.	1.75	- 2.00
Musk root, bls	lb.	No prices.	
Mustard seed, Calif., brown	lb.	.22	- .23
Danish, yellow, bgs.	lb.	.15½	- .16
Dutch, yellow, bgs.	lb.	.16	- .16½
English, yellow, bgs.	lb.	.15½	- .16
Montana, brown, bgs., source	lb.	.06½	- .07
Oriental, bgs., source	lb.	.05¾	- .06
yellow, bgs., source	lb.	.11½	- .12
Washington, yellow, bgs	lb.	.17	Nom.
Myrobalans, JI, good quality, ex dock	ton.	54.00	-55.00
J2, ex dock	ton.	46.00	-47.00

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).			
Solvent (see S).			
Naphthalene, dom., crude, 74°, bgs., bbls., wks., frt. equald	lb.	No prices.	
tanks, same basis	lb.	.06¼	- .07¼
78°, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.071	- .03
bgs., c.l.	lb.	.07	—
dms., c.l.	lb.	.07½	—
l.c.l., bbls., same basis	lb.	.0735	- .08½
bgs., l.c.l.	lb.	.07¼	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.08	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.06½	- .07½
refined, industrial, bbls., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.12	- —
bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.11½	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.11	- —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, 50-lb. cs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.14	- —
bbls., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.13¾	- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¼	- —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., works	lb.	7.00	- 7.10
Nepheline syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y.	ton.	14.25	- —
pottery, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y.	ton.	18.25	- —
Nepheline syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.			
Nerolin, cns.	lb.	1.70	- 2.30
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).			
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).			
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.50	- —
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.48	- .50
Chloride, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.23	- —
Cyanide, bots., dms	lb.	1.75	- 2.00
Formate, bbls., ton lots, dlvd	lb.	.43½	- —
Metal, electro cathodes, cs	lb.	.40	- —
Nitrate, bbls., works	lb.	.24½	- .25½
Oxide, black, bbls.	lb.	.42	- —
Sulphate, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18½	- —
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., works	kilo.	11.00	-11.30
Hydrochloride, dms., works	kilo.	10.50	-10.80
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, dms., dealers, frt. alld. over 50 lbs	lb.	.988	- —
tins, dealers	lb.	1.105	- —
Nikethamide, bots., chys	lb.	5.50	- 6.60
Nitercake, bulk, works	ton.	No stocks.	
Nitrobenzene, tbl. dist., dms., c.l	lb.	.09	- .09½
l.c.l.	lb.	.10	- .11
tanks	lb.	.08	- .08½
Nitrocellulose, ester soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80 and 125-175 secs., bbls., c.l., works, dry weight	lb.	.28	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.29	- .31
8-25 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.30	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.31	- .33
250-400 secs. and 600-1,000 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.32	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.33	- .35
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, 5-6 and 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.34	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.35	- .37
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra, but returnable.			
Nitroethane, dms., works	lb.	.30	- —
Nitrogen solution, tanks, works, N	ton.	120.00	-137.16
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works, ammo. unit-ton.		3.50	- 4.00
Sewage sludge, bulk, works, unit	ton.	4.15	+ .40
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.30	- —
Nitropropane, 1, dms., works	lb.	.30	- —
2, dms., works	lb.	.30	- —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs.	lb.	.50	- —
Chinese, bgs	lb.	.44	- —
Istrian, bgs	lb.	.29	- —
Nutmegs, East Indian, bgs., futures, afloat	lb.	.48	- .49
West Indian, bgs.	lb.	.48	- .49
futures	lb.	.43	- .44
Nux vomica, bls	lb.	.08	- .09
powdered, bbls., bxs	lb.	.11	- .12

O

Oakbark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	No stocks	
Octane, 100°-140° C, industrial grade, group 3, dms., c.l.	gal.	.19	- —
l.c.l.	gal.	.21	- .60
tanks	gal.	.15½	- —
Bayonne, N. J., tanks	gal.	.16	- —
Octanol (see Alcohol, ethylhexyl).			
Oil, almond, bitter, artificial (see Benzaldehyde).			
Bitter, F.P.A., bots	lb.	4.45	- 5.00
NF, bots	lb.	4.90	- —
Sweet, dms., cns	lb.	.80	- 1.30
Angelica root, bots	lb.	120.00	-250.00
Seed, bots	lb.	110.00	-200.00
Anilin (see A).			
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms.	lb.	.78	- .85
Russian, cns.	lb.	3.25	- 3.75
Apricot kernel, cns., dms.	lb.	.48	- .56
Avocado, cns., dms.	lb.	1.00	- 1.10
Babassu, tanks	lb.	.26	- —
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns	lb.	1.20	- 2.25
55-60%, cns	lb.	1.20	- 2.35
60-65%, cns	lb.	2.50	- —
West Indian, 50-55%, cns	lb.	1.20	- 1.65
Bergamot, artif., cns.	lb.	2.50	- 4.25
natural, Italian, cns.	lb.	3.75	- 6.00
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).			
Birchtar, crude, cns.	lb.	.95	- 1.76
rectified, cns.	lb.	4.00	- —
Bois de rose, Brazil, cns.	lb.	3.00	- 4.75
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).			
Bone, dms., works	gal.	.65	- .70
Cajeput, tech., dms	lb.	1.90	- 2.45
redistilled, USP IX, cns	lb.	2.30	- 4.50
Calamus, cns	lb.	20.00	-28.00
Camphor, natural, white, cns.	lb.	.40	- .73
synthetic, dms	lb.	.15	- .40
Cananga, native, cns.	lb.	4.00	- 9.10
rectified, cns	lb.	5.00	- 12.50
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).			
Cardamom NF bots.	lb.	23.00	-31.50
Cassia, USP, cns.	lb	1.90	- 3.75
Oil, castor, blown, ret. dms., c.l.	lb.	.22	- —
cold-pressed, USP, ret. dms., c.l.	lb.	.20½	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.21	- —
tanks	lb.	.19	- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l.	lb.	.23½	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.24½	- —
tanks	lb.	.22½	- —
unbodied, dms., c.l.	lb.	.22¾	- —
tanks	lb.	.21½	- —
hydrogenated, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.31½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.32½	- —
No. 3, tech., ret. dms., c.l.	lb.	.20	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.20¾	- —
tanks	lb.	.18½	- —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms.	lb.	.13	- .13½
75% (60-62% fat), dms	lb.	.18	- .19
Cedarleaf, USP, cns., dms.	lb.	2.00	- 2.85
Cedarwood, cns.	lb.	.50	- .95
dms.	lb.	.44	- .85
Celeryseed, bots.	lb.	14.00	-20.00
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns., dms	lb.	.56	- —
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).			
Cinnamon bark, bots	lb.	33.00	-73.00
Leaf, Ceylon	lb.	1.50	- 1.75
Seychelle	lb.	1.20	- —
Citronella, Ceylon, cns.	lb.	.70	- .78
Java, cns.	lb.	1.15	- 1.45
Clove, USP, from Madagascar buds, cns	lb.	1.10	- 1.30
from Zanzibar buds, cns.	lb.	1.25	- 1.45
Coconut, crude, tanks, Atlantic ports	lb.	.23	- —
Pac. coast	lb.	.22	- —
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., dms., l.c.l	lb.	.31	Nom.
deodorized, tax incl., dms., l.c.l	lb.	.32	Nom.
Oil, codliver, USP, dms	gal.	2.60	- 2.70
Cod, Newfoundland, dms	lb.	.24	- .25
Coriander, bots	lb.	34.00	-40.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works	lb.	.22½	Nom.
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.07½	Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.03	Nom.
refined, tanks, mills	lb.	.26½	- —
Costus, bots.	oz.	40.00	- —
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, works	lb.	.19	- —
foots, acid 95%, tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.07½	Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.03	Nom.
refined, dms.	lb.	.27½	- —
tankcars	lb.	.25½	- .26
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).			
Croton, NF, cns	lb.	4.75	- 5.50
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).			
Cubeb, cns	lb.	6.75	-10.00
Cumin, bots.	lb.	6.25	-11.50
Cypress, bots	lb.	11.00	-15.00
Degras (see D).			
Dillseed, bots	lb.	9.00	- 9.50
Dillweed, bots.	lb.	8.75	- 9.00
Dip (see D).			
Erigeron, cns	lb.	4.00	- 4.25
Eucalyptus, rectified, USP, 80-90%, cns	lb.	.82	- 1.45
70-80%, cns.	lb.	.69	- 1.30
Fennel, sweet, cns.	lb.	3.05	- 4.50
Fir, Canada, cns	lb.	1.90	- 2.35
Fishliver, concentrating or feed, 6,000 to 12,000 A units, dms	1,000,000 units.	.22½	- —
20,000 to 80,000 A units, dms	1,000,000 units.	.32	- .34
Oil, fishliver, pharmaceutical, 50,000 to 125,000 A units, dms	1,000,000 units.	.34	- .43
pharmaceutical or food, 200,000 A units, dms	1,000,000 units.	.42	- .45
concentrate, 100,000 A units, dms	1,000,000 units.	.38	- .40
200,000 A units, dms.	1,000,000 units.	.42	- .45
500,000 A units, dms.	1,000,000 units.	.46	- .53
1,000,000 A units, dms	1,000,000 units.	.49	- .53
Fuel (see Petroleum fuel oil).			
Fuset (see F).			
Garlic, pure, bots.	oz.	9.00	- 9.25
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).			
Geranium, Algerian, cns.	lb.	10.00	-11.50
Bourbon, cns.	lb.	7.75	-15.00
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).			
Ginger, dist., bots	lb.	7.50	-13.00
Grapefruit	lb.	1.15	- 2.60
Grease, No. 1, dms.	lb.	.17	- .17½
extra, winter, strained, dms.	lb.	.20½	- .21
prime, burning, dms.	lb.	.22	- .22½
Guaiacwood, cns.	lb.	2.05	- 4.15
Hemlock, cns.	lb.	1.95	- 2.75
Herring, crude, tanks, Pac. coast.	lb.	No prices.	
Juniper berry, NF VIII, bots	lb.	5.00	- 5.25
twice rectified	lb.	7.00	- 7.25
Tar, USP (see Juniper tar).			
Wood, tech., cns	lb.	.65	- 1.00
Lard (see Oil, grease).			

FROM SHELL CHEMICAL...

an increased supply of

$CH_3-C(=O)-CH_2-CH_3$

Methyl Ethyl Ketone

To help meet the needs of industry, Shell Chemical has recently placed "on-stream" at Houston, Texas, its third MEK plant. With this phase of its postwar expansion completed, one more important step has been taken toward providing industry with adequate supplies of high quality organic chemical products.

MEK has been found to be outstanding as an active solvent for nitrocellulose lacquers, as well as for fabric and surface coatings based on the various vinyl resins. It is also successfully used in the manufacture of adhesives and cements which utilize Buna-N and neoprene rubber.

Other important products in which MEK finds application are can coatings, paint and varnish removers, rubber chemicals and printing inks.

LACQUER SOLVENT PROPERTIES

Dilution Ratio	
Toluene	4.4
Aromatic Petroleum Naphtha	1.4
Aliphatic Petroleum Naphtha	0.9
Viscosity (8% RS ½ second Nitrocellulose solution at 25°C)	10 centipoises
Blush resistance (% relative humidity at 80°F)	45%
Rate of evaporation (normal butyl acetate = 1.0)	4.6

A letterhead request to any of the Shell Chemical offices listed below will bring you technical literature and a sample.

Among the many other Shell Chemical products are Methyl Isobutyl Ketone, Methyl Isobutyl Carbinol and Tertiary Butyl Alcohol

SHELL CHEMICAL CORPORATION

Eastern Division
500 Fifth Avenue, New York 18

Western Division
100 Bush Street, San Francisco 6

Los Angeles • Houston • St. Louis • Chicago • Cleveland • Boston • Detroit • Newark

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Oil, Laurel—Oil, Ylang Ylang

Oil, laurel, bots lb. 9.75 -12.25
Lavandin, ens lb. 1.30 3.75
Lavender flower, French, 38-42% ester, ens lb. 3.25 -10.15
30-32% ester, ens lb. 2.40 - 3.10
Spike, Spanish, pure, ens lb. 1.10 - 2.25
tech., ens lb. 1.00 - 2.78
Lemon, natural, USP, Calif., ens lb. 2.55 - 2.95
Messina lb. 2.75 - 3.70
terpeneless, bots lb. 32.00 -65.00
Lemongrass, ens., dms lb. 1.20 - 1.55
Lignaloe seed, Mexican, ens lb. 4.50 4.80
Wood, Brazilian (see Oil, bois de rose).
Mexican, ens lb. 2.75 5.20
Lime, distilled, Mexican, ens lb. 4.25 - 5.00
West Indian, ens lb. 4.50 - 6.00
expressed, West Indian, ens lb. 6.75 -11.25
terpeneless, bot lb. 35.00 -53.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l. lb. .2920- —
l.c.l. lb. .2930-.3040
tankcars lb. .2740- —
tankwagon lb. .2800- —
Boiled linseed oil .007 higher than raw.
Lubricating, at refinery, ex. tax.
Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 10-25 p.p. tanks, gal. .265 - —
neutral, 300 vis., No. 3, col., 0.10 pour, tanks gal. .21 - .22
200 vis., No. 3, col., 15-25 pour, tanks gal. .18 - .19
145-155 vis., No. 3, color, 10-25 pour, tanks gal. .265 - —
Penna., W., cylinder, 600-680 flash, tanks gal. .33 - .38
cylinder, 600-650 steam reid., tanks gal. .37 - —
Oil, lubricating, at refinery, Penna., neutral, 70°F, No. 3 color, 150 vis., 25 pour, tanks gal. .37 - .39
200 vis., 25 pour, tanks, gal. .39 - .41
South Texas, neutral, pale 200 vis., 2½-4 pour, tanks, gal. .11 - .12
red, 200 vis., 4-6½ pour, tanks gal. .11 - .12½
Mace, dist., ens., dms lb. 4.65 - 5.75
Mandarin, Brazilian, ens lb. 4.25 - 8.40
Italian, ens lb. 9.20 -12.00
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto lb. .15 - .16
refined, alkali, dms., l.c.l. lb. .2090- —
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l. lb. .2240- —
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l. lb. .1940- —
tanks lb. .18 - —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white, mineral).
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard, synthetic, USP, ens lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Seed, expressed, dms. lb. .26½ - .27
Neatsfoot 15°, dms lb. .43 - —
20°, dms lb. .42 - —
30°, dms lb. .40 - —
Neroli, French, bots lb. 75.00 -380.00
Haitian, bots lb. 175.00 -200.00
Nutmeg, dist., ens lb. 4.65 - 8.75
Ocotea cymbarum, dms. lb. .48 - 1.15
Oiticica, liquid, dms., c.l. lb. .18 Nom.
l.c.l. lb. .18½ - .19
tanks lb. .18 Nom.
Oleo, extra, tcs. lb. .24 Nom.
Olibanum, bots lb. 4.50 - 6.25
extra fine lb. 6.25 -10.50
Oil, olive, denat., dms gal. 3.25 - —
edible, Calif., dms gal. 4.00 Nom.
Spanish, dms., duty paid gal. 4.50 - 4.75
Moroccan, dms., same basis, gal. 4.15 - 4.25
foots, dms lb. .23 - .23½
tankcars lb. .21½ - —
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l. lb. No stocks.
l.c.l. lb. No stocks.
75% (62% fat), dms., c.l. lb. No stocks.
l.c.l. lb. No stocks.
Orange, sweet, natural, dist., ens. lb. .78 - 1.25
expressed, USP, Brazilian, ens lb. 1.25 - 1.95
Calif., ens. lb. 1.25 - 2.00
Florida, ens., dms. lb. .72 - 1.00
Messina, coppers lb. 3.50 - 5.50
West Indian, ens lb. 2.25 - 3.75
sesquiterpeneless, bots lb. 55.00 -135.00
Origanum, Spanish, es lb. 2.40 - 3.50
Palm, dms lb. .29 - —
Palmarosa, ens lb. 6.50 - 9.00
Palmkernel, crude, bulk, cif, NY lb. No prices.
Paraffin, pale 100-110 vis. at 106° F, tanks, works gal. .10 - —
Patchouli, dms. lb. 6.00 -18.00
Peanut, crude, tanks, works lb. .21 - —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .07½ Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .03 Nom.
refined, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .25½ - —
drums lb. .27½ - —
Pennyroyal, USP, dom., dms., ens lb. No stocks.
imported, ens. lb. 2.50 - 2.55
Peppermint, natural, dms. lb. 7.00 - 7.95
redist., USP, dms lb. 7.25 - 8.30
Perilla, crude, dms lb. No stocks.
Oil, petitgrain, Paraguay, ens lb. 2.85 - 4.30
Pimento berry, dms lb. 4.25 - 6.50
leaf, ens. lb. 1.50 - 3.25
Pine, dest.-dist., dms., incl., c.l., works, South gal. .60 - .69
l.c.l., works, South gal. .61 - .70
dms., incl., c.l., works, South lb. .07½ - —
l.c.l., works, South lb. .08 - —
ex whse., N. Y. C. gal. .70 - —
ex whse., N. Y. C. lb. .09½ - —
tanks, works, South gal. .60 - —
tanks, works, South lb. .062 - —
steam-dist., dms., ex whse., East lb. .095 - —
non-ret. dms., incl., l.c.l., ex whse., N. Y. C. gal. .86 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian, ens lb. 2.65 - 3.75
Swiss, 25-lb. cans lb. 4.00 -14.50
Putty, petroleum, heavy, dms gal. .18 - —
tankwagon gal. .13½ - —
light, dms gal. .16½ - —
tankwagon gal. .12½ - —
Rapeseed, tankcars lb. .23 - —
Red, single dist., dms. lb. .18½ - .19¼
tanks lb. .17½ - —
saponified, dms. lb. .18 - .19
double dist., dms. lb. .21¼ - .22¼
tanks lb. .20 - —
Rose, natural, coppers oz. 16.00 -40.50
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., ens., dms lb. .75 - 1.50
USP, ens., dms lb. 1.10 - 1.60
Rosin, first rectified, dms gal. .66 - —
2d rectified, dms gal. .63 - —
3d rectified, dms gal. .58 - —
Rue, bots lb. 3.25 - 5.00
Sage, clary, bots. lb. 14.50 -16.00
Dalmatian, ens. lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Spanish, ens. lb. 1.70 - 3.30
Sandalwood, NF, ens. lb. 13.00 -16.30
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast, lb. .15½ - —
refined, alkali, dms., l.c.l. lb. .2090- —
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l. lb. .2240- —
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l. lb. .1940- —
tanks lb. .18 - —
Sassafras, artificial lb. .48 - .75
natural, Brazilian (see Oil, ocotea cymbarum),
domestic, USP XII, ens., dms, lb. 1.80 - 2.50
Savin, ens lb. 5.00 -13.50
Savory, ens lb. 3.00 - —
Seal, No. 1, tanks, U. S. ports lb. No prices.
Sesame, tanks lb. No prices.
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works, gal. .2185- —
l.c.l., works gal. .25 - .29
tanks, works gal. .15 - .16
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills lb. .19 - —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .07½ Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .03 Nom.
refined, alkali, dms., c.l. lb. .2352- —
l.c.l. lb. .2430- .2470
tanks lb. .2232- —
clarified, dms., c.l. lb. .2202- —
l.c.l. lb. .2280- .2320
tanks lb. .2082- —
winterized, refined, tankcars, dlvd. East lb. .23 - —
drums lb. .25 - —
Spearmint, dms lb. 5.00 - 9.00
Sperm, bleached, 38°, dms lb. .2690- —
natural, 45°, dms lb. .2370- —
Spruce, ens., dms. lb. 1.95 - 2.75
Sunflower-seed, imp., refined, tanks lb. No prices.
semi-refined, tanks lb. No prices.
Sweet birch, Northern, ens lb. 4.50 - 8.00
Southern, ens. lb. 1.95 - 3.25
Tall, crude, tanks, works ton. 40.00 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
tanks, works lb. .05¼ - —
Tallow, acidless, dms. lb. .19 - .19½
Tansy, ens. lb. 9.00 -14.00
Tar, pine, com'l, dms, incl., c.l., works, South gal. .41 - .43½
l.c.l., works, South gal. .43 - .45½
whse., N.Y.C. gal. .52½ - .54¼
tanks, works, South gal. .32 - .34½
rectified, USP, l.c.l., dms., incl., works, South gal. .60 - —
Tar acid (see T).
Teaseed, l.c.l., dms lb. .30 - .31
Thyme, NF, red, ens. lb. 2.15 - 3.35
white, ens. lb. 2.40 - 3.80
technical, white, ens lb. .95 - 1.00
Tung, dms., c.l. lb. .24½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .24¾ - —
tanks lb. .22½ - .23
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).
Turpentine, rectified, NF, ens., dms lb. .50 - .53
Vetiver, Bourbon, ens. lb. 9.50 -45.00
Haitian lb. 10.50 -20.00
White, ref., natural, dms lb. No stocks.
Winter-bleached, dms lb. No stocks.
Wheat germ, dms gal. 10.00 -13.50
White mineral, tech., 50 vis., non-ret, dms., c.l., San Francisco gal. .31½ - —
l.c.l., S.F. gal. .33½ - .50¼
50-65 vis., dms., c.l., N.Y. gal. .45 - —
l.c.l., N.Y. gal. .48 - .52
65-75 vis., dms., c.l., N.Y. gal. .48 - —
l.c.l., N.Y. gal. .51 - .55
70 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F. gal. 51½ - —
l.c.l., S. F. gal. .53½ - .56¼
USP, 80-90 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .52 - —
l.c.l., N. Y. gal. .55 - .58
85 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S. F. gal. .51½ - —
l.c.l., S. F. gal. .53½ - .56¼
100 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S. F. gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., S. F. gal. .61 - .64
125-135 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .64 - —
l.c.l., N. Y. gal. .67 - .71
145 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S. F. gal. .68 - —
l.c.l., S. F. gal. .70 - .76
145-155 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., N. Y. gal. .69 - .73
175-185 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .69 - —
l.c.l., N. Y. gal. .72 - .76
180 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S. F. gal. .70 - —
l.c.l., S. F. gal. .72 - .75
200-210 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .73 - —
l.c.l., N. Y. gal. .76 - .80
235-245 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., N. Y. gal. .84 - .88
240 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S. F. gal. .83 - —
l.c.l., S. F. gal. .85 - .88
Wintergreen, nat., Northern, ens. lb. 8.00 -25.00
Southern, ens. lb. 3.65 - 6.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, NF, ens. lb. 3.25 - 4.00
Wormwood, ens. lb. 6.65 -13.50
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, extra, bots. lb. 8.00 -25.00
first, bots. lb. 9.15 -15.00
second, bots. lb. 5.50 -10.00
third, bots lb. 3.25 - 7.50

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PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO, CALIF.

Producing Plant:
EXCHANGE LEMON PRODUCTS CO., CORONA, CALIF.

Olein, crude (see Oil, red).
white, dms. lb. .21¼ - .22¼
tankcars lb. .20 - —
low titre, dms. lb. .21¼ - .22¾
tankcars lb. .20½ - —
Oleostearin, bbls. lb. .21 - .22
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines, crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works. ton. 7.00 - 9.50
ton. 10.00 - —
paper, bgs., c.l., works ton. 12.00 - —
lumps, bulk, c.l., works ton. 7.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns. lb. 19.20 - 19.45
gran., USP, cns. lb. 21.65 - 21.90
powd., USP, cns. lb. 21.65 - 21.90
Orange, cadmium lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.04 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Tenn. and N. C., E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts lb. .31½ - —
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex.; 1½c. El Paso, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dinitroanilin toner lb. 1.15 - —
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .2760- —
lb. .43 - —
Molybdate lb. .30 - .45
Persian, bbls lb. .40 - .45
Orange flowers, bls lb. .13 - .15
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .13 - .15
Sweet, bls lb. .14 - .16
Oregano, Mexican, bgs lb. .16½ - .17
Portuguese, bgs lb. .20 - .20½
Sicilian, bgs. lb. .16 - .16½
Orris root, Florentine, bls. lb. .26 - .27
powdered, bbls., bxs. lb. .30 - .31
Verona, bls lb. .18 - .19
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .22 - .23
Orthoaminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Orthoamylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .42 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls lb. .80 - —
Orthochloroanilin, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more lb. .60 - —
smaller lots lb. .62 - .67
Orthochloroparanitroanilin, dms., works lb. .65½ - .81
Orthochlorophenol, dms lb. .20 - —
Orthocresol, pure, 30° dms., c.l., works lb. .33 - .35
l.c.l., works lb. .33½ - .35¼
tech., 29°, dms., c.l., works lb. .24½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .25 - —
29°-30°, dms., c.l., works lb. .33 - .34
l.c.l., works lb. .33½ - .34½
25°-27°, dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - .26¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .27½ - —
Orthodichlorobenzene, 50-lb. cns. lb. .12½ - —
100-lb. cns. lb. .11½ - —
dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .07½ - .08½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09½ - .10¼
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - .08
Orthodichlorobenzene prices W. of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.
Orthoisopropyl N-phenylcarbanate (see IPC).
Orthonitroanilin, dms lb. .50 - .52
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms lb. .17 - .18
Orthonitrobiphenyl, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .19½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns. lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrophenol, dms lb. .66 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms lb. .11 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms lb. .90 - —
Ortholidin, distilled, kgs lb. 1.00 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms lb. .18 - .20
Osage orange crystals, bbls., l.c.l lb. .33½ - —
extract, liquid, bbls., l.c.l lb. .15½ - —
Ouabaine, USP, vials gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs. works lb. 6.40 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 6.55 - 7.40

P

Pepsin, powd., cs. lb. 3.75 - 4.50
Papaverine, natural or synthetic, hydrochloride, NF, cns., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 6.60 - —
smaller lots oz. 6.30 - 6.50
Sulphate, cns oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Chilean, bgs lb. .25 - .26
Portuguese, bgs. lb. .32 - .33
Spanish, bgs lb. .44 - .44½
Para-anisidin, dms., works lb. .80 - —
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - .33
Parachloroanilin, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss. lb. .70 - —
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin, dms. lb. No stocks.
Paracresol, 98°, dms., works lb. .45 - .48
92°-94°, dms., works lb. .45 - —
Paracymene, dms., works, 50 gals. or more gal. 2.50 - —
smaller quantities gal. 3.00 - —
Paradibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots, works lb. .45 - —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12½ - .14
Paraffin, crude, scale, white or yellow, 119-121 ASTM, bbls., c.l., refinery lb. No prices.
121-123 ASTM, bbls., c.l., ref'y lb. No prices.
126-128 ASTM, bbls., c.l., ref'y lb. No prices.
fully ref'd, slabs, 120-122 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0690- —
122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .07 - —
125-127 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0710- —
128-130 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0730- —
130-132 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0735- —
132-134 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0760- —
135-137 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .08 - —
Paraffin prices in bgs. and ctns., 7/10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher, and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher.
Paraformaldehyde, dms., 1,000 lbs., works lb. .24 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .25 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 gals., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .12½ - .13½
5-10-gal. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .16½ - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
USP, cbys lb. .37 - .40
Paranitroanilin, kgs., works lb. .44½ - —
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works. lb. .18 - —
Paranitrophenol, kgs., works, frt. equald. lb. .40 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works lb. .36½ - —
Paraphenylphenol, bgs., works lb. .27 - .28
Paraphenylenediamine, tech., kgs., works lb. 1.30 - —
Paratertiarybutylphenol, bgs., works. lb. .19 - .20
Parathion tech., dms., c.l., works lb. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 2.55 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls., works lb. .70 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls., works lb. .55 - .58
Pareira brava root, whole, bgs lb. .30 - .31
ground, bxs lb. .40 - .41
powder, bxs lb. .42 - .43
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .32 - .33
Passion flower herb, bls lb. .26 - .28
Patchouli leaves, bls lb. .45 - .50
Pectin, citrous, bbls lb. 1.25 - —
Penicillin, bulk, calcium, Romansky, 500,000,000 to 5,000,000,000 units 100,000 units. .08 - .095
Potassium, crystalline, same quantity 100,000 units. .10 - .10¾
Procaine G, same quantity 100,000 units. .10½ - .10¾
Sodium, crystalline, same quantity 100,000 units. .10½ - .10¾
Penicillin, distributors' unlabeled, potassium or sodium, crystalline, bots., 100,000 units. bot. .175 - —
200,000 units bot. .275 - —
500,000 units bot. .575 - —
1,000,000 units bot. 1.075 - —
100,000 units bot. .16 - —
200,000 units bot. .25 - —
500,000 units bot. .52 - —
1,000,000 units bot. .97 - —
Procaine G in oil, 10 cc vials, 300,000 units per cc vial. 6.40 - 8.00
Pennyroyal leaves, bls lb. .23 - .30
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works lb. .20 - .25
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34 - .36
For di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, industrial, tanks, group 3, gal. .10½ - .11½
Pepper, black, bgs. lb. .80 - .81
futures, bgs., nearby lb. .78 - .79
distant, new crop lb. .52 - .59
Red, capsicum, Louisiana longs, bgs., shipment point lb. .18 Nom.
Hontaka, bgs. lb. .48 Nom.
Mombasa, bgs lb. No stocks.
Niger, bgs lb. .35 - .36
birdseye, bgs. lb. .50 - .50½
Sierra Leone, futures lb. .23 Nom.
Chillies, Haitian, bgs lb. No stocks.
Mexican, long lb. No stocks.
White, bgs. lb. .81 - .82
Peppermint, USP, dom., bls lb. .60 - .65
imported, bls lb. .75 - .80
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., zone 1, works, frt. alld lb. .10¾ - —
zone 2, same basis lb. .11¼ - —
zone 3, same basis lb. .11¾ - —
zone 4, same basis lb. .11¼ - —
l.c.l., zone 1, same basis lb. .11½ - —
zone 2, same basis lb. .12 - —
zone 3, same basis lb. .12½ - —
zone 4, same basis lb. .12 - —

Olein, Crude—Petrolatum, USP

Perchloroethylene, tanks, zone 1, same basis lb. .10¼ - —
zone 3, same basis lb. .11¼ - —
zone 4, same basis lb. .10¾ - —
Perchloroethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kansas, La., Miss., Neb., N D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Colo., Mont., (4) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.
Peru balsam, dms lb. .85 - 1.05
Petrolatum, tech., dark, bbls., c.l., group 3 lb. .021 - —
f.o.b. Indiana refy lb. .04½ - —
golden topaz, bbls., c.l lb. .032 - —
l.c.l. lb. .036 - —
red, veterinary, bbls., c.l lb. .024 - —
l.c.l. lb. .028 - —
USP, amber, non-ref. dms., c.l lb. .04¾ - —
Pennsylvania refy lb. .04½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .057¾ - —
California refy lb. .08¼ - —
cream, c.l., dms lb. .06½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .08⅛ - —
extra, amber, dms., c.l lb. .05 - —
Pennsylvania refy lb. .04¾ - —
l.c.l. lb. .06¼ - —
white, lily, dms., c.l lb. .06¾ - —
l.c.l. lb. .08⅜ - —

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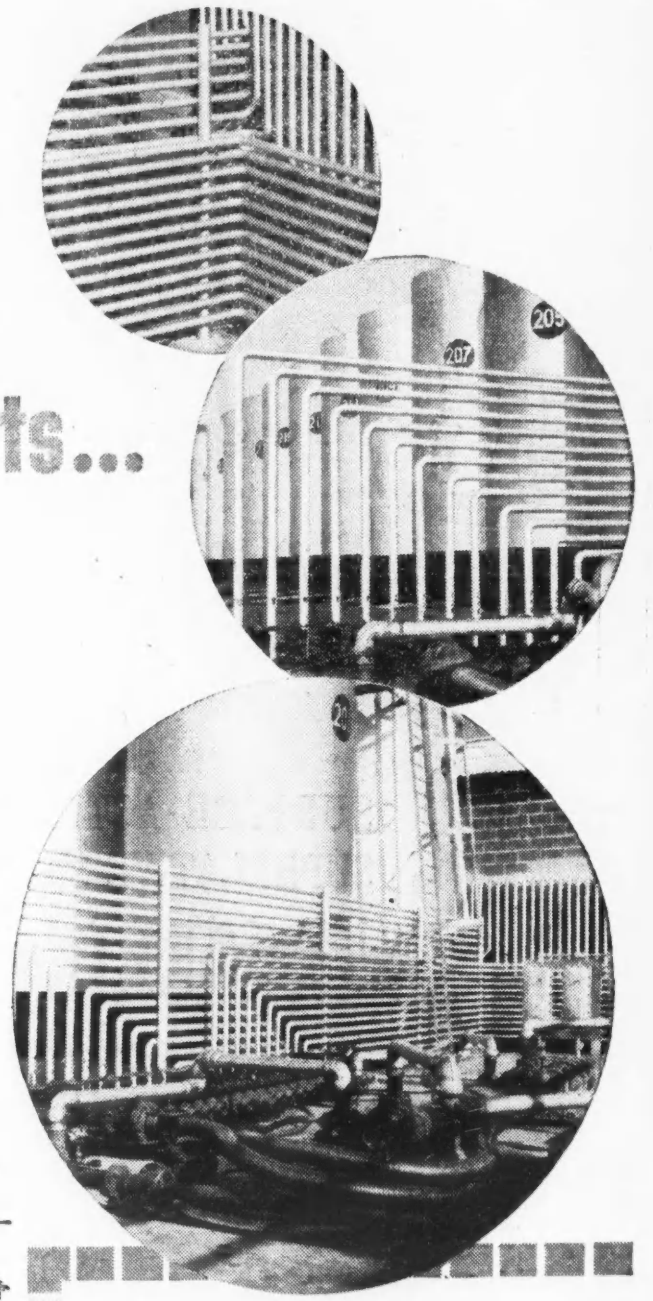

There's a pipe for every storage tank, a pipe for every solvent. That is just one of the painstaking steps Amsco takes to keep your solvent pure and free of contamination.

But Amsco solvents give you more than quality. They give you better results, greater economy, and you get prompt service and delivery wherever you are.

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- *Choice of solvency*
- *Any desired boiling range, from 5° F. upward in some fractions*
- *Amsco's "Service that goes beyond the sale"*

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(Samples sent on request)

Petrolatum, USP, Snow—Phosphate Rock

Petrolatum, USP, snow, dms., c.l.	lb.	.07¾	—
Pennsylvania refy.	lb.	.07⅝	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.09⅝	—
California refy.	lb.	.12	—
soft, dms., c.l.	lb.	.06½	—
Pennsylvania refy.	lb.	.06⅜	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.07⅝	—
California refy.	lb.	.10½	—
yellow, soft, dms., c.l.	lb.	.04⅜	—
Pennsylvania refy.	lb.	.04⅝	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.06	—
California refy.	lb.	.06⅝	—
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California	bbl.	1.94	2.38
Illinois	bbl.	2.65	2.77
Kentucky	bbl.	2.60	2.77
Louisiana-Arkansas	bbl.	2.14	3.10
Montana	bbl.	2.50	2.65
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl.	2.23	3.00
Pennsylvania, lower field	bbl.	5.00	—
Upper field	bbl.	3.10	5.00
Texas, East	bbl.	2.65	3.00
Gulf coast	bbl.	2.38	3.30
North, North-Central	bbl.	2.23	3.00
Panhandle	bbl.	2.23	3.00
West	bbl.	2.10	2.87
Wyoming	bbl.	1.90	2.65
Ether, laboratory, 30°-60° C, ens., dlvd. E	gal.	1.50	—
dms., c.l., group 3	gal.	.26	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.44	—
35°-60° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E.	gal.	1.50	—
dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.26	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.44	—
Petroleum ether, laboratory, 40°-75° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E	gal.	1.50	—
dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.26	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.44	—
90°-160° C, ret. dms., ex-tax, f.o.b. San Francisco	gal.	.57	—
Fuel oil, bunker C (No. 6), California, heavy tanks, refinery	bbl.	2.10	2.20
light, tanks, refinery	bbl.	2.35	2.40
Eastern, tanks, Albany, N.Y.	bbl.	3.249	—
Baltimore, Md.	bbl.	3.03	3.07
Boston, Mass.	bbl.	3.055	3.315
Charleston, S. C.	bbl.	2.96	—
Jacksonville, Fla.	bbl.	2.99	3.41
New York, N. Y.	bbl.	3.03	3.37
Norfolk, Va.	bbl.	3.00	3.04
Philadelphia, Pa.	bbl.	3.03	3.27
Portland, Me.	bbl.	3.095	3.115
Providence, R. I.	bbl.	3.045	3.085
Savannah, Ga.	bbl.	2.99	3.03
Diesel, tanks, refinery, California	gal.	.0785	.096
Pennsylvania	gal.	.11	.12
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2	gal.	.09125	—
No. 3	gal.	.08875	—
Bayonne, N. J., No. 2	gal.	.094	—
Group 3, No. 1	gal.	.0925	—
No. 1, straw	gal.	.09375	—
No. 2, straw	gal.	.09	.0925
No. 3	gal.	No prices.	
range	gal.	.095	—
Pennsylvania, No. 1	gal.	.1125	.13
No. 2	gal.	.11	.13
No. 3	gal.	.11	.12
Petroleum, lacquer diluent, California, 170-255 F. b.r., tanks, ex-tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles	gal.	.147	—
255 F. b.r., tanks, ex-tax, Portland, Ore.	gal.	.158	—
San Francisco	gal.	.152	—
Seattle, Wash.	gal.	.158	—
East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery	gal.	.16	—
Group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery	gal.	.1225	.13
toluol-type, tanks, refinery	gal.	.1225	.13
Mineral spirits, California, 170-255 b.r., tanks, ex-tax, f.o.b. San Francisco	gal.	.152	—
205-295 b.r., tanks, same basis,	gal.	.152	—
245-360 b.r., tanks, same basis,	gal.	.152	—
305-362 b.r., tanks, same basis,	gal.	.142	—
312-400 b.r., tanks, same basis,	gal.	.142	—
360-455 b.r., tanks, same basis,	gal.	.152	—
East coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery	gal.	.14	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.1025	.115
tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.175	—
Boston	gal.	.16	—
Buffalo	gal.	.165	—
Camden, N. J.	gal.	.15	—
Chicago	gal.	.195	—
Detroit	gal.	.211	—
Kansas City, Mo.	gal.	.182	—
Lancaster, Pa.	gal.	.16	—
Newark	gal.	.15	—
New York	gal.	.15	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.15	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.175	—
Providence	gal.	.165	—
Petroleum, mineral spirits, tankwagon, Rochester	gal.	.175	—
St. Louis	gal.	.199	—
Syracuse	gal.	.185	—
Washington, D. C	gal.	.175	—
Naphtha, cleaners, California, tanks, San Francisco	gal.	.123	—
East coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery	gal.	.14	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.10325	.12
tankwagons, St. Louis	gal.	.1470	—
Newark	gal.	.15	—
Chicago	gal.	.14¼	—
Detroit	gal.	.15½	—
New York	gal.	.15	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.15	—
high-flash, 140° F, group 3, refinery, tanks	gal.	.13	.145
high-solvency, tanks, refinery, 200-235 b.r., 37-38° C, mixed anilin pt.	gal.	.22	—
25-26° C, m.a.p.	gal.	.21	.26½
270-370 b.r., 78-81° C, m.a.p.	gal.	.24½	.26
270-370° b.r., 49° C, m.a.p	gal.	.29	—
26° C, m.a.p	gal.	.21	.26
300-400 o.r., 26-32° C, m.a.p.	gal.	.21	.26½
340-410 b.r., 32° C, m.a.p.	gal.	.21	—
36° C, m.a.p	gal.	.21	.28½
340-440 b.r., 32° C, m.a.p.	gal.	.26½	—
360-480 b.r., 25° C, m.a.p.	gal.	.21	—
V.M.&P., California, 245-360 b.r., tanks, ex-tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles	gal.	.147	—
Portland, Ore.	gal.	.158	—
San Francisco	gal.	.152	—
Seattle, Wash.	gal.	.158	—
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks,	gal.	.15	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.1125	.12
Gulf coast, tanks, New Orleans	gal.	.12375	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.173	—
Chicago	gal.	.205	—
Detroit	gal.	.221	—
Milwaukee	gal.	.207	—
Minneapolis	gal.	.203	—
Newark	gal.	.165	—
New York	gal.	.165	.17
Philadelphia	gal.	.165	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.185	—
St. Louis	gal.	.199	—
Solvent, rubber, California, tanks, ex-tax, San Francisco	gal.	.152	—
East coast, N. J., N. Y.,	gal.	.15	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11	.1175
Stoddard, California tanks, ex-tax, San Francisco	gal.	.142	—
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.14	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11	.1175
Pennsylvania, western, tanks,	gal.	.10	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.16	—
Chicago	gal.	.15½	—
Detroit	gal.	.17½	—
Milwaukee	gal.	.16½	—
Minneapolis	gal.	.164	—
Newark	gal.	.15	—
New York	gal.	.15	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.15	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.15	—
St. Louis	gal.	.17	—
Syracuse	gal.	.17	—
Sulphonate, 70% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.13¾	—
50% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.12½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.10¾	—
Phenobarbital, dms, 100 lbs.	lb.	4.00	4.35
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., works, and frt. equald	lb.	.13½	.14¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14¼	.15¼
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12¼	.13½
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.14¼	.15
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	.15¼
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13¼	.14
USP, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.13½	.14¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14¼	.15
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12½	—
Phenolphthalein, USP, yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs.	lb.	1.00	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.01	1.04
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., ton lots, works	lb.	.49	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.54	—
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots	lb.	2.35	2.75
pure, bots	lb.	4.00	4.50
Phenylacetamide, dms., works, 1,000 lb. lots	lb.	1.45	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.60	—
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works	lb.	.50	—
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.34½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.35	—
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.64½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.65	—
Phenylethyl acetate, dms	lb.	1.65	2.70
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots	lb.	4.50	6.00
Phenylhydrazin base, CP, bots	lb.	3.00	3.07
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works.	lb.	5.00	5.07
commercial, kgs., works	lb.	1.75	—
Phenylmethylpyrazolone, dms., works	lb.	1.58	1.60
Phloroglucinol, CP, fib. dms., works	lb.	13.75	15.75
commercial fib. dms., works	lb.	7.00	8.00
tech., fib., dms.	lb.	10.00	10.75
Phosgene, 150-lb. cyls., works	lb.	.20½	.27
10-lb. cyls., works	lb.	1.50	—
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).			
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried, unground, 68-66%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., car at mine	long ton.	4.61	—
70%-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long ton.	5.01	—
72%-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long ton.	5.31	5.61
75%-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long ton.	6.31	6.51
77%-76%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long ton.	7.31	—
finely ground, 65.5% b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum.	short ton.	5.78	—
68%, b.p.l., basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum	short ton.	5.98	—
70%, b.p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum	short ton.	6.93	—

Prices for Florida phosphate rock are plus usual bonus penalty clause on oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble, 50c. per long ton higher than above quotations.

Tennessee, brown, run-of-mine, unground, 27-26% P_2O_5	long ton.	6.00	—
30-29% P_2O_5	long ton.	6.75	—

CSC MAMMOTH CHEMICAL CIRCUS

with

PANOPLY

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PROPER PRIDE

CSC presents

THE PREPOTENT CHEMICAL OF THE MONTH

A STELLAR

SURFACE-ACTIVE AGENT OF

SUPERLATIVE SUPERBITY AND

STAGGERING SCOPE

ALKATERGE-C

Properties:

Molecular and Equivalent Weights: 350, approx.

Specific Gravity at 20° C/20° C: 0.93 (7.77 lb/gal)

Weight per U.S. Gallon . . . 7.77 pounds at 20° C.

Distillation range at 3 mm of Mercury: 194° C to 310° C

Solubility in: Water—Less than 0.002% by weight; Mineral and Vegetable Oils—Miscible; Organic Solvents—Miscible with naphtha, benzene, kerosene, carbon tetrachloride, ethyl acetate, acetone, methanol, butanol, and most other organic solvents.

Surface Tension of Saturated Aqueous Solution: Less than 35 dynes/cm

Interfacial Tension Against Water of a 1% Solution in Mineral Oil: 1 to 2 dynes/cm

Heat Stability: No apparent decomposition on distillation to 430° C at atmospheric pressure

Solidification Point: — 36° C, approx.

Coefficient of Cubical Expansion (20° C to 30° C): 0.0008 per 1° C; 0.0004 per 1° F

Flash Point (Cleveland Open Cup): 430° F

Uses:

ACID ACCEPTOR for non-aqueous systems

USEFUL as an ingredient of corrosion-preventive oils

A PENETRANT in textile and paper manufacturing

RECOMMENDED as an assistant for grinding hydrophillic pigments in mineral oil

A VERY EFFECTIVE oil-soluble surface-active agent

VALUABLE as an auxiliary emulsifying agent

REDUCES RESIN CONSUMPTION in impregnation of paper

Test Alkaterge-C on your own chemical problem—additional data and sample quantities are yours for the price of a postage stamp!

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17 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N.Y.

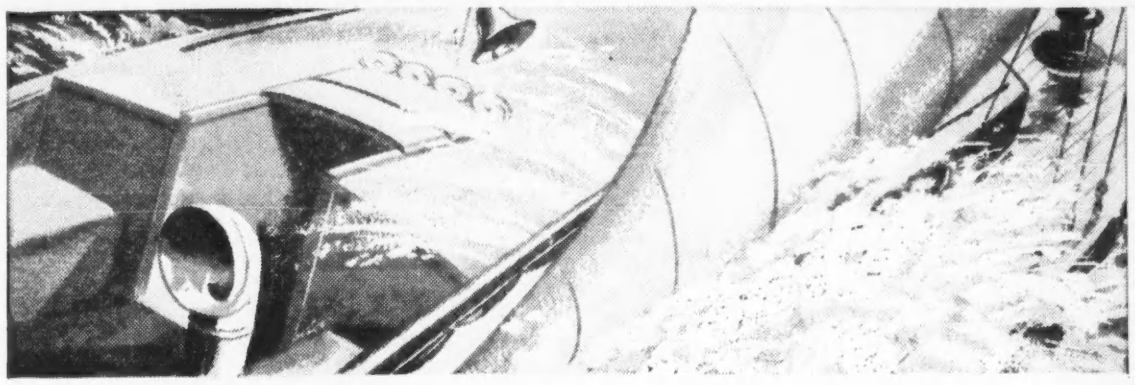
CSC

Phosphorus, red, amorphous, cs. lb. .33 - .36
tins, export lb. .40 - .45
Yellow, cns lb. .26 - —
dms., c.l. lb. .12 - .15
Oxychloride, dms., works lb. .12 - —
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - .14
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - .29
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works lb. .12 - .15
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - .16
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - .40
Phthalamide, bbls., works lb. .35 - .40
kgs., works lb. .45 - .50
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22½ - —
Pacific Coast, dlvd lb. .22 - .24¼
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .23½ - —
Pacific Coast, dlvd lb. .24 - .26¼
Pichi leaves, bgs lb. .07 - .08
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).
Pierotoxin, bots oz. 8.00 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots., vials oz. 6.50 - 7.50
Nitrate, bots., vials oz. 6.25 - 7.25
Pimento, Jamaica, bgs. lb. .24 - .24½
Pinetar, retort, dms. incl., c.l., works, South gal. 43½ - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 45½ - —
whse., N.Y.C. gal. 54½ - —
tanks, works, South gal. 34½ - —
Pinkroot, bls. lb. 2.00 - 2.05
Piperidine, 95%, dms., frt. equald. lb. 1.65 - —
98%, dms., same basis lb. 1.75 - —
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots lb. 8.50 9.00
Pipsissewa herb (see Prince's pine).
Pitch, coaltar, 150° F. m.p., bbls., c.l., works ton. 34.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 36.00 37.00
Cottonseed, dms., works lb. .10½ - .10¾
Hardwood, paper bgs., works lb. .04 - —
Linseed, dms lb. No prices.
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).
Pine, dms., ex whse., East 100 lbs. 6.90 - —
Soybean, dms., works lb. 10¾ - .10½
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz. 93.00 - 96.00
Pleurisy roots, bls lb. .25 - .26
Podophyllin, dms lb. 14.25 - —
Pokeroot, bls. lb. .16 - .17
Polystyrene, plain colors, dms., 30,000 lbs., works, frt. alld lb. .33 - —
20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .35 .42
water-clear, dms., 30,000 lbs., works, frt. alld lb. .27 - —
20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .29 - .35
Pomegranate root bark, bgs. lb. .75 - .76
Poppy flowers, bls. lb. .50 - .55
Seed, Danish, bgs., futures lb. .24½ - .25
Dutch, bgs. lb. .21 - .22
Turkish, bgs lb. .14 - .14½
futures, bgs lb. .13 - .13½
Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake, 90%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.35 - —
liquid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
solid, 90%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works lb. .0785- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0860- —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works lb. .03575- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0295- —
tanks, same basis lb. .03¼- —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. lb. .08 - —
Potassium abietate lb. .06 - —
Acetate, USP, dms lb. .28 .30
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .20 - .22
powd., dms lb. .22 - .24
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l. lb. .12¾- .12½
Potassium bichromate in bbls., ¼c. higher.
Borate, gran., bbls., c.l., works ton. 200.00 - —
ton lots, works ton. 215.50 - —
less ton lots, works ton. 225.50 - —
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .48 - —
25-200 lbs lb. .60 - —
Bromide, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., kgs lb. .33 - .34
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .18 - .19
powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 - .23
Chromate, tech., bgs lb. .25 - .29
Chlorate, cryst., kgs., c.l., works, lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
export, kgs., 1 to 10 tons, ex whse lb. .12 - —
Chloride, USP, cryst., bbls lb. .26 - .27
gran., bots lb. .20 - .22
powd., bbls lb. .29 - .32
Citrate, USP, gran., dms lb. .37½- .42½
Potassium citrate, USP, powd., 3c. per lb. higher.
Cyanide, dms., works lb. .55 - —
Fluoride, dms., works lb. .24 - —
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys lb. 2.05 - 2.20
Guaiacol sulphonate, NF, dms lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash, caustic).
USP, sticks, cns lb. .34 .36
Hypophosphite, 50-lb. lots lb. .90 - .93
Iodide, dms lb. 2.10 2.15
Manure salt, 22% K₂O, bulk, mines unit-ton. .20 - —
25% K₂O, bulk, mines unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls. lb. .19 - .21
powd., bbls lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom., 60% K₂O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M. unit-ton. .37½- —
Trona, Cal unit-ton. .45½- —
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls lb. .30 - —
Perchlorate, kgs., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - .15
Permanganate, tech., kegs works lb. .21¾- .22¼
USP, dms., works lb. .23½- .24
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works lb. .13 .13¼
Prussiate, red, kgs lb. .55 .58
Yellow, bbls lb. .19 - —
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls lb. .18 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 200.00 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 15.25 - —
Solution, 29° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 5.00 —
1-4, works 100 lbs. 5.50 —

Potassium silicate, solution, 62° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4, works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
1-4, works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .07 - .08
Sulphate, NF, cryst., bbls lb. .31 .33
powd., bbls lb. .14½- .15
agricultural, dom., bulk, basis 90-95% K₂SO₄, min. 90%, works ton. 32.50 - —
indust, bulk, works ton. 36.00 - —
Sulphocyanide, cryst., NF (see Potassium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, cryst., NF, dms lb. .70 - .76
tech., works lb. .45 - .50
Titanate, cns., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
5 tons, works lb. .12½- —
1 ton or less, works lb. .12½- 13
Xanthate, dms., c.l lb. .12 - —
Potassium-magnesium sulphate, bulk, min., 40% K₂SO₄, 18-50% MgO, works ton. 14.50 - —
Potassium-sodium ferricyanide, kgs., works lb. .45 - .48
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt).
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .41½- .45
Potassium-titanium oxalate, bbls., dms lb. .50 .55
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .52½- .55
Prickly ash bark, bls lb. .28 .33
Berries, bgs lb. .60 - .65

Prince's pine herb, bls lb. .55 - .60
Procaine hydrochloride, cns., 200-lb. lots lb. 4.75 - —
smaller lots lb. 5.00 - 5.75
Propane, commercial grade, tanks, group 3 gal. .06 - —
Propionaldehyde, dms., c.l., works, lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .18 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
tankwagons, works lb. .15½- —
Aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde).
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l lb. .08½- —
l.c.l. lb. .09½- —
smaller containers lb. .12½- —
tanks lb. .07 - —
Oxide, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .21½- —
tanks, frt equald. E lb. .18½- —
Propyleneglycol NF, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- —
Methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16½- —
Propylthiouracil, bots., works kilo. 30.00 - —
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed)
Pulsatilla herb, bls lb. .55 - .60
Pumice, dom., grd., course, 0, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots, lb. .03⅝- .04
Chicago, bgs., ton lots lb. .04½- —
smaller lots lb. .03⅝- .04¼
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .03⅝- —
smaller lots lb. .03⅝- .04

Pumice, Italian, silk-screen, fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .04 - —
coarse, bgs., ton lb. .05½- —
sun dried, fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .03 - —
coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .04½- —
Pumice in bbls is ½c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb. .25 - .26
Purple lake (see Red).
Pyrethrum concentrate, dewaxed, 20% for aerosol bombs, dms., works lb. 7.10 - 7.35
liquid (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc., odorless base, dms., works gal. 5.50 - —
regular base, dms., works, gal. 5.40 - —
liquid (30 to 1), base 3 grams pyrethrins, per 100 cc odorless base, bbls., works gal. 8.15 - —
regular base, dms., works, gal. 8.10 - —
Flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins., bbls., works lb. .26 - .28
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .38 - —
Pyridin, denaturing ret. dms., works and frt. equald gal. 2.49 - 2.52
refd., 2° non-ret, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .69 - .70
l.c.l., same basis lb. .69½- .80
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .69 - .80
Pyridoxin hydrochloride, 100-gram lots gram. .53 - —
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atl ports, long-ton. 8.00 - —
Pyrocatechin (see Catechol).



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For reputation-building, top-quality porch and deck enamels and marine and floor varnishes, you'll be well advised to trust to No. 3011 Super-Beckacite. This non-reactive, pure phenolic resin imparts truly phenomenal resistance to weather, water, wear and chemicals. Formulation is easy, as it is soluble in all drying oils and aromatic hydro-carbons. Write direct to the Sales Department in Detroit.

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NOV 15 1948 XUM

Pyrophyllite—Seidlitz Mixture

Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines..ton.11.00 -11.50
230 mesh bulk, c.l., mines..ton.12.00 - —
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines..ton.14.00 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh bulk, c.l., mines. ton. 9.50 - —
insecticide grade, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines..ton. 9.00 -10.00
rubber grade, 140 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines..ton. 7.00 - —
Pyrophyllite in paper bgs., $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.

Pyroxylin scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
black, cs., works..lb. .14 - —
gray, cs., works..lb. .14 - —
mixed, mottled, cs., works..lb. .12 - —
white, china, ivory, cs., works. lb. .17 - —
dense, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
translucent, pastels, cs., works. lb. .17 - —
transparent, colorless, cs., wks. lb. .19 - —
colors, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works..lb. .15 - —
mixed, colors, cs., works..lb. 14 - —
white, cs., works..lb. .17 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls..lb. .07 - .09
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l. lb. .17½- —
liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works. lb. .09½- —
tanks, same basis..lb. .09 - —
Quebracho extract, solid, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., duty extra. lb. .13½- —
powd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
ordinary, solid, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock, same basis. lb. .1275- —
Quebracho extract prices are based on $20.40 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.

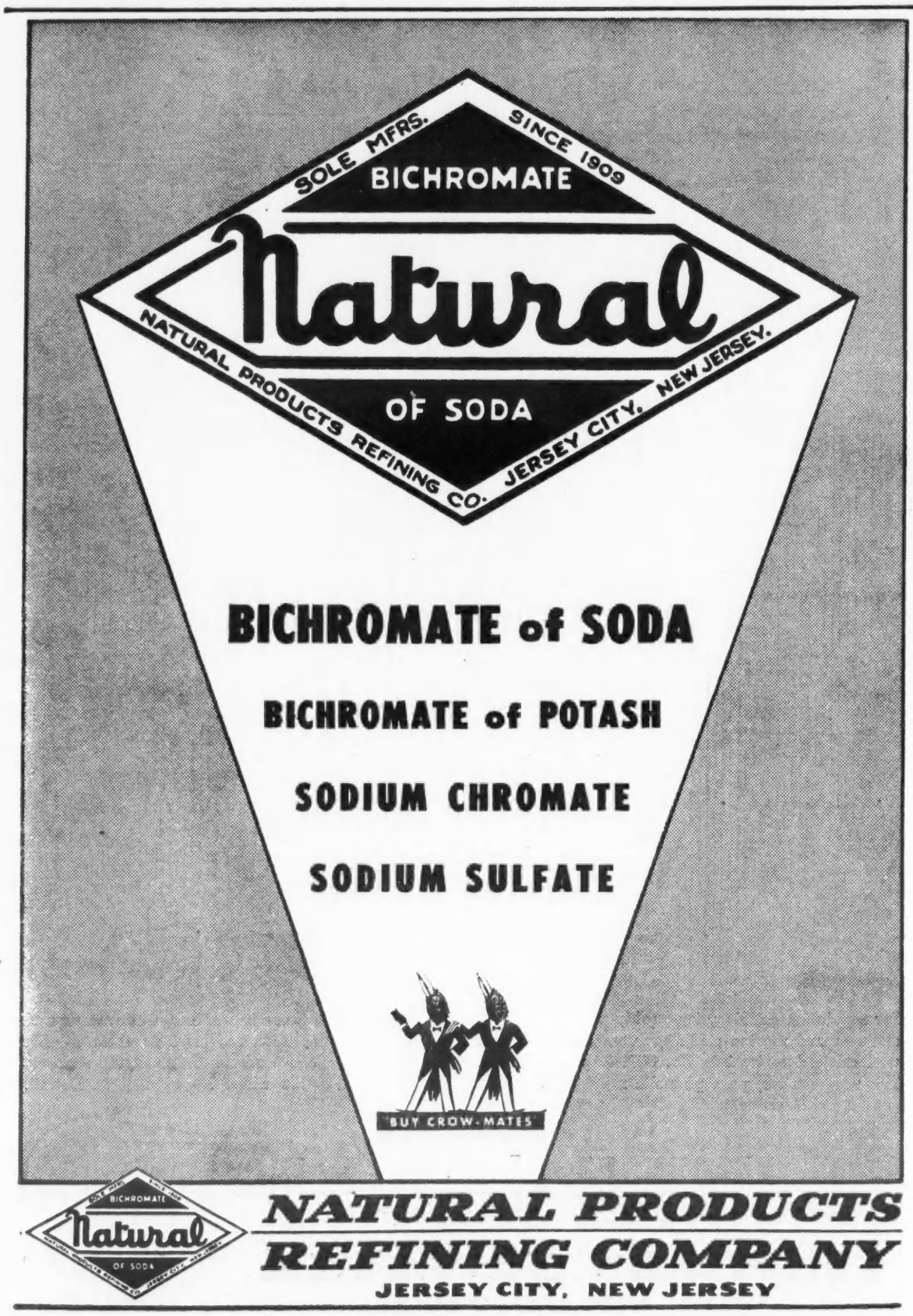
Queen of the meadow root, bgs..lb. .12 - .13
Quercitron crystals, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .33½- —
Extract, liquid, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .14½- —
solid, bxs..lb. .28 - —
Quicksilver, flasks 176 lbs.) net. flask.76.00 -78.00
Quince seed, bgs..lb. .95 - 1.75
Quinindine, NF, √, cryst., cns..oz. 1.30 - —
powd., precip., cns..oz. 1.22 Nom.
Sulphate, USP, cns..oz. .95 - —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.00 - —
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.30 - —
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .73 - —
Dihydrobromide, bots., 50 ozs..oz. 1.00 Nom.
Dihydrochloride, USP..oz. 1.00 - —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.07 - —
Formate, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.20 Nom.
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. cns..oz. .91 - —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .91 - —
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.40 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.10 - —
Salicylate, NF, ctns., 100 ozs..oz. .95 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .80½- —
Tannate, USP, X, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .60 Nom.
Valerate, NF, IV, 100 ozs..oz. 1.25 - —
Quinine-urea hydrochloride, NF, cns..oz. .97 - —
Quinolin, dms., c.l., works..lb. .54½- .55
l.c.l., works..lb. .53 - .55½

R

R salt, paste, dry basis, dms..lb. .69 - .70
Raspberries, dried, bbls..lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Red, alizarin lake, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. 1.45 - 2.25
Prices 1½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.), (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. per lb. higher, dlvd. Pacific coast prices equaled with Chicago, dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.
Cadmium lithopone, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. 1.29 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.14 - —
maroon, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.39 - 1.49
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.24 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.19 - —
orange-red, bbls., same basis lb. 1.09 - —
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb. higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco.
Carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).
Red, crocus martis (see Red, maroon iron oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works..lb. .135 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y..lb. .11½- .11¾
Iron oxide, synth., bgs..lb. .11½- .11¾
75%-85% copperas oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O.; Easton, Pa.; E. St. Louis, and Trenton, N. J lb. .05¼- .09¼
special, high color, all shades lb. 1.00 - —
Lake C toner alizarin, bbls., works lb. 1.05 - —
Lithol toner, bbls., works..lb. .80 - —
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works..lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake, 25%, kgs., works..lb. .40 - .43
toner, bbls., works..lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Cadmium, deep, bbls., works lb. 1.20 - —
regular, bbls., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Iron oxide, bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .04 - —
MNPT toner, kgs., works..lb. 3.25 - —
Maroons in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works..lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots, works..lb. 2.02 - —
Metallic, bbls., works..lb. .02½- .02¾
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide).
Persian gulf, bgs., works..lb. .06¾- .07
Para toner, bbls..lb. .83 - .88
chlorinated, kgs..lb. .95 - 1.05
concentrated alizarin lake, kgs., works lb. .80 - —
Phloxin toner (see eosin toner).
Phosphotungstic, rhodamine Y, kgs., works..lb. 4.45 - —
Pink lake alizarin, bbls., works lb. .20 - .25
Purple lake, kgs..lb. 1.35 - —
Rose lake, alizarin, bbls., works.lb. .25 - .30
Spanish oxide, grade 1, bbls., c.l., ex dock..lb. .05½- .05¾
l.c.l., ex dock..lb. .05¾- .06
ex whse., New York..lb. .06½- —
grade 2, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05½- .05½
l.c.l., ex dock..lb. .05¾- .05¾
ex whse., New York..lb. .06¼- —
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. 1.35 - —
Turkey, bbls., works..lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald..lb. .24½- .25
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works..lb. .0350- —
20%, bgs., works..lb. .0360- —
25%, bgs., works..lb. .0410- —
30%, bgs., works..lb. .0440- —
35%, bgs., works..lb. .0465- —
40%, bgs., works..lb. .0490- —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls..lb. .31½- —
Quicksilver, ctns..lb. 2.27 - —
Red Precipitate, NF, powd., fib, dms..lb. 2.17 - 2.19
Red saunders, wood, grd., bbls..lb. .55 - —
Resorcinol, tech., dms., works..lb. .68 - —
USP, cryst., dms., works..lb. 1.30 - —
powd., dms., works..lb. 2.00 - —
Rhatany root, bgs..lb. .09 - .10
Rhubarb root, whole, cs..lb. .65 - .70
powd., bbls..lb. .70 - .75
Riboflavin, USP, bots..kilo.125.00 - —
95%, bots..kilo.113.75 - —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga., or Emeryville, Calif..lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, gran., powd., bbls, 5,000 lbs..lb. .31½- —
smaller lots..lb. .32 - —
Rose flowers, pale, bls..lb. .23 - .24
Rosemary flowers, bls..lb. 1.55 - 1.65
Leaves, French, bls..lb. .12 - .12½
Portuguese, bls..lb. .07½- .08
Spanish, bls..lb. .09 - .09¼
Rosin, gum (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).
Wood, B, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
FF, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.50 - —
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
K, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.75 - —
M, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.75 - —
N, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.78 - —
WG, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.85 - —
WW, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.94 - —
X, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.04 - —
Rotenone, cryst., bbls., works..lb.18.00 -20.00
Extract, liq., dms., works, per unit of 1 percent. 2.50 - —
Powder (see Cube root).
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines..ton.36.00 - —
l.c.l., mines..ton.43.00 - —
Rue herb, bls..lb. .40 - .45
Rutin, 10 kilos..gram. .16½- —
5 kilos..gram. .17 - —
smaller lots..gram. .17½- .21¼

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls..lb. .40 - .45
activated ground with lime, bbls..lb. .34 - .35
Saccharin, gran., soluble, 1,000 lbs. lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots..lb. 1.60 - 1.70
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.55 - —
smaller lots..lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Safflower, Egyptian, bls..lb. .95 - 1.00
Saffron, Mexican, bls..lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Spanish, USI*, tins..lb.23.00 -25.00
Safrol, dms..lb. .78 - 1.20
Sage, cyprus, bgs..lb. .08 - .09
Dalmation, bls..lb. .23 - .23¼
Greek, fancy, bls..lb. .13½- .14
Spanish, bls..lb. .13½- .14
Syrian, bgs..lb. .21 Nom.
Sago flour, bgs..lb. .03½- —
Salicin, bots..lb. No stocks.
ctns..lb. No stocks.
Saligenin, ctns., works..lb.14.00 -25.00
Salol, gran., bbls., kgs..lb. 1.00 - —
fib, dms..lb. 1.02 - 1.03
powdered salol, 10c. higher.
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l..100 lbs. .88 - —
burlap bgs..100 lbs. .98 - —
l.c.l., paper bgs..100 lbs. 1.09 - 1.12
burlap bgs..100 lbs. 1.19 - 1.22
Table, vacuum, common, fine, bgs., works, c.l..100 lbs. .98 - 1.05
l.c.l., bgs. dlvd..100 lbs. 1.20 - 1.32
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works..ton.25.00 -28.00
Chrome (see Chrome cake).
Saltpeter cryst., bbls., 10 tons. 100 lbs.13.90 - —
smaller lots..100 lbs.14.15 -14.40
gran., bbls., 20 tons..100 lbs. 9.25 - —
smaller lots..100 lbs.10.50 -11.00
powd., bbls., 20 tons..100 lbs.10.25 - —
smaller lots..100 lbs.11.50 -12.00
Saltpeter in bags 25c. per 100 lbs. less than in barrels; in kegs, $1 more.
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots..oz. 4.75 - 5.50
Santonin, cryst., powd., cns..kilo.190.00 -200.00
Saponin No. 1, cns..lb. 2.45 - —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls..lb. .40 - .45
Honduras, bls..lb. .43 - .45
Mexican, bls..lb. .30 - .32
Sassafras bark, ord., bls..lb. .30 - .31
select, bls..lb. .60 - .65
Savory, French, bls..lb. .20 - .20½
Spanish, bls..lb. .14 - .14½
Saw palmetto berries, bgs..lb. .23 - .24
Scammony resin, lump, cns..lb. 2.10 - 2.35
powd., cns..lb. 2.20 - 2.30
Root, bgs..lb. .13 - .14
Schaeffer's salt, bgs..lb. .60 - .62
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs..lb. .27¾- —
smaller lots..lb. .28¼- —
kegs, 5,000 lbs..lb. .28¼- —
smaller lots..lb. .28¾- —



Selenium, powd., cns., 10-lb. lots	lb.	2.10	—
cs., 1,000-lb lots	lb.	2.00	—
	lb.	1.90	2.00
Senega root, bls	lb.	.26	.27
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls	lb.	.22	.23
sifting, bgs	lb.	.18	.24
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls	lb.	.16	.19
No. 2, bls	lb.	.12	.14
No. 3, bls	lb.	.14	.15
Pods, bls	lb.	.16	.22
powdered, bls., bxs	lb.	2.45	2.50
Serpentaria root, bls	lb.	.16½	.17
Sesame seed, Brazil, bgs., afloat	lb.	.18½	.19
Central Amer., natural, bgs	lb.	.23	.23½
Chinese, hulled, recleaned	lb.	.31	.32
Nicaragua, hulled	lb.	.18	.18½
Salvadorean	lb.	.18½	.19
Turkish, yellow, recleaned			
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.64½	—
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.65	—
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.67	—
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.74½	—
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.75	—
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.77	—
bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lbs., 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.			
Lemon, No. 1, bgs	lb.	.68	.69
No. 2, bgs	lb.	.66	.67
Superfine, bgs., 10 bgs.	lb.	.63	.64
TN, bgs., 10 bgs.	lb.	.60	.61
Shellac in 1 to 9 bgs., 1c. more			
Silica amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill. works	ton.	20.00	-20.00
l.c.l., works	ton.	25.00	—
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	15.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	20.00	—
99½%, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	10.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	15.00	—
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16½	.27
Silver bullion, ingots, cs	oz.	.74½	—
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots	oz.	.62½	—
1,000-oz. lots	oz.	.62¾	—
500-oz. lots	oz.	.63	—
100-oz. lots	oz.	.63¼	—
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots	oz.	.47¾	—
1,000-oz. lots	oz.	.49¾	—
500-oz. lots	oz.	.49¾	—
250-oz. lots	oz.	.49¾	—
USP granular silver nitrate, 2c. per oz. higher.			
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	.93	—
strong, bots., dms., 1,000-oz lots	oz.	.90	—
Simarubra bark, bls	lb.	.85	.86
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls	lb.	.85	.90
Western, bls	lb.	.35	.40
Skunk cabbage root, bls	lb.	.35	.40
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	11.00	-12.00
l.c.l., ex whse	ton.	20.00	-60.00
Sloe berries, bgs	lb.	.33	.40
Smalt, black, ctns	lb.	.11	—
Blue, ctns	lb.	.16	—
Snakeroot, Canada, bls	lb.	.50	.55
Soapbark, bls	lb.	.19	.20
crushed, bls., bbls	lb.	.26	.27
cut, foreign, bbls	lb.	.28	.30
powd., bbls	lb.	.29	.30
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.50	—
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1.	100 lbs.	2.85	—
2	100 lbs.	3.00	—
3	100 lbs.	3.35	—
4	100 lbs.	3.95	—
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.00	—
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1.	100 lbs.	3.35	—
2	100 lbs.	3.50	—
3	100 lbs.	3.65	—
4	100 lbs.	4.45	—
bulk, c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.25	—
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.40	—
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1.	100 lbs.	2.75	—
2	100 lbs.	2.90	—
3	100 lbs.	3.25	—
4	100 lbs.	3.85	—
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.90	—
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1.	100 lbs.	3.25	—
2	100 lbs.	3.40	—
3	100 lbs.	3.75	—
4	100 lbs.	4.35	—
bulk, c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.15	—

Soda ash prices f.o.b. stock points in zones indicated. Minimum quantity 500 lbs. For less than 500 lbs. prices are ex warehouse. Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex., E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98°, N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb., W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.45	—
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1	100 lbs.	5.80	—
zone 2	100 lbs.	5.95	—
zone 3	100 lbs.	6.30	—
zone 4	100 lbs.	6.90	—
Liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis	100 lbs.	2.40	—
70%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis	100 lbs.	2.50	—
50% rayon type, tanks, works, dry basis	100 lbs.	2.40	2.50
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.05	—
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1	100 lbs.	4.40	—
zone 2	100 lbs.	4.55	—
zone 3	100 lbs.	4.90	—
zone 4	100 lbs.	5.60	—

Prices f.o.b. stock points in zones indicated minimum quantity 500 lbs., for less than 500 lbs., prices are ex-warehouse. Soda caustic zones are same as soda ash.

Sal. bgs., c.l., ex car	100 lbs.	1.55	—
l.c.l., bgs., ex whse	100 lbs.	1.75	—
Sodium acetate, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.10	.11½
NF, cryst., bbls., works	lb.	.08	.09
Alginate, refined, water soluble, bbls., works	lb.	.79	—
semi-refined, bbls., works	lb.	.46	—
white, powd., dms., works, ton lots	lb.	1.25	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.30	1.65
Alkylbenzene-sulphate, dms., wks.,	lb.	.13	—
Aluminate, for water treat., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.60	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.40	—
other uses, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.00	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.50	8.00
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd., E	lb.	.31	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.32	—
Sodium arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	—	—
Arsenite, gray, dealers, dms., c.l., works	lb.	No stocks.	
l.c.l., works	lb.	No stocks.	
solution, dms., works	gal.	.70	1.00
Benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons	lb.	.39	—
smaller lots	lb.	.40	.41
USP, dms., 2 tons	lb.	.46	—
smaller lots	lb.	.47	.52
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.35	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.00	—
powd., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.95	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.60	—
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.09½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09¾	.09¾
Sodium bichromate, in bbls., ¼c. higher.			
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.13¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.13½	—
Bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.50	—
dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.25	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.65	—
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.50	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.00	—
solut. 35°, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.10	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.50	—
Borate (see Borax).			
Bromide, USP, bbls., kgs., works.	lb.	.33	.34
Cacodylate, bots., dms	lb.	9.00	-12.00
Carbonate (see Soda ash, Soda sal, Sodium monohydrate).			

Sodium chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.07½	—
l.c.l., works,	lb.	.07¾	.08¼
powd., kgs., works,	lb.	.09	—
Chloride (see Salt).			
Chlorite, tech., dms., works	lb.	.75	—
Chromate, bbls., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.11¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11¼	.11½
Citrate, USP VIII, bbls	lb.	.21½	—
dms.	lb.	.22½	.26½
USP XIII, gran., bbls	lb.	.28	—
dms.	lb.	.29	.33
Sodium citrate, USP XIII, powd., prices ½c. higher.			
Cyanate, dms., ton lots, works	lb.	.75	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.85	—
Cyanide, 96-98%, dms	lb.	.15	.15½
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., works	lb.	.11½	.12½
anhydrous, dms., works	lb.	.14	.15
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.10½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.10¾	—
95%, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.10¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11	—
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd	100 lbs.	7.10	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	8.15	—
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs	lb.	1.55	1.57
Glycerophosphate, NF, flake, bbls.	lb.	1.65	1.80
powder, bbls.	lb.	1.70	1.85
solution, 75%, cbys	lb.	1.00	1.15
50%, cbys.	lb.	.32	—
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium sulphydrate).			

Sodium hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.22½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.23	.25
Hydroxide, tech. (see Soda, caustic).			
USP, sticks, dms	lb	.24	.25
Hypophosphite, 50-lb. lots, dms	lb.	.85	.88
Hyposulphite, tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	100 lbs.	2.90	3.00
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	3.30	—
pea cryst., bgs., metro area.	100 lbs.	3.30	—
Soda, hyposulphite, crystals in bbls., 40c. higher; pea crystals, dms., 50c. higher. USP (see Sodium thiosulphate).			
Iodide, USP, dms., jars	lb.	2.72	2.83
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18½	—
l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.19	—
tech., 50%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12½	.13
l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.13	.13¾
Mandelate, dms	lb.	3.25	3.35
Metaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	90.50	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	108.00	-113.00
Sodium metaborate in bbls., $20 per ton higher.			
Metal, dms., works	lb.	.16½	—
Metanilate, bgs	lb.	.48	—
Metasilicate, anhyd., bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.00	—
gran., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.25	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.35	4.60
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.65	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.75	5.00
Molybdate, anhyd., works	lb.	.51½	.63
Monohydrate, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	2.00	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.45	—

OUTSTANDING

SOLVAY

TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Products for the Textile Industry

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE
CAUSTIC POTASH
CAUSTIC SODA
LIQUID CHLORINE
POTASSIUM CARBONATE
SODA ASH
SODIUM NITRITE
CALCIUM CHLORIDE

SOLVAY SALES DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 Rector Street, New York 6, N. Y.

Sodium Naphthionate—Sulphur Flowers

Sodium naphthionate, bbls ..... lb. .60 - —
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works ..... ton.48.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... lb.45.00 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl Gulf, Pac. whse ..... ton.51.50 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ..... ton.48.00 - —
Nitrite, 90%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald ..... lb. .06¾- —
West coast ports 100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.05
l.c.l., dlvd ..... 100 lbs. 8.90 -11.00
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... 100 lbs. 5.55 - 7.10
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works ..... lb. .09 - .10
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., works, frt. equald ..... lb. .17 - .19
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16 - .16½
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .17 - —
kgs., l.c.l., works, frt equald. lb. .19 - —
Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works ..... lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .18¼- —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss ..... lb. .16 - —
smaller lots, same basis ..... lb. .19 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 7.80 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 8.20 - —
cryst., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.35 - 3.50
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 3.75 - 3.90
NF, dried, powd., dms., works. lb. .20 - .20½

Sodium phosphate, monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 12.45 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 12.85 - —
tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ..... 100 lbs. No stocks.
l.c.l., same basis ..... 100 lbs. No stocks.
cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ..... 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... 100 lbs. 3.90 - —

Sodium phosphates in bbls., 40c. higher than bgs.
USP (see Sodium phosphate dibasic).

Phosphoaluminate, bgs., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
Prussiate, yellow, bgs ..... lb. .12 - —
bbls. ..... lb. .12¼- —
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ..... 100 lbs. 11.25 -13.00
l.c.l., same basis ..... 100 lbs. 11.75 -13.50
ferric, dms., 10,000 lbs., works. lb. .22 - —
smaller lots works ..... lb. .22½- —
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ..... 100 lbs. 6.50 - 6.65
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 7.00 - 7.15
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls ..... lb. No stocks.
Salicylate, dms ..... lb. .57 - .60
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
bbls., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
l.c.l., bgs., dlvd. zone 1. ..... 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
zone 2 ..... 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
zone 3 ..... 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
zone 4 ..... 100 lbs. 4.25 - —

Sodium sesquicarbonate l.c.l. price zones are same as those for soda ash.

Sodium sesquisilicate, bbls., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 4.15 - —
l.c.l. dlvd ..... 100 lbs. 5.40 - 5.65
Silicate, 40°, turbid., dms., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 1.25 - 1.35
tanks, works ..... ton.16.00 -17.00
52° turbid., dms., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 1.80 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.15
tanks, works ..... ton.32.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .05½- .06
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E lb. .58 - .633
Stearate, bbls., works ..... lb. .19 - .24
Sulphate, NF VII, dried powd., bbls lb. .16 - .16½
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 2.35 - 2.60
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., gran., bbls ..... lb. .15 - .15½
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
flake, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - 6.00
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 4.75 - 6.40
fused, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - 5.75
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.50
Sulphite, anhyd., tech., powd., bbls., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.75
l.c.l., same basis ..... 100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.75
crystals, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
bbls., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Sulphocarbolate, USP IX, gran., bbls., dms lb. .33 - .34
powd., bbls ..... lb. .36 - .37
Sulphocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).

Sodium sulphonilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls. ..... lb. .12 - —
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l. lb. .05 - —
liquid, 45%, tanks, works ton.95.00 - —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms ..... lb. .55 - .65
tech., dms., works ..... lb. .39 - —
Thiosulphate, tech. (see Sodium hyposulphite).
USP, cryst., bbls ..... lb. .16 - .18
Titanate, etns., c.l., works ... lb. .10 - .12
5 tons, works ..... lb. .10¼- —
1 ton or less, works ..... lb. .10¼- .12½
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ..... lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .07¼- —
Tungstate, tech., bgs ..... lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethylcellulose, high vis., etns., 2,000 lbs., works frt. alld lb .66 - —
smaller quantities, same basis lb. .70 - —
low and medium vis., etns., 2,000 lbs., same basis lb. .62 - —
smaller quantities, same basis lb. .66 - —
Sodium-cinchophen, l.ots., dms., works lb. 5.00 - 5.10
Sodium-formaldehyde, sulfoxylate, dlvd., dms lb. .22 - .26
Sodium-sulpha drugs (see Sulpha name).
Sodium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .17½- .20
Sodium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .17½- .20
Sodium-zirconyl sulphate, fiber dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works ... lb. .28 - —
less 1,000 lbs., same basis .lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, dms., works gal. .27 - .30
high-flash, dms., works . gal. .27 - .30
petroleum, 100° F. flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .27 - —
150 F. flash, tanks, same basis gal. .27 - —
Sorbitol, com'l, dms., c.l., works. lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .26 - —
crystalline, dms., works ..... lb. .50 - —
solution, aqueous, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .1855 - —
ton lots, works ..... lb. .196 - —
Soybean protein, chemically isolated, 40,000 lbs., works lb. .22 - —
20,000 lbs., works ..... lb. .22½- —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .22½- .24
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000 lbs., works lb. .061 - —
20,000 lbs., works ..... lb. .063 - —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .065 - —
Spikenard root, bls ..... lb. .43 - .45
Spruce extract, liq., reg., tanks, works lb. .01¼- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05½- —
Squaw vine, leaves, bls ..... lb. .40 - .45
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls. boxes lb. 1.50 - 1.60
White, bls ..... lb. .08 - .10
powd., bbls., bxs ..... lb. .14 - .18
St. Ignatius beans, bgs ..... lb. Nominal
St. John's bread, edible, bls ..... lb. .17 - .18
Stannous chloride (see Tin chloride, stannous).
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 5.41 - —
Chicago ..... 100 lbs. 4.82 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 5.56 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l. ... 100 lbs. 3.52 - —
Chicago ..... 100 lbs. 4.93 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 5.67 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags 7c higher.
Potato, dom., bgs., c.l. ..... lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .07½- .07¾
Rice, bgs., c.l. ..... lb. Nominal
Sweetpotato, bgs., c.l. ..... lb. Nominal
Wheat, bgs ..... lb. .0631- .07
Stavesacre seed, bgs ..... lb. .60 - .65
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls ..... lb. .33 - .35
Stoneroot, bls ..... lb. .07¼- .08
Storax, USP, cs ..... lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Stramonium leaves, bgs ..... lb. .20 - .25
Seed, bgs ..... lb. .20 - .25
Streptomycin, hospitals ..... gram. 1.58 - 1.80
wholesalers ..... gram. 1.26 - 1.28
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms., lb. .62 - —
Carbonate, 90%, bbls ..... lb. .14 - .15
98% bbls ..... lb. .23 - .25
Chloride, tech., bbls ..... lb. .22 - .24
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald ... lb. .43½- .44
Iodide, jars, 25 lbs ..... lb. 3.20 - 3.30
Lactate, dms. ..... lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works ... lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .08¼- .09
Oxalate, bbls., works ..... lb. .38 - .40
Salicylate, NF, dms ..... lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Sulphate, air-floated, 90% 325 mesh, bbls., works ton.58.00 - —
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Strophanthin, bots ..... oz.30.00 -50.00
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs. lb. 2.50 Nominal
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.25 - —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.00 - —
Styrene, monomer, tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots ..... lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Sucrose aceto-acetate, denat., bbls. l.c.l., works lb. .55 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphabenzamide, dms., works lb. 4.00 - —
Sulphadiazin, USP, dms., works lb. 9.00 - —
Sulphadiazin sodium, USP, dms., works lb.10.50 - —
Sulphaguanidin, USP, dms., works. lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Sulphamerazin, USP, dms., works lb. 9.00 - —
Sulphamerazin, sodium, USP, dms., works lb.10.50 - —
Sulphanilamide, USP, powd., bots., works lb. 1.05 - 1.25
Sulphanilamide, 70-60 mesh, 10c. higher.
Sulphapyridin, NF, powd., bots., tins, works lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulphapyridin-sodium, powd., bots., dms., works lb. 7.50 - 7.80
Sulphathiazole, USP, powd., dms., works lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Sulphathiazole sodium, USP, dms., works lb. 3.00 - 3.25
lb. 6.75 - 6.85
Sulphonethylmethane, NF, kgs ... lb. 5.25 - 5.50
Sulphonmethane, NF, kgs ..... lb. 5.25 - 5.50
Sulphur, com'l, rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 2.10 - 2.40
crude, c.l., bulk, mines, contract, long ton.18.00 - —
vessel, f.o.b. Gulf ports, export, long ton.22.00 - —
flour, comm'l, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.00
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs lb. .18 - .20
refined, flour, tight refined, USP, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 3.35 - 3.50
heavy, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 3.15 - 3.25
flowers, USP, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 3.60 - 3.75
Sulphur flowers in bbls., 75c. higher.

TEC TRIETHYL PHOSPHATE

commercial
NOW IN PILOT PLANT PRODUCTION

SUGGESTED APPLICATIONS

1. Plasticizer in water paints, water glues, textile sizes
2. Viscosity modifier in hydraulic fluids, transformer oils, and lubricating oils
3. Component in paint, varnish, and lacquer removers
4. Reactant
   (a) Preparation of Tetraethyl Pyrophosphate
   (b) Ethylation of amines, alcohols, phenols
   (c) Dehydration of glycols, olefinic alcohols to give diolefins

TEC Triethyl Phosphate is shipped in drums and tank cars. Consult us about your requirements.

SPECIFICATIONS

Specific Gravity	20/4—1.065 to 1.070
Chlorides	Not more than 5 ppm
Sulphates	None
Acidity	Not more than 3 cc N/100 NaOH per 5 cc sample
Ester Content	Not less than 97%

TENNESSEE EASTMAN CORPORATION
(Subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Company)
KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE

Offices of Sales Representatives: 10 E. 40th St., New York 16, N. Y., 360 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago 1, Ill.

Sulphur, rock, bgs., c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 2.75 3.10
rolls, bgs., c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 2.70 —
l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 3.05 3.70
rubbermakers' bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.25 —
l.c.l., bgs., works ... 100 lbs. 2.60 2.95
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works ... lb. 03¾ - —
l.c.l., works ... lb. 04¼ - —
10-gal. dms., c.l., works ... lb. 07¼ - —
l.c.l., works ... lb. 08¼ - —
Dioxide, liquid, com'l, cyls., wks. ... lb. .09 - —
multi-unit cars, works ... lb. .0655 - —
tanks, works ... lb. .045 - .0535
refrigeration, cyls., l.c.l., wks. ... lb. .16 - —
tanks, works ... lb. 3.90 - 4.11
Iodide, bots., bars ...
Sumac bark, 25% grd., bgs., ex dock ton.45.00 - —
Extract, No. 1, bbls ... lb. .10½ - —
No. 2, bbls ... lb. .09 - —
crystals, bbls ... lb. .14 - —
stainless, bbls ... lb. .14½ - —
Leaves, 50% bgs., ex dock ton.33.00 - —
Superphosphate (see also Phosphate, under ...
22% S.P.A., pulv., bulk, Idaho units-con. .76 - .77
triple, 45% or more, S.P.A., pulv., bulk, Tampa, Fla. unit-ton. .33 - —
Prices on 45% triple superphos-phate in other state and D. C. are per unit-ton plus frt. charges from E. Tampa, Fla. Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.
Sweet basil, bls ... lb. 1.05 - 1.10

T

Talc, dom., ordinary grd., c.l., New York, works ton.21.00 - —
l.c.l., works ... ton.22.50 - 24.50
Calif., bgs., c.l., works ... ton.22.00 - 30.00
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., works ... ton.17.50 - —
Micros, New York, off-color, ground bgs., c.l., works, ton.24.00 - —
l.c.l. ton.26.50 - 23.00
88.95-99.95%, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.21.00 - —
l.c.l., works ... ton.24.50 - —
96-99.5%, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.21.00 - 23.00
l.c.l., works ... ton.27.00 - 32.00
Imp., Canada, grd., bgs., c.l. ton.35.00 - 45.00
Tallow, inedible, extra, loose ... lb. .13¾ - —
rancy, loose ... lb. .14 - —
special, loose ... lb. .12¾ - —
sulphonated, 25% dms ... lb. .06 - 06½
50% dms. ... lb. .11 - .11½
Tamarinds, bbls. ... lb. .13 - 15
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammon., bulk unit-ton. 8.00 - 8.50
Chicago ... unit-ton. 8.50 - —
fertilizer, 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., Chicago unit-ton No stocks.
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk unit-ton. No stocks.
Tansy leaves, bls. ... lb. .20 - 30
Tapioca flour, high grade, bgs., ... lb. .10½ Nom.
medium grades, bgs. ... lb. .06½ - .07
Java, bgs ... lb. No stocks.
Tar acid oil, 15-45%, ref. dms., c.l., works ... gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., works ... gal. .56 - —
tanks, works ... gal. .47 - —
25-28% dms., c.l., works ... gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., works ... gal. .69 - —
tanks, works ... gal. .60 - —
Tar coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Pinetar).
Tara pods, bgs., c.l., ex dock U. S. ports long ton. No prices.
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis ... long ton.225.00 Nom.
Tarragon herb, bgs ... lb. .40 - .45
Leaves, bgs ... lb. .85 - .90
Tartar emetic, tech., gran., or powd., bbls., kgs lb. .49 - —
dms. ... lb. .50 - .54
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs lb. .54 - .57
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l. lb. .24½ - —
l.c.l. ... lb. .25 - .25½
USP, cryst., bbls., dms ... lb. .90 - .95
powd., bots., dms ... lb. .95 - 1.00
Terpineol, Alpha (see A).
com'l, dms., c.l., South ... lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., South ... lb. .14 - —
tanks, South ... lb. .13 - —
prime, dms ... lb. .43 - .97
Terpinglycol ether, dms., c.l., works. ... lb. .19½ - —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .20 - —
tanks, works ... lb. .19 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. ... lb. .65 - 1.10
prime, cns., dms ... lb. .61 - 1.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .03 - .03½
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms., works lb. .20 - .21½
smaller dms., works ... lb. .23½ - .25
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetraethyl orthosilicate dms., works. ... lb. .65 - —
Pyrophosphate, dms., c.l., works. ... lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .90 - 1.25
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .51½ - —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .52 - —
tanks ... lb. .50 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 99%, bots., dlvd. ... lb.15.00 - 17.50
Theobromine, bots., kgs ... lb. 6.00 - 6.25
Theophylline, bots., kgs ... lb. 8.00 - 8.50
Thiamine hydrochloride, dms., 100 grams kilo.160.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms ... lb. .24 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiouracil, dms., works ... lb. 5.50 - 5.60
Thiourea, tech., dms., works ... lb. .40 - —
Thorium nitrate, cs., works ... lb. 3.50 - —
Thyme, French, bgs ... lb. .19 - .20
futures, bgs ... lb. .14½ - .15
Spanish, bls ... lb. .09½ - .10
Thymol, USP, kgs ... lb. 3.65 - 3.75
Iodide, NF, dms ... lb. 3.55 - 4.25
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (stannous), anhyd., dms. ... lb. .97 - .98
Crystals, hydrous, bgs., bbls., works lb. .71½ - —
Metal, Bolivian ... lb. 1.03 - —
Straits ... lb. 1.03 - —
Oxide, bbls. ... lb. 1.01 - 1.02
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., wks. ... lb. .60 - .62
Titanium dioxide, anatase, chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .18½ - .19
plain, bgs., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .18½ - .19
rutile, natural, granular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .06½ - —
milled, bgs., c.l., works ... lb. .06½ - —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .06¾ - —
nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. ... lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ... lb. .20½ - .21

Titanium hydride, cns., works ... lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Pigment, barium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .07½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .08 - —
Calcium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .07½ - —
Calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .07½ - —
Magnesium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. No prices.
l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. No prices.
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., 1c. higher; Pac. coast c.l. dlvd., l.c.l., ex wkse. 1c. higher.
Tetrachloride, CP, 55-gal. dms lb. .54½ - .55
smaller, pkgs., works ... lb. .65 - 1.22
technical, 5-gal. dms., works lb. .32 - —
smaller pkgs., works ... lb. .40 - 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns. ... lb. 3.10 - 3.50
Toluene (see Toluol).
Tolidin base (see Orthotolidin).
Toluol, coaltar, industrial and nitration, tanks, works—
Bethelehem, Pa. ... gal. .24½ - —
Birmingham, Ala. ... gal. .23¼ - —
Chicago district ... gal. .26½ - —
Cleveland district ... gal. .26 - —
Dangerfield, Tex. ... gal. .27 - —
Hamilton, Ohio ... gal. .25 - —
Johnstown, Pa. ... gal. .23 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. ... gal. .26 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. ... gal. .24 - —
Pittsburgh district ... gal. .22 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. ... gal. .24½ - —
St. Louis, Mo. ... gal. .23 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. ... gal. .27 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. ... gal. .23 - —
Woodward, Ala. ... gal. .25 - —
Wyandotte, Mich. ... gal. .27 - —
Youngstown, Ohio ... gal. .23½ - .25

Toluol, coaltar, industrial and nitration, tanks, east, frt. equald gal. .26 - —
Prices on 2 toluol from petroleum, tanks, delivered on minimum freight allowances in parentheses) are—Ark., 30c. (Gulf-ac.); Chicago, 30c. (2 c.c.; Del.-Md.-D.C., 30c. Ga.; Detroit, 30c. (1 c.l. 10c.); E. Tenn., 30c. (4 c.c.); La., 30c. (2 c.c.); N. C., 30c. (4 c.c.); N. E., 30c. (2 c.c.); N. J., 30c.; N. Y., 30c. (2 c.c.); Pa., 30c. (3 c.c.); S. C., 30c. (2 c.c.); Va., 30c. (2 c.c.); W. Tenn., 30c. (3 c.c.), and W. Va., 30c. (3 c.c.).
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bls. ... lb. .80 - .95
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks ... lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Brazilian, cs ... lb. .85 - .90
Surinam, cs ... lb. .85 - .90
Tolu balsam, USP, 100-oz. lots ... oz. .52 - —
Triacetin, dms., works ... lb. .40½ - —
Tributyl citrate, dms ... lb. .41 - .43
smaller containers ... lb. .46 - .52
Phosphate, dms., c.l., frt. alld l.c.l. ... lb. .56½ - —
smaller containers ... lb. .57½ - —
Trimethylamine, dms., c.l., works l.c.l., works ... lb. .71 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. or equald lb. .31 - —
l.c.l. ... lb. .10 - —
tanks ... lb. .11 - —
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., wks l.c.l., works ... lb. .05½ - —
tanks, works ... lb. .12 - —
Trichloroethylene, tanks, c.l., frt. alld., zone 1 lb. .11 - —
Zone 2 ... lb. .10 - .10¼
Zone 3 ... lb. .10 - .10¼
Zone 4 ... lb. .10½ - .11

Trichloroethylene, tanks, zone 4 lb. .10½ - .11
Trichloroethylene dm., c.l., prices 1c. higher l.c.l. 1½c. higher. Zones are—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. J., N. H., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Omaha, K. C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Ky., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont., (E) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .43½ - —
tanks, dlvd ... lb. .41½ - .42
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .42½ - .43
l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .43 - .43½
tanks, dlvd ... lb. .41½ - .42
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .22½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .23½ - —
smaller containers ... lb. .24½ - —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .21 - —
Triethyl citrate, dms ... lb. .34 - .36
smaller containers ... lb. .39 - .45
Phosphate, dms., works, c.l ... lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .37 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .20½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .21½ - —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .19 - —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., works lb. .51½ - —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .52 - —
tanks ... lb. .50 - —

...“so we kept trying Mathieson!”

...“now we're getting more alkali. Mathieson supplied us from their expanded output.”
What's your need—heavy chemicals for greater production... new products...a new plant? Be sure to check with Mathieson. Our recent expansions were *planned* to include new customers If you're in an area served by Mathieson, or will locate in one, we may find ways to supply you, too. Mathieson Chemical Corporation, 60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.

Mathieson
CHEMICALS
Caustic Soda...Soda Ash...Bicarbonate of Soda
Liquid Chlorine...Chlorine Dioxide...Ammonia, Anhydrous & Aqua...HTH Products...Fused Alkali Products
Dry Ice...Carbonic Gas...Sodium Chlorite Products
Sodium Methylate

try Mathieson

ESTABLISHED 1892 • PLANTS AT NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., SALTVILLE, VA., LAKE CHARLES, LA.

Trimethylamine—Xylol, Coaltar

Trimethylamine, anhydrous, cyl., works, basis 100% ..lb. .29½- .39½
25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% ..lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100% ..lb. .29½- —
tanks, works, basis 100% ..lb. .25 - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .37 - .39
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .32 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .83 - —
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0175- —
double-grd., bgs., c.l., works .. lb. .016 - —
single-grd., bgs., c.l., works .. lb. .015 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, tribasic).
Tryptophane—d.l., fib. ctns., works. kilo.240.00 -265.00
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal, powd., 99.9%, dms. works lb. 4.75 - —
Oxide, kgs., works ..... lb. 2.85 - —
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bls .. lb. .36 Nom.
East Indian ..... lb. .17½- .18½
Madras, bgs. ..... lb. .22½- .23
Turpentine, gum (see Naval Stores Protective Coatings market).
Sulphate, ret. dms., East ..... gal. .50 - —
Wood dest. dist., dms., incl., c.l., works, South gal. .40 - .53
l.c.l., same basis .... gal. .41 - .55
N. Y. whse ..... gal. .55 - —
steam-dist., dms. incl., c.l., works gal. .58 - —
l.c.l., ex whse., NYC .. gal. .64 - —
tanks, works ..... gal. .41 - —

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs ..... lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs. ..... lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N, bgs., c.l., wks.
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .04¾- —
lb. .04¼- —
Fertilizer compound, 42% N, bulk, c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex. and east ton.89.00 - —
46% N, bulk, c.l., 40 tons, frt. alld. Colo., Mont., Wyo., and west ton.98.00 - —
42% N, paper bgs., c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and east ton.93.00 - —
40 tons, frt. alld., Colo., Mont., Wyo., and west ton. 102.00- —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, Belle, W. Va ton.100.00 - —
C and D grades, same basis. ton.98.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls ..... lb. .11 - .12

V

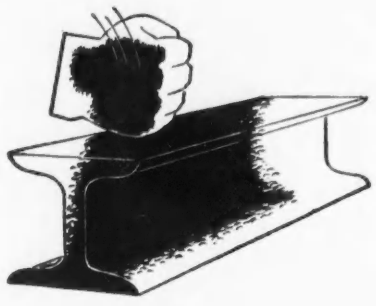
Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls .. lb. .35 - .40
Indian, bls. ..... lb. .32 - .34
Valonia beards, bgs., ex dock ton.80.00 -81.00
Cups, bgs., ex dock ..... ton.55.00 -57.00
Extract, powd., bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .11 - —
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works ..... lb. 1.20 - —
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins .... lb. No prices.
Mexican, cuts, tins ..... lb. 4.75 - 5.00
whole, tins ..... lb. 5.50 - 6.00
Tahiti, tins ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs lb. 4.50 - 4.55
smaller lots ..... lb. 4.55 - 4.65
ex guaiacol, tins, 25 lbs ..... lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 3.05 - 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25-lb. lots .... lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots, tins ..... lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., works lb. .16½- .17¼
5-gal. cns., works ..... lb. .20 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .15 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane)
Vinylpyridin, ret. dms., works .. lb. 1.50 - —
Viosterol, bots., 100 billion USP units mill. units. .04 - —
1 billion USP units mill. units. .05 - —
100 million USP units mill. units. .07 - —
Vitamins, A concentrate, dms., wks. mill. units. .36 - .40
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
B_6 (see Pyridoxin).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol, and Viosterol).
D_2 (See Calciferol).
E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-F (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide).
H (see Biotin).
Violet, methyl toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtna).
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, fishliver).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls ..... lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Tree bark, bls ..... lb. .55 - .75
Wattle bark, fair average, or E. Afr., bgs., ex dock ton.83.00 -85.00
merchantable, bgs., ex dock ton.78.00 -80.00
extract, liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works lb. .08½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .08 - —
solid, E. Afr., 61% tannin, ex dock, duty extra lb. .09¼- .09¾
S. Afr., 62% tannin, ex dock, duty extra lb. .09¾- .09¾
Wax, amorphous (see Wax, microcrystalline).
Bayberry, bgs ..... lb. .52 - .55
Bees, bleached, USP, white, bricks, cs lb. .70 - .73
slabs, bgs. ..... lb. .68 - .69
crude, African, bgs ..... lb. .55 - .57
Western hemisphere, bgs lb. .55 - .57
refined, yellow, bricks, cs .. lb. .61 - .63
slabs, bgs ..... lb. .60 - .62
Candelilla, crude, bgs ..... lb. .69 - .70
refined, bgs. ..... lb. .73 - .75
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
Carnauba, chalky, No. 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .79 - .80
North Country, No. 2, ton lots lb. .84 - .85
No. 3, bgs., ton lots ..... lb. .81 - .82
refined, bgs., ton lots ..... lb. .85 - .87
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.15 - 1.17
No. 2 ..... lb. 1.13 - 1.14
Powdered carnauba price same as powdered candelilla. differentials
Ceresin, dom., 132°-136° m.p., bgs lb. .16 - 16¼
136°-140° m.p., bgs ..... lb. .18 - 18¾
158°-162° m.p., bgs ..... lb. .22 - .23
Japan, bgs ..... lb. .66 - .67
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 30 tons yearly contract, group 3, works lb. .14¾- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .15 - .16
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis lb. .13¾- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .13½- .14¾
white, ctns., 30 tons same basis lb. .25¾- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .26 - .27
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 30 tons, same basis. lb. .21¼- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .21½- .22¾
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis lb. .19¾- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .20 - .21
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis lb. .34¼- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .34½- .35¾
Montan, crude, bgs. ..... lb. .33 - .35
Ouricury, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .75 - .77
refined, bgs., ton lots ..... lb. .80 - .82
Ozokerite, fabricated, black, 189-190 m.p., bgs lb. .36 - .38
182-183 m.p., bgs ..... lb. .31 - .33
171-172 m.p., bgs ..... lb. .27 - .29
white, 178-183 m.p., bgs .. lb. .33½- .34½
170-172 m.p., bgs ..... lb. .28¾- .29¾
yellow, 180-190 m.p., bgs .. lb. .46 - .50
182-183 m.p., bgs ..... lb. .43 - .45
178-183 m.p., bgs ..... lb. .26½- .27¾
170-172 m.p., bgs ..... lb. .23¾- .25
Spermacetti, blocks, cs ..... lb. .39 - .40
cake, cs. ..... lb. .40 - .41
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls .. lb. .16 - .20
White precipitate, powd., dms., 50 lbs lb. 2.00 - —
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, ogs., 40 tons St. Louis, works ton.11.00 - —
40 tons, N. Y. whse ..... ton.19.00 - —
smaller lots, St. Louis, works ton.13.50 - —
wet-grd., air-floated, 99% 325 mesh, bgs., c.l. ton.14.50 -27.50
200 mesh, bgs., c.l. ton. No prices
90% 200 mesh, bgs., c.l. ton No prices.
water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l. ton.14.50 - —
gilders, egs., c.l. ..... ton. No prices.
putty grade, bgs., c.l. ton.13.00 - —
surface treated, bgs., c.l., Ohio works ton.30.00 - —
Paris white, bgs., c.l. ..... ton.25.00 -31.00
l.c.l. ..... ton.25.00 -29.00
Precipitated, bgs., c.l. ..... ton.18.00 -20.00
l.c.l. ..... ton.22.00 -25.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls lb. No prices.
rossed, bls ..... lb. No prices.
thin, natural, bls ..... lb. .16 - .17
rossed, bls ..... lb. .23 - .24
Wild indigo root, bls ..... lb. .30 - .31
Witch hazel leaves, bls ..... lb. .14 - .15
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., works. East ton.32.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... ton.40.00 - —
60 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis. ton.37.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... ton.45.00 - —
80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis. ton.40.00 -45.00
l.c.l., same basis ..... ton.50.00 -55.00
Woodflour in bgs. extra, returnable.
Woolfat (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs ..... lb. .15 - .16
Levant, bgs ..... lb. 4.15 - 4.25
Wormwood, bls ..... lb. .40 - .45

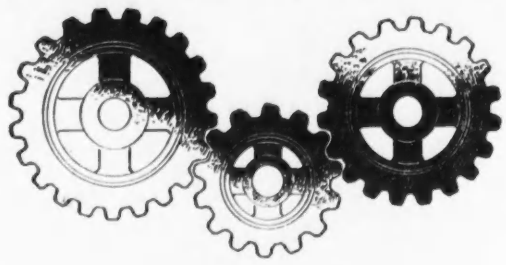
X

Xanthorrhiza root, bls ..... lb. .28 - .30
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, 5°-7°, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .22¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .21 - —
45°, dms., l.c.l., frt. equald .. lb. .24 - —
fractions, ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.66 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. 1.69 - —
tanks, same basis ..... gal. 1.60 - —
Xylidins, mixed, dms ..... lb. .42¼- —
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works —
Bethlehem, Pa ..... gal. .26 - —
Birmingham, Ala ..... gal. .23¼- —
Chicago district ..... gal. .26½- —
Cleveland district ..... gal. .26 - —
Dangerfield, Tex ..... gal. .27 - —
Hamilton, Ohio ..... gal. .25 - —
Johnstown, Pa ..... gal. .24 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. ..... gal. .24 - —
Pittsburgh district ..... gal. .23 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. ..... gal. .26 - —
St. Louis, Mo ..... gal. .28 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. ..... gal. .27 - —
Terre Haute, Ind ..... gal. .28 - —
Woodward, Ala ..... gal. .25 - —
Wyandotte, Mich ..... gal. .27 - —
Youngstown, Ohio ..... gal. .23½- .25
East, frt. equald ..... gal. .28 - —
Prices on 3 to 10° xylol from petroleum, tanks, delivered (maximum freight allowances in parentheses) are:—Ark., 30c. (3c.); Chicago, 30c. (2½c.); Del.-Md.-D. C., 30c. (3c.); Detroit, 30c. (1 8/10c.); E. Tenn., 30c. (4½c.); La., 30c. (3¾c.); N. C., 30c. (4¼c.); N. E., 30c. (2¼c.); N. J., 30c.; N. Y., 30c. (3c.); Pa., 30c. (3c.); S. C., 30c. (5¼c.); Va., 30c. (2¾c.); W. Tenn., 30c. (3¾c.), and W. Va., 30c. (3c.).



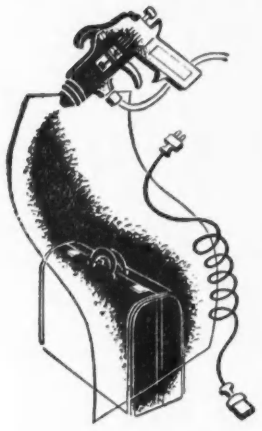
SUPERIOR TOUGHNESS

Marvinol's high molecular weight offers you extra toughness and "dryness," longer durable life, greater flexibility, resistance to tear, wear, oils, acids. Marvinol-based products are waterproof.



CLOSE COOPERATION

The Glenn L. Martin Company compounds and fabricates only in its customer service laboratory for your benefit. We sell only raw materials. Let our field engineers and customer research laboratory help solve your processing problems. The new ultra-modern Marvinol plant is equipped to insure uniform product of highest quality.

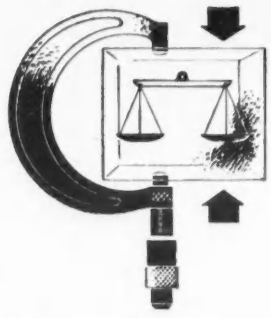


Superior Characteristics of MARVINOL® Vinyl Resin offer you many advantages...

UNIQUE VERSATILITY

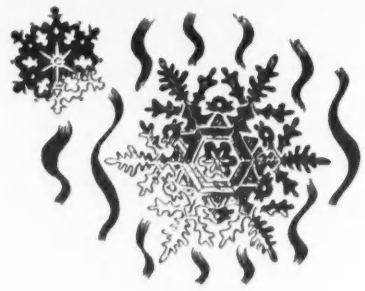
Marvinol VR-10, a polyvinyl chloride-type resin, is readily handled ... may be calendered, extruded, injection molded, used in non-aqueous dispersions, formulated as unplasticized rigids, with distinctive coloring from clear to delicate or brilliant shades that are easy to clean.

WRITE TODAY on your company letterhead for details about Marvinol VR-10. Take advantage of expertly trained Marvinol sales engineers and our modern customer research laboratories. For full information address: Chemicals Division, Dept. O-11A, The Glenn L. Martin Company, Baltimore 3, Maryland.



GREATER STABILITY

In processing and in end products, Marvinol offers superior resistance to heat, light, other normally destructive forces.



BROAD TEMPERATURE RANGE

Marvinol resins assure you end products that show less deformation due to heat and better low temperature flexibility.

Martin Marvinol

RESINS, PLASTICIZERS AND STABILIZERS, PRODUCED BY THE CHEMICALS DIVISION OF
THE GLENN L. MARTIN COMPANY • AN INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTION
"BETTER PRODUCTS, GREATER PROGRESS, ARE MADE BY MARTIN"

Y

Yara yara, cns.	lb.	2.10	2.45
Yeast brewer's dry, 50 B units, per gram, dms	lb.	.35	—
90 B units, per gram, dms	lb.	.45	—
200 B units, per gram, dms	lb.	.50	—
300 B units, per gram, dms	lb.	.60	—
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul	lb.	.32	—
Barium chromate yellow price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.			
Benzidin, bbls., dlvd	lb.	1.60	1.70
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	2.40	—
Lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.89	—
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Fraacisco, ex wise, l.c. per lb. higher.			
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts	lb.	.31½	—
Dlvd. Ala.: Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport) 1½c. higher; Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.			
Yellow, hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome	lb.	1.60	1.70
Primrose, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.90	2.10
Iron oxide natural, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.01¾	.02¾
l.c.l., works	lb.	.01¾	.02¾
French type, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.04½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¾	—
Peruvian type, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.0185	.0210
synth. bgs., c.l. works	lb.	.09	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.09¼	—
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs.	lb.	1.93	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.95	—
Ocher American golden, bgs., works	lb.	.01¾	.02¾
Zinc, bbls. same basis as chrome	lb.	.23	—
Yellow dock root, bls.	lb.	.25	.27
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza)			
Yerba santa leaves, bls.	lb.	.25	.38
Yohimbine hydrochloride vis	oz.	3.25	4.00

Z

Zein, bgs., 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	.25	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.30	—
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dms.	lb.	.26½	.27
NF, dms.	lb.	.39	.40
Arsenite, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	No stocks.	
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	No stocks.	
Borate, bgs., c.l., ship't pt., frt. alld., E	lb.	.13½	.17
frt. alld. Pac. Coast	lb.	.16½	.19
l.c.l., ship't pt., frt. alld. E	lb.	.14	.17½
frt. alld. Pac. Coast	lb.	.18¼	.20¼
Carbonate, tech., rubber makers' bbls., works	lb.	.10¾	.12¼
USP, precip., powd., bbls.	lb.	.35	—
dms.	lb.	.40	—
kgs.	lb.	.37	—
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.75	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.15	—
gran., bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.50	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.90	—
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.039	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.045	—
tanks, works	lb.	.0425	—
USP, gran., dms	lb.	.30	.31
jars	lb.	.35	.36
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).			
Cyanide, kgs., works	lb.	.37	—
Diethyldithiocarbamate, dms., wks.	lb.	1.15	—
Dust, bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.1780	—
l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.1785	.1860
Fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.35	—
Hydrosulphite, dms., works	lb.	.16	—
Iodide, NF, jars	lb.	4.65	—
Laurate, bbls	lb.	.45	.46
Linoleate, solid, 9½%, bbls.	lb.	.51½	—
Metal slabs, E. St. Louis	lb.	.15½	—
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Zn., frt. alld.	lb.	.21½	.22
10% Zn. dms., frt. alld	lb.	.26¼	.29¼
Oleate, bbls	lb.	.42¼	—
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.13½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13¾	—
American process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.13½	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.13¾	—
5% bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.13½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13¾	—
85%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.15¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15¾	—
50%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.15¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16¼	—
French process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.15¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16	—
green seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.15¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15½	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.14¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.15¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16	—
USP, ctns., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.16¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 3/4c. higher; bbl. prices ½c. higher than bgs.			
Resinate, fused, 1% Zn, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.20	—
precip., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.25	—
Silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.10	.10½
Stearate, ctns., 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.42	—
smaller lots	lb.	.45	—
Sulphate, cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.	100 lbs.	5.50	—
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	3.90	—
flake, 23½% Zn., bgs., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	5.75	—
powd., 36% Zn., bgs., c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.15	—
same basis	100 lbs.	6.75	—
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	9.50	—
Zinc sulphate in bbls. 40c. higher.			
Zinc sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13¾	—
Barium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.03	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.03¼	—
Calcium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.03	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.03¼	—
Luminescent pigment, frt. alld	lb.	1.00	3.00
Magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.03	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.03¼	—
Zinc sulphide and pigment, Pac. coast prices ¾c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.			
Sulphocarbolate, NF, gran., bbls., dms	lb.	.23	.29
powd., bbls	lb.	.31	.52
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc)			
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, ens., frt. alld	lb.	2.00	2.30
Zinc-calcium resinate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1180	.1360
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1220	.14
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxalate, basic, dms., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.17	—
normal, dms., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.33	—
Zinc-iron oxide pigment, bgs., c.l. dlvd	lb.	.03½	—
Pac. coast	lb.	.09¼	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.09	—
Pac. coast	lb.	.09¾	—
Zircon (see Zirconium silicate).			
Zirconium acetate, solution, bbls., works	lb.	.25½	—
Carbonate, basic, cake, bbls., works	lb.	.30½	—
Hydride, ens., works	lb.	7.00	—
Oxide, 98%-99% white, grd., bgs. or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.44	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.44½	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.45	.46
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.59½	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.60	.63
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5 tons, works	lb.	.29½	—
Silicate, granular, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.03¼	.03¾
10 tons, works	lb.	.03½	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.04	—
1 ton or less, works	bl.	.04¼	.04¾
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04¾	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.05¼	—
1 ton or less works	lb.	.05¼	.06¾
refined, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.11	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.11½	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.12	.16
Sulphate, cryst., ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.37½	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.38	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.38½	.39

Synthetic Resins

The customary monthly listing of prices for synthetic resins and other branded paint materials was printed in the November 1 issue of OPD.

Trade Briefs

Creole Petroleum Corporation's telephone number at its office at 350 Fifth avenue, New York, is now PLaza 7-1230.

Socony-Vacuum Oil Company has awarded a graduate research fellowship, valued at $2,000, to Lehigh University.

Independent Tankships, Inc., subsidiary of the American Independent Oil Company, New York, has appointed T. C. Conwell manager.

Arabian American Oil Company produced 13,110,349 barrels of crude oil in Saudi Arabia during August, and processed 3,925,339 barrels at its refinery at Ras Tanura during the same month.

Esso Standard Oil Company has appointed Dr. Clyde M. Berry industrial hygienist in its medical department. Dr. Berry was formerly associated with the United States Public Health Service.

Socony-Vacuum Oil Company's refinery in Augusta, Kans., has been presented a certificate of appreciation for an outstanding record in employing physically handicapped war veterans by the national headquarters of the American Legion.

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Volume 154 November 15, 1948 Number 20

The Regulation of Competition

It is to be hoped that the clamor resulting from the outlawing of the cement industry's basing-point pricing system by the Supreme Court of the United States will lead to a thorough congressional study of the several Federal statutes which have to do with the regulation of business practices. Those statutes need clarifying revision. They do not, as many demand, need mitigation. Their purposes are necessary ones, but they should be more clearly defined, and the process of their administration should be more closely patterned on the Federal judicial system.

Unfortunately the pleas before the congressional committee which has set out to study the denotations and connotations of the basing-point decision paint those effects in colors far darker than they deserve. They stretch the decision to cover areas with which it has nothing to do. That will weaken the case for necessary and desirable revision of the trade-regulating statutes, because the opponents of such revision can so easily demolish the bogeymen set up to give the statutes an undeserved frightfulness.

The chairman of the congressional investigators has endeavored to make a distinction between conspired uniformity of prices and uniformity enforced by the process of competition. He appears to be concerned chiefly with the one of the two major purposes of the statutes which seeks to make competition fair. But, he does not believe that fairness needs to be a matter of agreement among competitors. He seems to have a doubt whether competitive endeavors should always be in a tie. The big question with respect of fairness is the extent to which it applies. Is it, for example, desirous that Jones's customer and Smith's customer, who live in the same town, should be able to buy what they want at the same price, in order that they may sell at the same profit, although Jones is located 25 miles farther away than Smith is? The basing-point system does not stretch fairness to that extent. Neither does the f.o.b.-works system.

What limits, if any, should be laid on the fairness of competition is but one of the big questions in the revision of the trade-regulating statutes. How to apply them is equally important. And so is the peculiar problem of meeting both purposes of the statutes:—(1) To make competition fair, and (2) to make competition free. In most respects, it cannot be both.

Employment Relations Outlook

The presidential election having passed them by and shown them up, the members of the "Guess-and-Gas" fraternity have turned their oracular endeavorings in the direction of its economic consequences, domestic, international, and global, political, commercial, and social. Their pronouncements afford an extremely wide choice. That does not mean that they actually have learned anything from the election strike-outs: they are merely back to their old practice of making visions out of the spots before their eyes.

One of the most occupied areas of comment on election consequences is that of labor. There is also in that area a better than average agreement on what is coming—and it is not pleasant to contemplate. In too many instances there is a prediction of a Federal labor government, in fact if not in name, which will impose upon the nation the wish of the autocrats of organized labor. If management has learned anything from the trends of recent years—and there is much evidence that it has—that prediction will fall as flat as the election forecast—if what has been learned is properly made use of. That is the big "if" of the economic outlook today.

Many of those who fearfully expect turbulence in employment relations to result from the election are not without belief that management can do much to avoid it. They know and aver, however, that a great deal of house-cleaning and thought-clearing must be done if such relations are to be kept satisfactory to all directly concerned. Fundamental among these prerequisites is the plain, frank, full presentation of all details of policy in such a manner that not one employee, rank and file, supervisory, or whatever, can have any doubt on where management stands and where he stands. Management, itself, needs to learn more than a little in that respect.

Some useful lessons in employment relations by way of better understanding are being provided by the Department of Labor of the State of New York in its monthly publication, Industrial Bulletin. In the April issue, this year, the subject was comprehensively treated with reference to union contracts and collective bargaining procedures. The chapter in the November issue has to do with the structure of organized labor and its role in economic and civic affairs. The December issue will take up the structure of management. These presentations are based on a statewide survey, and the significance of their scope and their information should be fully grasped by all who are concerned with employment relations. The same is to be said with regard to the reports of studies of employment peace plans by the National Planning Association, Washington.

There are many reasons to believe that labor, in spite of the policies of some of its leaders, is not bull-headed in its attitude toward the facts of commercial economy. It can be shown. But, those who would show it must have something to show fully, frankly, and friendly. They must know that labor is, also, not dumb in regard to commercial economy: it can read the financial page and it can see what is to be seen in its own community.

Two Kinds of Inducements

If one will compare the presidential voting of the industrial centers of the country with that in the agricultural communities, he will be inclined to conclude that the farmer, more than the laborer, has the big call for political consideration. Adding that conclusion to what must be expected from the agricultural promises of the successful candidate, one cannot escape the ultimatum that support prices for farm products will stay and, perhaps, will grow in number and in stature—at least until the Aiken law becomes effective in 1950.

Such a conclusion, whether it be wholly foregone or not, is not economically good. It is not democratically sound. But, even those who forecast intolerable burdens of costs for the consumer and for the taxpayer bow down before what they call the "important objective of aiding the farmer." Why the farmer is more important in that respect than the tailor or the carpenter is not made clear in any of the arguments for farm-support prices.

What to do is quite another matter. When coalminers refuse to dig coal unless they get more pay, the government takes over the mines. That, of course, is far different from the farm-supporters' objective of "providing an incentive for food production for our growing population." Our growing population needs coal also. If nationalization, more or less temporary, is the way to get production of coal, why is it not the way to get production of food? Of course, the answer is "No," because there are so many more owners of farms than there are owners of coalmines—and votes count by number. As there are very many more consumers of food than there are producers, it would be possible to impress that fact of voting numbers on Congress. Perhaps, something of the sort will be done.

Washington Talks It Over

—*Continued from page 5*

In 1947, directing the commission to bring this information up to date. The complete project includes about 2,500 summaries—1,800 on dutiable commodities provided for in the tariff act of 1930 and 700 on commodities in the free list of that act, some of which are subject to import-excise taxes or processing taxes.

The summaries contain much information which will be found useful in the forthcoming hearings on products that will be subjects of negotiation at Geneva, such as statistical data on United States production, imports, and exports, tariff rates, and other data pertinent to an understanding of the conditions of competition between imports and domestic production.

Manhours Up in Soapmaking

One of the first studies on productivity that has been completed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics has to do with the manufacture of soap. The bureau has found that the direct manhours required in the manufacture of 100 pounds of soap for all factory operations increased about 2 per cent in 1947 over 1939.

The bureau doesn't give any reason for this increase other than to note that unit manhour trends for individual operations were clearly reflected from changes in volume of production, shortages of materials, changes in production techniques, and the varying emphasis on different operations. Another answer may be found in the recent study of the major production problems of industry in general, made by the American Management Association. This association found that of eight most pressing problems currently confronting production executives in their attempt to lower costs and increase output and quality, the No. 1 problem was lack of employee interest in increased production. This was found to prevail in nearly every one of the 1,000 companies surveyed.

Just why this should be needs investigating. There will be many who will say it is the natural result of full employment; but that conclusion is not a definite one; it calls for the adduction of a lot of "why's."

Reciprocity Committee Moves

The Committee for Reciprocity Information, which formerly operated from headquarters provided by the United States Tariff Commission, has been moved to an office in the main Commerce building where it will function under the chairmanship of John Evans, director of the Commodities Division, Office of International Trade.

The move is the result of an executive order of the President which revised the organization of the committee and provided that a member named by the Secretary of Commerce shall serve as its chairman. Six other members are to be named by the secretaries of State, Treasury, Defense, Agriculture, and Labor, and the Administrator for Economic Cooperation. A member of the Tariff Commission has always headed the committee before. Also two new members are added, a representative of the Labor department and of ECA.

The committee has only a single role to play in the whole scheme of trade agreement negotiation. Its sole function is to gather facts from industry relative to the commodities that may be included in the negotiation. Another group, the Interdepartmental Committee on Trade Agreements, draws up the list of the commodities it thinks should be subjects of negotiation, and the United States Tariff Commission investigates whether a reduction in duties on those articles would seriously injure domestic industry.

The actual negotiation of the agreement is done for the President by the Department of State.

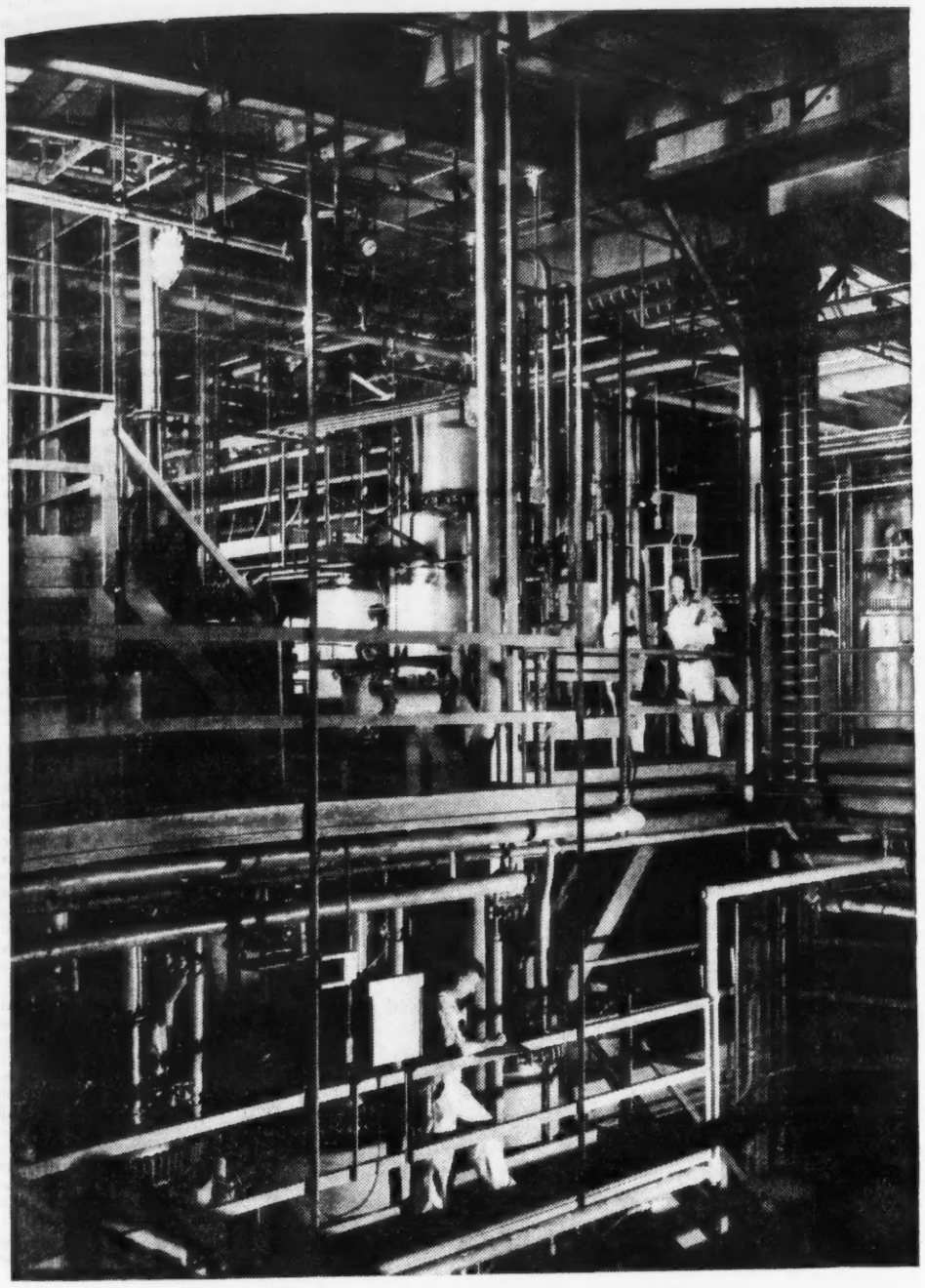
Pricing f.o.b. Mill

"The Federal Trade Commission, which has been foremost in the fight against basing-point systems, has contended that a proper handling of the problems of distance from the market requires establishment of a price at each point of production and addition of full freight incurred in shipments to other points. Apparently the commission recommends adherence to this formula so rigidly that the producer would not be free to absorb freight in order to make sales in markets nearer to another producer.

"The effect of such a rigid system of pricing f.o.b. mill would be to prevent purchasers from obtaining supplies from the more distant producers except by paying a price premium. Thus in any case in which a single producer was appreciably nearer than all others, the purchaser would find it difficult to deal with more than one source of supply. The effect of such a system would often be to deprive buyers of satisfactory alternatives in cost and service unless they were willing to pay a price premium.

". . . Under such a system an increase in the prices charged by an isolated producer would deprive him of sales only to the buyers lying at the outer edges of the territory in which he formerly had a price advantage; and in any case in which this portion of the market was relatively thin and hence unimportant to him, the monopolistic advantage enjoyed near his point of production could be made the basis for a monopolistic price policy. Therefore the uniform adoption of f.o.b. mill pricing without the use of freight absorption would be of questionable advantage to the public interest."

The above is taken from a report prepared for the Committee on Economic Development a little over a year ago by Corwin D. Edwards, now chief economist of the Federal Trade Commission. It is still pertinent.



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Heavy Chemicals

Chemical index number advanced to 233.5 last week from 226.7 in the preceding period, 224.8 a month ago and 202.3 for the corresponding week in 1947. Following the recent advance in the price of lead, lead arsenate and lead nitrate were revised upward. There was no indication of an advance in the price of zinc sulphate, and it was apparent that producers will absorb the recent ½ cent per pound increase in the price of the metal. While two of the three major producers of nickel sulphate are not in a position to take on additional business calling for prompt shipment, it was stated that stocks were available at supply sources in the middlewest. Nickel chloride was another of the nickel based salts that remained in short supply. Copper sulphate continued relatively quiet with current demand confined to industrial consumers.

Stocks of muriatic, nitric and sulphuric acids have tightened appreciably under a heavy demand. It was stated that considerable tonnage of nitric acid was lost during the Summer months by the scarcity of ammonia occasioned by the closing of a plant by labor difficulties. Later it was stated, the withdrawal of a large producer from the market added tension to the tight supply condition. Meanwhile, demand has increased and at one producing quarter it was stated that current inquiry was more active than during the war period. Chlorine has maintained a tight position locally under the continuance of an active demand. Liquid caustic soda commanded enough attention to keep the market relatively tight while soda ash stocks were described as spotty. Contract renewals for the alkalies have been coming through in a satisfactory manner with producers inclined to take on about the same commitments as a year ago.

Carbon tetrachloride production is heavily under contract at present and available stocks are said to be mostly in the hands of distributors. Some producers were inclined to look for improvement in the market situation and stated that complaints regarding late shipments were considerably less than during the third quarter. Producers are renewing contracts for caustic potash and potassium carbonate at higher prices for 1949. Silver bullion prices declined under freer offerings.

Paper production based on a percentage of six-day capacity was 98.1 percent for the week ending November 6, according to the American Pulp and Paper Association. This compared with 99.3 in the preceding week and 108.9 for the corresponding week in 1947.

Bleaching Powder—Inventories in first hands have been reduced in this area and the market position has tightened accordingly. Carlots are quoted firm at $4.25 per 100 pounds in drums and at $4.75 for smaller quantities f.o.b. the works.

Carbon Tetrachloride—Production is heavily under contract at present and according to trade reports first-hand inventories are definitely low. The market situation is tight particularly for prompt shipment. There are distributors, however, who are in a position to supply reasonable quantities where demand is urgent.

Chlorine—Supply situation tighter here than in some other parts of the country. Producers' stocks, which were fairly free at intervals earlier in the year, have been appreciably reduced. It is stated the sewage and water-processing season for cylinders was prolonged this year by mild weather. At present, a pickup in demand from the paper industry has been augmented by the completion of additional consuming plants and this with other requirements has occasioned an increase in the over-all consuming power.

Copper Sulphate—Relatively quiet at present with industrial demand sustained at a satisfactory level but no important future sales for agriculture. Stocks are being increased gradually but are below the level of a year ago. The market position has remained firm in sympathy with the basic material.

Defluorinated Phosphate Rock—Buying interest has shown a moderate pickup during the first half of the month. It was stated that the current shortage of bone meal has caused more feeders to substitute defluorinated phosphate rock in their stock-food rations. There was ample capacity to meet the increased inquiry. Prices were unchanged from former levels.

Lead Nitrate—Priced higher as a result of increased producing costs occasioned by the recent advance in lead. Carlots are held at 23c. per pound in barrels and smaller quantities at 23½c. f.o.b. the works.

Nickel Carbonate—One of the nickel salts that is meeting requirements regularly and on a prompt basis. Demand about normal for ceramic colors and for various uses as a catalyst.

Nickel Chloride—Stocks rather short in this area with production running behind requirements. Miscellaneous demand satisfactory. The chemical industry is a large consumer of this material and it is also used extensively as a catalyst.

Nickel Sulphate—Scarce in this section with shipments still running behind contract schedules and some producers unable to consider additional business. Stocks are said to be available in the middlewest. Demand active for plating use and sufficiently broad to maintain a definitely tight local supply situation.

Potash, Caustic—Demand and supply are not far out of balance for this chemical. Maintenance of steady production has succeeded in bringing the market situation close to normal. Current inquiry is active with a large part of output channeled to the manufacturers of liquid and soft soaps and shaving creams. There is also a good inquiry from the chemical and pharmaceutical industries. Higher contract prices will become effective on January 1.

Potassium Carbonate—This market has improved its supply position and like caustic potash is close to a balanced condition. The improvement in the supply situation is partly the result of steady production and to a relaxation of demand from the textile and glass industries. It is stated that consumption in the glass factories has been curtailed to some extent by the inability to secure sufficient quantities of lead.

Potassium Chlorate — Production has brought this market into a better state of balance and demand from the match industry is going through the leveling off process. Reasonably prompt shipments can be booked at current price levels.

Potassium Perchlorate—Relatively little domestic stock is available for the remainder of this year. The fusee trade has production committed for most of the month of December at prevailing prices.

Soda Ash—Supply situation mostly in balance with producers able to make full contract shipments and few reports of shortages. The amount of contract renewal business was said to be satisfactory with producers at present inclined to take on about the same quantities as a year ago.

Soda, Caustic—Liquid caustic soda appeared to be leveling off consuming requirements without much difficulty. The supply of dry forms was described as spotty with improvement in certain quarters and tight in others. The heavy demand for chlorine suggests the maintenance of a steady output for electrolytic caustic soda. It was stated that contract renewals are coming through in good shape with producers willing to accept the same quotas as in 1947.

The government of India has suspended the granting of licenses to import caustic soda and soda ash into India from dollar and hard currency countries according to a dispatch from the American Embassy in New Delhi made public recently by the Department of Commerce through its Office of International Trade. The dispatch states that the action (effective November 1) is a result of the large stocks of caustic soda and soda ash now available in India

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Lead arsenate, 5¼c. per lb.
nitrate, 1½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Silver bullion, ½c. per oz.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100 August 1, 1914)

General Chemicals

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
233.5	226.7	224.8	202.3

Acids

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
123.3	123.3	123.3	119.5

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

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and the considerable value represented by outstanding import licenses.

Zinc Sulphate—While the market presented a firm appearance, there was no indication of any immediate price advance. Producers are apparently absorbing the increased cost of manufacture occasioned by the recent moderate advance in zinc metal. Demand continued fairly active and it is expected that the rayon mills will start renewing contracts late this month. It was stated that the first two weeks of December usually covers the contract renewal period.

Acids

Acetic—Available stocks of glacial limited but inventories sufficient to meet most current requirements. The market position at present appeared to be in better shape than some of the other commercial acids where shortages have restricted the consideration of additional business, calling for prompt shipment.

Muriatic — Inventories have been reduced to a new low level, according to trade reports and the present market position is definitely tight. It was stated that regular consumers in many instances have increased their commitments, sometimes double in renewing their contracts.

Nitric—Market position similar to that noted in muriatic. Pressure for shipments has increased and it appeared as though production was temporarily over-taxed. It was stated that the withdrawal of a producer has added increased tension to a definitely tight supply situation. In one producing quarter it was stated that current demand is greater than that experienced during the war.

Oxalic—Producers have continued to channel shipments to contract consumers. The fact that the movement is behind schedule indicates that production is inadequate to meet requirements. The market is tight with no apparent easement in sight.

Sulphuric—Market situation has tightened here and in out of town areas also. It was stated that demand in most sections has exceeded production. Shortage of 60 degree material in parts of the midwest has resulted in the closing down of some superphosphate producers. According to trade reports, most of the November production is under contract and sellers are not eager to consider new business where prompt shipment is specified.

Non-Ferrous Metals

Aluminum—Output of aluminum ingot at secondary smelters rose 16 percent to 16,586 short tons in August, and was greater than for any month since March, according to the Bureau of Mines. The trend toward accumulation of low-grade items of scrap, which had been noted in June and July, was discontinued, and smelter receipts of some of the more desirable grades of scrap were increased in August. Total scrap inventories at smelters plants declined 4 percent during the month, the greatest decrease occurring in stocks of irory aluminum scrap. Prices of most items of aluminum scrap declined a cent a pound during the month, but no radical changes were recorded in prices of secondary ingot.

Use of aluminum scrap by ingot makers gained 17 percent, totaling 18,961 tons in August compared with 16,152 tons in July. Consumption of new scrap increased 21 percent, and that of old scrap 13 percent. Use of new alloy sheet and clips was higher by 29 percent, and of new cast scrap by 14 percent. Consumption of aircraft scrap was about the same as in the preceding month, but use of irony aluminum increased an additional 33 percent, and that of old castings and forgings gained 14 percent. Production of aluminum-copper-silicon (each over 2.5 percent) alloy rose 13 percent to total 7,919 tons in August. Output of deoxidizing ingot reversed its July decline, rising 52 percent. Production of No. 12 ingot increased 3

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percent, and that of aluminum-silicon alloy gained 66 percent to total 965 tons.

Copper—Stocks have tightened appreciably since the first of the month under cutback production occasioned by a strike at one of the largest plants. According to trade reports, output from this plant is equal to about 30 percent of the country's monthly mine production. Unless a settlement is made quickly, the domestic industrial supply of copper will be seriously threatened. It is stated that another large producer is booking December shipments at prices prevailing at time of delivery, and this same policy has been adopted by the brass mills. There was no indication of a slacking off in demand while some interests look for continued expansion with possibilities of an increased defense program including armament for western Europe. The market closed strong but without quotable price change.

Lead — Domestic lead consumption totaled 90,877 tons in August, an increase of 29 percent over that used in July, according to the Bureau of Mines. In only two months of 1948, January and March, has this consumption figure been exceeded. The average daily rate was 2,931 tons compared with 2,274 tons in July. Consumption of all grades of lead for the eight reported months of the year totaled 693,675 tons.

Of the 90,877 tons of lead used in August, 79 percent was consumed in the manufacture of metal products, 10 percent in pigments, 9 percent in chemicals (including tetraethyl fluid) and 2 percent in miscellaneous and unclassified uses. In this total is included 1,487 tons of lead used in the production of leaded zinc oxide, most of which was contained in lead ore treated directly without first being reduced to metal. Of the remainder of the lead consumed (89,390 tons), 61 percent was refined soft lead, both secondary and primary, 25 percent was antimonial lead, and 14 percent was scrap and lead in alloys. Use of lead in practically all classes of products increased, but the most notable gains were in cable lead, batteries and red lead and litharge.

Lead Scrap—Secondary smelters' stocks of lead-base scrap and residues gained 8 percent in July over June as a result of a 4-percent increase in receipts and a 4 percent drop in consumption, according to the Bureau of Mines. Recovery of lead, tin and antimony from both lead and tin-base scrap totaled 33,062 tons, a decline of approximately 11 percent from the preceding month and almost 10,000 tons under the 1947 monthly average rate.

The downward trend of the preceding three months in receipts of scrap was checked in July when 47,479 tons were taken in by secondary smelters, remelters and refiners. Most notable gains occured in soft and cable lead and the drosses and residues. Receipts of battery-lead plates (25,574 tons) were the lowest since November, 1946, and smelter treatment of 24,291 tons the lowest since June, 1946. Consumption of all grades of lead scrap totaled 43,147 tons in July, and stocks on July 31 consisted of 20,878 tons of battery plates, 10,702 tons of solid metal scrap and 22,473 tons of drosses and residues.

Quicksilver—Stocks have remained at a level to meet requirements promptly. Consuming demand has shown no unusual activity and prices have covered the former range from $76 to $78 per flask, depending upon the quantity. Last week's importations included 1,500 flasks from Balboa.

San Francisco.—The quicksilver market was stronger here this week. Very little spot metal is available. Metal was quoted at $82 per flask, f.o.b. this city.

Silver—Priced lower last week on reports of larger stocks of refined silver in September and by larger importations from Mexico. The official closing price for silver bullion in the New York market was 74¼c. per ounce.

Silver Bullion Price Range

	Per ounce	
	New York	London
High ...	Oct. 6, 1948—77⅛c.	Oct. 4, 1948—47d.
Low ...	Aug. 13, 1948—72¾c.	Aug. 18, 1948—44d.

Tin Scrap—Consumption of tin-base scrap in July of 529 tons against receipts of only 361 tons caused a 15 percent decrease in smelter stocks which dropped below a thousand tons for the first time in over two years. Receipts of tin babbitt and scruff and dross were comparatively small at 151 and 104 tons, respectively.

Zinc—Total slab smelter output including all grades in October was 70,716 tons according to the American Zinc Institute. This compares with a low of 64,721 tons in September and a high of 74,322 tons in March. Domestic shipments in October amounted to 61,751 tons, compared with 60,990 tons in the preceding month. Export and drawback was 2,603 tons and government account 3,048 tons making a combined total of 67,402 tons, against 68,850 tons in September. Stocks on October 31 were 44,431 tons, compared with 41,117 tons on September 30 and 29,273 tons at the close of October in 1947. The amount of unfilled orders on October 31 was 48,130 tons, against 41,117 tons at the close of September. Daily average production in October was 2,281 tons, compared with 2,157 tons in September and a daily average of 2,323 tons over the year 1947.

Nopco Names McCready To New Sales Position

Nopco Chemical Company, Harrison, N. J., has appointed William A. McCready a member of the central area sales force of its industrial division. He will handle sales of the company's processing chemicals and of the Metasap Chemical Company's metallic soap products in Indiana and sections of Ohio and Kentucky. Prior to his current appointment, Mr. McCready spent several years in the company's laboratories in Harrison, N. J.

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ECA Announces Additional

—Continued from page 4

materials and synthetic rubber, $3,207,000 for medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations, all from the United States; $2,100,000 for zinc and zinc base alloys and zinc products from Canada and Mexico; $6,600,000 for crude oil and petroleum products from Venezuela; $8,400,000 for crude oil and petroleum products from Saudi Arabia; $1,400,000 for metallic ores and concentrates from Newfoundland; $800,000 for non-metallic minerals from Canada; $5,000 for medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations from Canada, and $90,000 for metallic ores and concentrates from China.

To French North Africa—$4,325,000 for crude oil and petroleum products, and $1,020,000 for industrial chemicals other than alcohol from the United States.

To French-Zone Germany—$760,000 for crude oil and petroleum products from the United States, and $920,000 for the same from Saudi Arabia.

To French Overseas Territories—$1,220,000 for crude oil and petroleum from the United States and $300,000 for the same from Saudi Arabia.

To Greece—$1,500,000 for crude oil and petroleum products from the United States.

To Indonesia—$152,000 for gum and wood rosin from the United States.

To Netherlands—$1,620,000 for copper and copper products, $1,000,000 for metallic ores and concentrates, $250,000 for hides and skins, $500,000 for zinc and zinc base alloys, $3,289,000 for flaxseed, $300,000 for tinplate, $347,000 for nitrogen fertilizers, all from the United States; $100,000 for nickel and nickel base products from Canada; $63,300 for nitrogen fertilizer from Chile; $43,500 for oilseed cake or meal from Uruguay; $529,000 cancelled from a previous authorization for oilseed meal from Brazil.

To United Kingdom—$13,800,000 for crude oil and petroleum products from the United States.

To China—$3,935,000 for nitrogen fertilizer from the United States and $450,000 for the same from Canada.

SOCMA Nominates

—Continued from page 5

mense, according to Dr. Calcott, while at other times it was strikingly lacking.

I. G. appeared to be in complete control of the entire industry, he said. Every company was run according to the directions of I. G. even though the cartel had only 5 percent interest in a company.

Dr. Calcott said that as a result of this the customer got a short shrift. I. G.'s attitude was that "if you don't like it go someplace else; but there was no place else to go." He emphasized, however, that Farben could do a thorough and workmanlike job when anything was wanted by the military.

Deterioration of Work

In conclusion, Dr. Calcott said the quality of German chemical work had deteriorated markedly. He attributed this to two factors:—

1. All the efforts were aimed in one direction under the dominance of I. G. and the government. There was no outlet for free scientific exploration.

2. A high percentage of Germany's better chemists were Jews and were eliminated. The remainder were often hard working and patient, but seldom brilliant.

The association elected two honorary members. They are Dr. R. C. Jeffcott, retired official of the Calco Chemical Division of American Cyanamid, and Dr. Samuel Isermann, of the Patent Chemical Company.

The association will hold its twenty-seventh annual meeting at the Commodore hotel, New York, on December 8. The board meeting is scheduled for 4 p.m., and the annual business meeting at 5 p.m. Officers and new board members will be elected at the business meeting.

At the dinner session, scheduled for 7 p.m., Georges F. Doriot, professor of industrial management and manufacturing, Harvard University Graduate School of Business Administration, will discuss "Some Current Aspects of Industrial Management."

The association's board of governors has fixed the following dates for monthly meetings during 1949: January 12; February 9; March 9; April 13; May 11; June 7 to 9, outing; September 14; October 13, and November 9. The annual outing will once again be held at the Shawnee Inn, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa.

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Obituaries

Harold A. Clark

Harold A. Clark, retired assistant export manager of the explosives division of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., died November 8 in Mount Vernon hospital, Mount Vernon, N. Y. He was seventy years old.

Mr. Clark had been associated with the du Pont organization for forty years when he retired in 1943. He was a former president of the Export Managers Club of New York and was at one time director of the Machinery and Metals Export Club of New York and chairman of transportation of the National Foreign Trade Council.

Casper J. DeLore

Casper J. DeLore, founder of the C. P. DeLore Company, manufacturer of water-ground barytes, St. Louis, which was later taken over by the National Lead Company, died recently in St. Louis. He was sixty-seven years old.

Starting his business career with the Missouri Forage Supply Company in 1899, Mr. DeLore became the owner of the firm in 1902. He operated it until he became vice-president and general manager of the J. C. Finck Mineral Milling Company five years later.

Mr. DeLore organized the National Pigments & Chemical Company in 1920 and acquired the Mineral Refining & Chemical Company three years later. Later that year he founded the C. P. DeLore Company and sold part of Mineral Refining & Chemical to the Titanium Pigments Company. When National Lead acquired his firm, Mr. DeLore was named managing director of the DeLore Division of National Lead, a post from which he retired two years ago.

Hal E. Pitt

Hal E. Pitt, Atlantic division manager of the California Fruit Growers Exchange, died recently at his home in Great Neck, L. I. He was fifty-nine years of age.

A veteran of forty years with the same company, Mr. Pitt started his business career with the California Fruit Growers Exchange. He later became assistant general sales manager in the Los Angeles office. In 1934, he was named central division manager, supervising the Chicago territory, a position which he held until 1943.

Walter H. Samuel

Walter H. Samuel, second Viscount Bearsted, chairman of the Shellmex Company and former chairman of the Shell Transport & Trading Company, died November 8 at his home near Banbury, Oxfordshire, England. He was sixty-six years old.

Lord Bearsted had served as chairman of the Shell Transport & Trading Company from 1921 until two years ago. In addition he had served as a director of fifty-two oil companies, including subsidiary and associated companies of the Royal-Shell group.

Alexander D. Webb

Alexander D. Webb, general superintendent of Parke, Davis & Co., drug manufacturer, died November in Jennings hospital, Detroit, Mich. He was fifty-six years old. Mr. Webb had been associated with the company since 1919.

Dr. Arthur J. Wilson

Dr. Arthur J. Wilson, head of the chemistry department of North Carolina State College, died November 11 in Raleigh, N. C. He was sixty-four years old. Prior to joining the faculty of North Carolina State College, Dr. Wilson had been head of the chemistry departments at Lombard College, Galesburg, Ill.; the University of Chattanooga, Chattanooga, Tenn., and Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind.

Julian B. Andrews, retired executive of McKesson & Robbins, Inc., died November 11 in Laguna Beach, Calif., after a long illness.

Amerigo Antonelli, fireworks and munitions manufacturer, Rochester, N. Y., died November 11 at his home in that city. He was fifty-nine years old.

Robert P. Dixon, founder and operator of the Dixon Oil & Gas Company, Louisa, Ky., died November 5. He was ninety-two years old.

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AIFA Aids Selection Of Pest-Control Agents

With the purpose of helping users of pest-control chemicals in the safe and effective selection and application of such agents, the Agricultural Insecticide and Fungicide Association offers the following suggestions:—

1. Do some advance thinking about your pest problems. Consider the possible insects or diseases in relation to your specific crops or animals and their surroundings.

2. Select a reliable manufacturer as your source of supply and discuss your particular problems with an accredited representative. Do the same with Federal and State agricultural experts in your locality.

3. Read up on your problem and learn to distinguish recommendations by competent authorities as against mere reports of isolated research results or unofficial suggestions.

4. Find out about the possibilities of secondary problems, such as residues and off-flavors. Consider timing of applications, dosages, methods of residue removal, and so on, as means of overcoming secondary problems.

5. Remember that there are many long-established as well as new chemicals for controlling pests. Compare their relative merits and weaknesses. There are many uses for all pesticide products. There are also some unsolved problems still being investigated by the industry, and answers will be made as soon as possible.

6. All economic poisons in interstate commerce must be registered under Federal law. The Federal law, as well as many State laws governing sales of pesticides, are for your protection. Be sure the products you buy comply with all regulations.

7. Determine the type of application equipment you will need and investigate the possibilities of damage to neighboring crops from drift. Accuracy of dosage is essential with modern chemicals.

8. If your food crop is intended for processing, discuss your control program with the food processing company. Processors know how to handle products on which many kinds of sprays and dusts have been used. Do not make it necessary for them to reject your product.

9. Read labels and accompanying literature carefully. Read the warnings and directions —and obey them. Do not overdose. All pesticides should be handled with care. Some materials may require the use of masks or gloves during application. The industry, in cooperation with Federal and State agencies, has gone to much expense and trouble to give you complete warnings and precautions aimed at one thing: your protection.

10. Keep a record of your operations: material used, dosage, date of application and method, crops, weather conditions, results, and any other information that may be helpful in planning your future operations.

Potash Salts Deliveries

—Continued from page 3

phate of potash and sulphate of potash-magnesia. The chemical industry took 34,570 tons of muriate of potash and sulphate of potash, containing an equivalent of 21,330 tons K_2O. Other exports amounted to 5,979 tons of salts containing 3,612 tons K_2O.

During the first nine months of 1948 total deliveries by United States producers and importers amounted to 1,581,728 tons of potash salts containing 842,934 tons K_2O, an increase of 10 percent in salts and 9 percent in K_2O over the corresponding period in 1947. Potash for agricultural use in the United States, Canada, Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii amounted to 767,021 tons K_2O contained in 1,458,895 tons of salts of which 1,102,495 tons were muriate of potash, 187,912 tons manure salts, and 168,488 tons sulphate of potash and sulphate of potash-magnesia, representing increases of 10 percent in salts and 9 percent in K_2O. Deliveries to the chemical industry totaled 106,499 tons of muriate of potash and sulphate of potash, containing an equivalent of 66,045 tons K_2O, increases of 9 percent in salts and 8 percent K_2O compared to 1947. Other exports amounted to 16,334 tons of salts, containing an equivalent of 9,868 tons K_2O, an increase of 29 percent in salts and K_2O over the same period in 1947.

Comparative statistics on potash salts deliveries in the first nine months of this year, as compared with the corresponding period of 1947, are as follows, in short tons K_2O:—

	Jan.-Sept. 1948	Jan.-Sept. 1947
Muriate	660.064	616.529
Manure salts	48.079	35.196
Sulphate of potash and sulphate of potash-magnesia	58.878	50.433
Total agricultural	767.021	702.158
Chemical	66.045	61.014
Other export	9.868	7.647
Grand total	842.934	770.819

Nitrogen Supply

—Continued from page 3

have been increasing steadily, although at a much lower rate than production; but the quantities available to Europe from other sources are decreasing as urgent demands of non-European areas also are growing.

In the Americas, total production of nitrogen for fertilizers (including the ordnance types) has increased about 15 percent in the last two years. Nitrogen requirements and utilization are estimated to have increased about 25 percent and 8 percent, respectively, reflecting the desire of farmers to expand production programs. Consumption has been kept down by the system of international allocations, which has made it possible to increase exports by about 31 percent in 1948-49, compared with 1946-47.

Great supply difficulties have been experienced during the past three years by the countries of Asia and Africa. Governments in those continents have become aware of the importance of nitrogenous fertilizers for increasing production of food, and requirements have increased steadily. Asia alone, from the point of view of crop needs, could well utilize considerably more than a million tons of fertilizer nitrogen a year. However, problems of currency and transportation, among other difficulties, have restricted consumption much below that level. But, the majority of countries in Asia and Africa depend on imports for meeting their nitrogen requirements, and during the present period of shortage it has been extremely difficult to find exporters willing to ship to those areas.

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Agricultural Chemicals

Higher prices have been established for lead arsenate as the result of higher lead and other manufacturing costs. Calcium arsenate has also been advanced in price on account of higher manufacturing costs. Dried blood was priced higher as a result of short stocks and purchases by the feed trade, the advance being effective both here and in Chicago. Shortage of sulphuric acid has cutback production of superphosphate in some sections, but there appeared to be sufficient inventories to meet demand. Ammonium sulphate production is heavily under contract for the fertilizer season. The allocation of Chilean nitrate will be distributed on about the same basis as in 1947-1948. Potash distribution has been confined to regular contract channels. Demand for ammonium nitrate and nitrate solutions continued well above the available supply.

During the month of August, exports of fertilizers and fertilizer materials amounted to 253,000 short tons, with a value of $6,167,000, according to data compiled by The National Fertilizer Association from records of the Department of Commerce. Such exports were 21 percent below the 319,000 tons shipped a year ago, while the value was off 34 percent. Shipments of potash materials were greater than for last August, but the tonnages reported for nitrogenous materials, phosphate materials, concentrated chemical fertilizers and prepared fertilizer mixtures were lower. Cumulative exports for January-August totaled 1,853,000 tons, valued at $49,396,000. Compared with the same period last year, that tonnage was 13 percent lower, although shipments of nitrogenous materials and prepared fertilizer mixtures were higher.

Nitrogenates

Ammonium Sulphate — According to trade reports there is no indication of improvement in the supply situation in sight for coke-oven sulphate. Production is said to be heavily sold on contract for the remainder of the fertilizer season at $45 per ton bulk at the ovens.

Dried Blood—Trading quiet with sellers asking $9 per unit of ammonia with $8.75 bid, this is an advance of 25c. above the last sale. Chicago quoted firm at $9. It was stated there was not much material available for prompt shipment in the local market.

Fish Meal—Menhaden meal continued firm at the recent advance. Stocks limited with feeders showing interest but not inclined to advance views to secure material at present. Scrap prices were unchanged.

Sodium Nitrate—Total allocation of 600,000 metric tons of Chilean nitrate will be proportionately distributed to the regular consuming trade in the same manner as in 1947-1948 and it is assumed the individual tonnage will be about the same. Shipments are leaving Chilean supply points regularly and the only difficulty experienced is with maritime strike on the Pacific coast.

Tankage—Firm at the former level of $8.50 per unit of ammonia here and in Chicago. Available stocks not large and with no apparent pressure to sell.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock—Production has continued to meet requirements in most instances and at some producing points it was stated the supply is rather free at present, in fact reports were heard in the trade that in certain quarters working hours had been reduced. Export trade has not shown the tonnage expected probably on account of the dollar shortage or possibly because North Africa is in a better position to take care of more of the European demand.

Superphosphate—Stocks appeared to be meeting the gradual seasonal increase in demand without difficulty and it looked as though a full seasonal movement will be in progress by the end of the year. It is stated that the army is considering bids for an additional 50,000 tons, this will be the third purchase made this year by the army. Reports were heard of sulphuric acid shortages in some areas as a result of strikes at acid producing plants. This condition has resulted in the deferment of a few phosphate rock shipments.

Potashes

Production of potash salts in the third quarter by the five major potash producers increased 17 percent in salts and 16 percent in K_2O, according to the American Potash Institute. The total was 511,819 tons of potash salts containing 271,494 tons of K_2O. Deliveries for agricultural uses amounted to 471,269 tons of salts containing 246,502 tons of K_2O. There has been no indication of change in the market's position. The current movement is confined to shipments against contracts with demand keeping well in excess of production. Importations of muriate from January 1 through August amounted to 35,447 tons, compared with 28,502 tons and 3,452 for corresponding periods in 1947 and 1946 respectively.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Calcium arsenate, 1c. per lb.
Dried blood, 25c. per unit of ammonia.
Lead arsenate, 5½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

None.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100 August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
81.6	81.6	81.6	72.5

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Los Angeles Fertilizer Market

Los Angeles.—Price of fish meal and superphosphate has been increased here. The market as a whole is quiet. Nitrogenous materials remain short. Ruling prices are:—Ammonium nitrate, $75.04 per ton f.o.b. this city. Ammonium phosphate, $65 per ton for 16-20 grade f.o.b. Los Angeles, and $89.50 per ton for 11-48 grade f.o.b. this city. Ammonium sulphate, $48.50 in bulk, $51.50 in bags. Blood meal, $5.75 to $6 per unit of ammonia at source. Bone meal, $60 to $62 per ton for steamed 1 x 30 meal. Fish meal, $130 per ton f.o.b. Los Angeles for 65 percent California sardine meal. Sodium nitrate, $53 per ton in 100-pound bags. $5 off for bulk. Potassium muriate, 45½c. per unit f.o.b. Trona basis. Bags additional. Potassium sulphate, 95 to 98 percent K_2SO_4 in bulk 79c. per unit, f.o.b. Trona. Superphosphate, $21.20 f.o.b. this city, bulk. Tankage, dry rendered, ground 50 percent protein, $5.50 per unit of ammonia at production plant, plus 10c. per unit of b.p.l.

Pesticides

Prices for lead arsenate to dealers have been advanced to 30c. to 31½c. for carlots in containers ranging from 3 pound bags to 100 pound drums. Less than carlots are priced at 31c. to 32½c. Prices are f.o.b. the works and vary according to producer. The advance is the result of the higher prices named for lead and other producing costs. Calcium arsenate for dealers has been advanced to 10½c. per pound for drums in carlots, and to 11½c. for less f.o.b. the works. The upward revision was also occasioned by higher manufacturing costs.

Chloropicrin — Demand has been sustained at a normal level and the producer can supply stocks of any reasonable quality. This material has been found exceedingly efficient for the extermination of rodents and also as a soil fumigator. A program is being considered to vaporize this fumigant in bomb containers of five pounds and upward. Prices are firm with no indication of a nearby change.

DDT—Market position steadier. It was stated that it appears as though current production has been geared more to meet household requirements which have become substantial. Output has been increasing of late but nothing like production noted at the beginning of the year.

Household Insecticides — July exports fell to 1,344,000 pounds from 1,923,000 pounds in June. The July total included 237,000 pounds to Greece, 184,000 pounds to Mexico and 166,000 pounds to Canada. July exports of petroleum oil sprays amounted to 64,000 pounds, over five times the June total.

Sulphur and Pyrites

Consuming inquiry for native sulphur continues heavy for domestic account. Latest official reports indicate that total sales during recent months have averaged above a year ago, while production for the first eight months has established an all-time record. The favorable position of inventories has permitted prompt shipments from mines and no serious complaints regarding transportation facilities have been heard to date. Regardless of power shortages in Spain, production of pyrites for the first half of 1948 was above that for the corresponding period in 1947. Domestic shipments of this material are said to be confined mostly to contract consumers.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Trading in textile and leather chemicals last week continued on a moderate basis, with most business restricted to 30-day requirements. Prices were unchanged and generally maintained, with the exception of potato starch which was fractionally reduced. Price index was unchanged at 366.0, compared with 369.3 a month ago and 378.7 for this time last year.

Recent price declines in corn starch further affected potato starch and the market was off fractionally. Light trading at the lower prices was confined to potato starch made in Maine, while grinders in Idaho withdrew from the market claiming that the current low price was below their cost of production. Some plants in the West were shut down, cutting the output about 50 percent. Lower prices for corn dextrin and starch did not improve buying interest as the harvesting of the heavy current corn crop continued to have a depressing effect upon these materials. A good inquiry was noted for high grade tapioca flour which was practically unobtainable, while demand for medium grades was light and spasmodic.

Heavy inventories of tanning materials, combined with reduced tanning operations continued to restrict demand for these products to an occasional carlot. Tanners were reported operating from 35 to 70 percent of capacity. Offers of materials for shipment were liberal except mangrove bark which was scarce at primary centers. Prices ruled unchanged and were more or less nominal in the absence of business.

Estimate of the cotton crop as of November 1 was indicated at 15,166,000 bales, an increase of 87,000 bales over the forecast a month ago, was announced by the Department of Agriculture. Production in 1947 was 11,857,000 bales and the ten year (1937-46) average was 12,014,000 bales. The record crop was 18,946,000 bales grown in 1937. Yield of lint cotton per acre was estimated at 312.1 pounds, against 267.3 last year and 254.2, the ten-year average.

Consumption of sheep wool averaged 14,100,000 pounds (scoured basis) per week during August. This quantity was 31 percent more than July and 8 percent above the average for August last year. All fibers consumed in the manufacture of yarns on the woolen and worsted systems averaged 17,200,000 pounds per week in August, which was 28 percent more than for July and 4 percent above August, 1947. Fibers consumed in the production of "other than carpet" yarns averaged 12,200,000 pounds per week; 7,400,000 pounds on the woolen system and 4,800,000 pounds on the worsted. Fibers used in the output of carpet and rug yarns averaged 4,900,000 pounds per week in August. Top production averaged 6,000,000 pounds per week in August, an increase of 23 percent from July and 6 percent more than August last year. Yarns spun in August averaged 15,500,000 pounds per week, which was 29 percent more than for July and 5 percent higher than August last year.

Chemicals

Acetic Anhydride—Consumption of this material was of good volume. Market remained steady at current quotations. Supplies continued light and were closely held.

Bichromates—Steady absorption of production on current contracts continued to feature this market. Active demand has kept resale quantities low, which has restricted shipments abroad. Quotations were unchanged and firmly maintained.

Sodium Acetate—Good demand for prompt requirements continued to keep the supply situation tight. Prices were without change and firm.

Sodium Hydrosulphite — Inquiry for prompt needs was reported fairly active. A good volume was moving into consuming channels. Stocks were not heavy, but reported adequate to cover present demand. Quotations were well held.

Sulphonated Oils—Trading was reported for moderate quantities, chiefly for prompt delivery. Strength of tallow improved the tone of the sulphonated grade and prices were firm. Demand for sulphonated castor oil was light and spotty.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None.

Prices Reduced

Potato starch, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
366.0	366.0	369.1	378.7

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Dyestuffs

Annatto—This product was moving in small lots for immediate delivery. Quotations were without change.

Cochineal—Market was quiet and nominal. Light supplies were unchanged and well held at current levels.

Madder—Small lots were in spasmodic demand for immediate delivery.

Sizing Materials

Blood Albumin—Active consuming demand continued to absorb the bulk of the output of albumin and dried soluble blood. Supply situation was tight. Prices were unchanged and well held.

Corn Dextrin—Trading was confined to moderate quantities for prompt delivery. Market was steady at the recent decline of 50c. per 100 pounds. British gum was quoted at $7.09 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York basis; canary, $6.83; dark, $6.93, and white, $6.68, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. per 100 pound higher.

Corn Starch — Recent price declines have not improved the volume of business, it was reported. Consumers continued to absorb moderate quantities for prompt delivery. Pearl starch was quoted at $5.41 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York delivery, and powdered, $5.52, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. per 100 pounds, more. Visible corn supply was increased 6,284,000 bushels to 10,510,000 bushels for the week ended November 6, compared with 7,315,000 bushels for the same time last year, it was reported by the Chicago Board of Trade. Corn prices declined much more sharply than seasonally during September and October and in mid October averaged 6 cents below the average loan rate of $1.44 per bushel, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Egg Albumen—Improved demand was noted last week for domestic and export delivery. A good volume of business took place at unchanged prices. Inquiry also was more active for later deliveries. Supplies on the spot were not heavy and closely held. Edible ranged from $2.65 to $2.75 per pound, according to seller and quantity. Technical was quoted at $1.48 to $1.60 per pound, as to delivery and quantity. Bulk of recent arrivals of Chinese albumen was reported sold for export. Offers of replacements from China were scarce.

Egg Yolk—Demand was more active last week for prompt delivery. Market was steady. Stocks on spot were light and well held at 93c. to 98c. per pound, according to quantity. With egg supplies seasonably smaller, the mid-October price received by farmers was 54.7c. per dozen, 3.3c. above September, 1948, and 0.6c. lower than October, 1947. However, marketing of eggs is not likely to exceed this year's levels before the latter half of 1949, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Potato Starch—Further weakness developed in this market with the decline in corn starch last week and quotations were reduced ¼c. per pound. Light trading was reported at 5¾c. per pound, carlots, New York basis for shipment from Maine. Reports from Idaho indicated that this price was below the cost of production and grinders have shut down several plants, reducing operations more than 50 percent. Idaho starch was pegged at 6c., carlots New York delivery. Consuming inquiry was moderate and business was restricted to 30-day requirements. Supplies on the spot were unchanged and quoted at 7½c. per pound, ex warehouse.

Sago Flour—Limited stocks on the spot were unchanged and quoted nominally at 8½c. per pound. Demand was inactive. Stocks afloat were quoted on the basis of 8.40c. per pound, ex dock.

Tapioca Flour—Buying interest was centered in the high quality material, which was scarce and quoted nominally at 10½c. per pound, for spot delivery. Demand for mediums was confined to less

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

carlot quantities for immediate needs. Carlots were quoted at 6½c. and lesser quantities, 6¾c. to 7c., as to quantity.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract—Outside of a moderate demand against former orders, the market was reported quiet and unchanged. Tanners continued to operate in hand to mouth manner. Prices were without change.

Divi Divi—Interest in replacements were reported inactive. Offers for shipment were freer, but received little attention. Quotations were unchanged and more or less nominal.

Mangrove Bark—This market was quiet, though consuming inquiry was more active for this material than any other tanning material at present. Offers for shipment from Africa and resale from India continued scanty, affecting trading. Quotations were steady and unchanged. Imports totaled 600 bags at New York last week from Madras.

Myrobalans—Business was without improvement and the market was dull and entirely nominal. Interest in replacements continued inactive.

Quebracho Extract—Trading was reported limited to occasional small lots for immediate shipment from the Argentine. High prevailing prices combined with heavy tanning materials' inventories held by tanners have kept the volume of business in quebracho at low ebb during the past few months. Prices for shipment were without change. Imports were reported at 4,060 bags at Atlantic ports last week.

Valonia—Lack of demand continued to keep this market dull and featureless. Offers for shipment of late have been restricted to cups. Quotations were unchanged and merely nominal in the absence of trading.

Wattle—Inquiry for bark and extract continued slow last week. Offers of moderate quantities for December-January shipment attracted little interest from tanners. Quotations were unchanged and well held. Imports of bark totaled 1,100 bales at New York last week.

Textile Technologists Discuss Research Work

Technical directors of a number of member mills held an all-day meeting recently at the Institute of Textile Technology to discuss problems common to textile manufacturing plants and to hear descriptions of some of the work being done at the institute.

The morning session was devoted to short talks by various scientists of the institute staff each of whom discussed work being done in this particular field. The discussions covered such topics as cotton cross sections, friction and drag measurements, fiber density and bulking volume, and electrostatic measurements. Several of the visiting technical directors evaluated the work of the institute in the light of their actual mill experience.

Topics considered during the afternoon session included warp sizing, detergency, biological deterioration, heating and drying, the cloth inspection. Dr. W. F. Busse, technical director of the Institute of Textile Technology, presided over the sessions.

N.Y. Textile Chemists To Meet November 19

The New York section of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists will meet at Kohler's Swiss Chalet, Rochelle Park, N. J., on November 19. The program for the meeting will feature a motion picture on "Pigmented Emulsions for Textile Printing," with an introduction by Henry L. Young, vice-president of the textile colors division of the Interchemical Corporation.

Principal speaker will be J. R. Price, divisional manager of the Bakelite Corporation, who will discuss "Many Pitfalls Plastic Industry Faced in Establishing Vinylite Film and Sheeting in Textile Field." A discussion period will follow Mr. Price's talk.

R. S. Aries Expands Staff

Emile A. Aries has joined the staff of R. S. Aries & Associates, consulting engineers, New York, as manager of the overseas division. He was formerly director of chemical sales of the International Mercantile Corporation.

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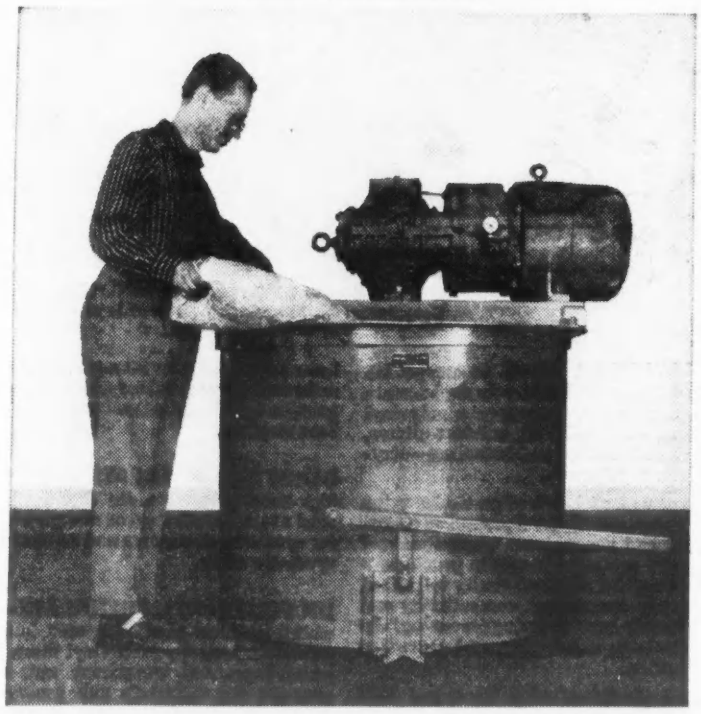

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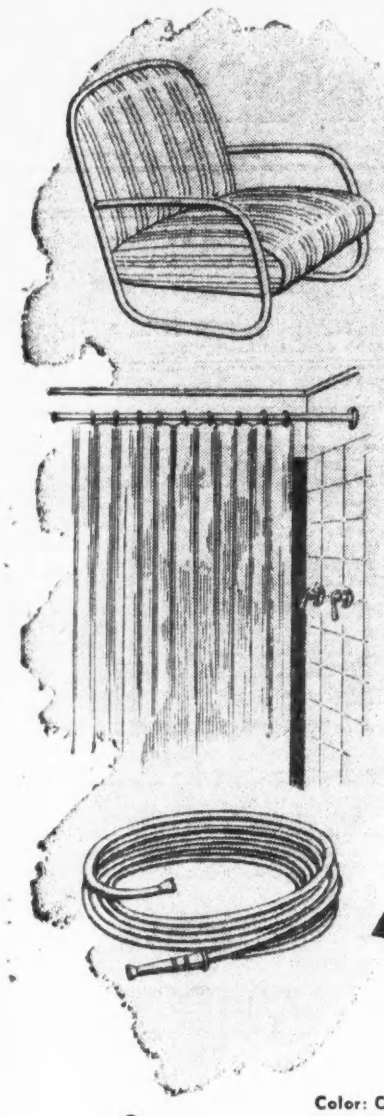

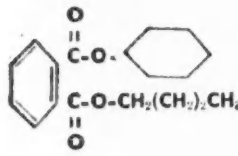

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Coaltar Chemicals

Every production record in the history of the American steel industry was shattered last week when the nation's mills geared themselves to turn out 1,791,700 tons of ingots and castings. Operations for the period had climbed to 99.4 percent of capacity, the American Iron and Steel Institute reported.

Output was scheduled to break by 400 tons the all-time high established during the war week of April 24, 1944, and to exceed by 5,400 tons the peace-time record of the week of October 18, 1948.

This came as encouraging news to the hardpressed coaltar industry. It meant an increasing supply of tar for the distillers who for several years have been plagued by the shortage of raw material. Alone, the week's operations could have only a passing effect on the coaltar business, but since production had been mounting for several month, distillers were beginning to notice a trend towards easing in the general supply situation.

Many materials were still far from free, although that situation was being caused by the extremely high demand. Production itself was high, but except in the cases of a few items, sellers were not able to build up any stockpiles. Imported materials were arriving in better volume and, along with somewhat better domestic production, were giving help to the supply condition.

The intermediates were showing more signs of easing than were the basics. Some of the items were quite free, and others were tending in that direction. While demand was generally strong, there were some instances in which it was reported to be fluctuating.

One seller during the week pointed out that purchasers were approaching the market more realistically of late. Formerly, in the hope to obtain much needed material, they would place identical orders with several companies, expecting that one of them could be filled. Lately, this practice had been discontinued to a large degree, it was said. Some quarters had misinterpreted this as a falling off in demand, but others were quick to explain that duplicate orders represented nothing but a false demand.

Prices held firm during the week. There were no announcements of any revisions to take effect in the immediate future, although prices of orthocresol and the tar acid oils were reported to be under consideration by one producer. In some quarters it was learned that attention was being given to possible revisions after the first of the new year.

Basic Products

Benzol—This material held to its former levels as far as price was concerned during the past week. It was pointed out in one section of the industry that prices were likely to hold at current listings for the balance of the year, but after that, it was thought that there might be some price revisions. There was nothing definite on this situation to be learned, but indications were that the matter might come in for some consideration after the first of the year. A spokesman for another producer had recently stated that he expected prices to hold for the balance of the year, but was not so sure there would not be adjustments after that.

In general, supplies were none too freely available, but it was reported that as a rule established customers were able to obtain enough of the product to satisfy their more pressing needs. Demand was on the strong side and indications were that it would continue that way for some time to come.

Coaltar — Pricewise, there were no changes reported for this product last week, and there were no indications that any were expected in the immediate future. The material was not free as to availability, although buyers of carlot and less carlot quantities were said to be finding the material easier to obtain than were those who bought in tankcar lots. Demand was still being felt at strong levels, and it was expected that there would be no easing in the immediate future.

Creosote—There was still a great deal of this material available during the past week, and it was expected that that condition would continue for some time. Domestic production was still at a high point and heavy importations from abroad were increasing the size of stocks in this country. Demand was at good levels but was not able to absorb the supply in every case. One seller, however, reported that it was in a fortunate position as far as marketing the product was concerned, and was able to sell its entire output without trouble. Others were not so fortunate, although they pointed out that demand was at reasonably good levels; it was the heavy supply that was throwing the market off balance.

Prices ranged from 16c. to 19½c. per pound. The lower price was established recently when, in the face of heavy supplies, some sellers reduced their quotations. Others, however, were still holding to the 19½c. figure and said that they had no plans for reducing their listings in the immediate future. It was pointed out in one quarter that current market conditions would probably prevail for the balance of the year. Demand was not expected to undergo any great changes and it was pretty well established that the supply would continue at about present levels.

Cresol — Shipments of this material from abroad had been arriving in fairly good quantities and at a reasonably steady pace of late, with the result that the stocks of the imported material were showing improvement. The domestic item, however, was still somewhat tight as to availability for the demand was still a bit heavier than the supply. Pricewise, there were no changes reported during the past week and there were no indications given by producers that any were anticipated for the immediate days to come.

Cresylic Acid—The imported material was available in good quantity. Buyers seemed to have satisfied their needs pretty well and it was reported that in some cases importers of the material were holding stocks while waiting for the demand to pick up. This was not true of the market for the domestic product, however. That item was a bit freer as to supply than it had been, but was still not readily available, and in some instances it was reported that the demand was still running ahead of production. There was no changes reported last week in the quotations on the material and producers gave no indications that there were any revisions planned for the immediate future.

Naphthalene—The supply and demand of the crude material was reported last week to be in a somewhat improved relationship, but there were still shortages reported here and there. The refined material had recently become freer as to supply, although it was said that there were no stocks of it backing up on the market. Should such a situation threaten, it was pointed out, the production could be readily adjusted to the crude material. There were no changes reported in the price structure of either, and there were no indications that any were being planned for the immediate future.

Phenol—Neither the technical nor the USP was too freely available on the market last week. There had been some reports that indicated a slight easing, but the demand situation was still such as to absorb the production of the material readily. There were no changes reported in the price schedule and there were no

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100 = August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
156.9	156.9	156.4	138.9

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Coke By-Products

Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in the week ended November 6 indicate the following output of by-products from that source:—

Ammonia liquid NH_3	lbs.	1,239,266
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	32,090,478
Benzol	gals.	4,043,822
Coaltar	gals.	15,001,646
Creosote oil	gals.	834,874
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	1,982,826
Phenol	lbs.	234,593
Toluol	gals.	808,784
Xylol	gals.	182,628

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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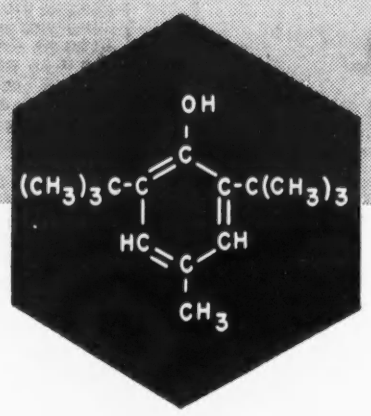

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indications from producers that any were planned for the immediate days to come.

Pyridin—There was some slight tendency towards easing in the market for this product, but it was not of a very pronounced nature, and the industry was watching the material closely to see what might occur in the next few weeks. Demand remained high and the indications were that it would continue that way for the immediate future at least. There was still a considerable tightness reported in the supply of the pharmaceutical grades, but the denaturing grades were said to be easing somewhat. There were no changes reported in the price range, and none were anticipated for the immediate future.

Solvent Naphtha—The refined material was said to be showing some indications of coming into an easier supply condition, although there was nothing very concrete about the situation and those close to the market preferred to watch the picture for a while to determine what the developments might be. Some thought there might be evidence of improvement in the trend. There was no improvement noted in the supply of the crude material. That product remained tight as to supply, while the demand for it continued to be felt at a strong rate. There were no changes reported in the price schedule during the week and there were no indications that any were planned for the immediate days to come.

Toluol — There were no particular changes reported in the market for this material during the past week, but there was speculation as to what might happen to prices after the first of the year. One source said it was not unlikely that prices would undergo some revision after the first of the year. Another leader in the field said it was expected that prices would hold for the balance of 1948, barring unexpected rises in labor and transportation costs, but after that date it could not be definitely determined what might happen. Demand during the week was going along at the usual strong rate, but supplies were not so great as both buyers and sellers wanted to see them. Generally speaking, established customers were able to get enough of the material to satisfy their immediate needs, but there was no abundance of the item on the market.

Xylol—The situation in the market for this product corresponded largely to that of toluol during the past week. Prices were steady, but the industry was not sure they would hold after the first of the year. Until that time, it was felt that they would probably remain stable. Demand was still running at strong levels, and although production was at a high point, there was still tightness reported in the market.

Intermediates

Acid, Tobias—This material was still being quoted at 65c. last week. Supplies continued to be tight when examined against the demand.

Betanaphthol—Prices for both the resublimed and the technical were unchanged during the period under review. The former item was in a generally poor demand and for that reason some producers were not making it. Regarding the technical, one seller said that supply and demand were about balanced, but that there was no sign of any excess supplies developing. Another producer called the demand heavy and the supply fairly tight. This seller, however, said that there were indications that the supply might ease somewhat in the near future.

Metanitroparatoluidin—There were no changes reported in the price schedules for this item during the week. There was none of the material that had to go begging for a market. The supply situation was characterized as fairly tight.

Nitrobenzene—Pricewise, there was no particular feature to the market for this material during the past week. Demand was at good levels, but there was still some tightness noted in the supply situation.

Orthonitrotoluene — This material was still being quoted at 11c. a pound during the past week, and there were no indications that producers were planning any revisions in price for the immediate future. The material could be obtained, but it was still on the tight side as far as supply was concerned.

Para-anisidin—In drums, at the works, this material was selling for 80c. a pound, a price established two months ago. Supplies were reported to be not particularly heavy.

Paranitroanilin—Supplies of this material were still on the tight side, although there was some of the material available and buyers could generally obtain enough of it to satisfy their immediate demands.

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William D. Neuberg, President
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There were no changes reported in price during the week and none were indicated for the immediate days to come.

Paranitrotoluene — This item was not abundantly available during the past week, although buyers could generally obtain sufficient of it to accommodate their more pressing needs. Pricewise, the market was without particular feature.

Paratoluidin — The market for this product held steady as to price during the period under review. Sellers gave no indications that they were planning any changes for the immediate future. Supplies were reported to be on the tight side, although there was said to be enough of the item available for buyers to satisfy their immediate wants.

Phthalic Anhydride—The supply of this material continued tight during the past week. There had, over a period of several weeks, been some reports that said the supply was easing up a bit, but whatever easing there was was only minor and could do little towards making the product more freely available, for demand was still running at high levels and was expected to continue that way for some time to come. New production facilities were expected to be running on a commercial scale soon, and that was seen as a help to the supply situation. Prices were firm and unchanged last week, after undergoing recent revisions.

Sodium Naphthionate — Supplies were still on the tight side for this item during the past week, but demand continued to be felt at reasonably good levels. Prices were unchanged at previous listings and there were no indications from producers that any revisions were planned for the immediate days to come.

Sodium Sulphonilate — Pricewise, the market for this item was without particular feature during the period under review. Quotations remained firm and unchanged and there were no immediate changes expected. Supplies were still somewhat tight, but demand was on the strong side.

Triphenylguanidine—There was no particular abundance of this material on the market during the past week, as supplies were reportedly continuing on the tight side. The item was selling at 83c. a pound in barrels, at the works.

Hercules Names Van Wyck To New Research Position

Dr. Peter Van Wyck, manager of the Virginia cellulose division of the Hercules Powder Company experiment station, has been appointed technical assistant to the company's director of research, and will work on process development.

Dr. Richard E. Chaddock, who has been handling technical assistance in this field, will now take over responsibility for technical assistance on sales development. He will serve as liaison between the sales development section of the department and the sales research division.

Dr. Arthur F. Martin will replace Dr. Van Wyck as manager of the Virginia cellulose division at the experiment station. He has served as chief chemist at the Virginia cellulose plant in Hopewell, Va., for the past four years. E. L. Jones, operating supervisor at the Hopewell plant, succeeds Dr. Martin as chief chemist of the plant.

Drum Reconditioners Elect

At its sixth annual convention in New York, November 4, the National Barrel and Drum Association, organization of dealers in reconditioned barrels and drums, elected the following officers for 1949:—President, Morris Hershon, of the United States Barrel & Drum Corporation, New York; vice-presidents, George C. Kernis, of the Kernis-Negola Drum Corporation, New York; Jack Skolnik, of the Skolnik Drum & Barrel Company, Chicago, and Barney Shea, jr., of B. Shea & Co., Toronto; secretary, Bernard Kaplan, of M. M. Kaplan & Son, Rochester, N. Y.; treasurer, Meyer Handler, of Meyer Handler, Brooklyn, N. Y.; sergeant-at-arms, Walter Hubert, of the Hubert Barrel & Drum Company, Somerville, Mass.

Snell Describes New Products To Springfield Industrial Ass'n

Dr. Foster D. Snell, president of Foster D. Snell, Inc., consulting chemist and engineer, New York, was featured speaker at the recent meeting of the Springfield Industrial Association. Discussing "What's New in Chemistry," Dr. Snell spoke of such products as synthetic detergents, fluorescent blues for laundering, window cleaners such as the glass-wax type and odoriess germicides.

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Petroleum Derivatives

The market for petroleum derivatives was quiet last week. Prices were maintained. With the exception of liquefied petroleum gases, which narrowed, and partial aromatics, which were freer, supply levels were unchanged.

Butane and propane were in shorter supply during the week, a customary trend during this season of the year. Previous offerings on spot were withdrawn. Other lighter fractions were readily available in sizable quantities. Prices were firm.

Improvement in the supply position of high boiling aromatics and aliphatic-aromatic blends was noted, with at least one producer reporting that that company was willing to entertain new business. It was emphasized elsewhere, however, that the overall situation remained short.

Pure aromatics continued to go out to regular customers in good quantities. Neither new domestic business nor foreign inquiries were accepted. Inventories of aliphatic materials were excellent. In addition to contract commitments, spot offerings were also reported.

The decision of workers at one West Coast refinery to return to work left only two strikebound plants in that area. This week a National Labor Relations Board election is scheduled to be held, which will make the settlement official.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents — The market was quiet last week. Makers reported that there was still enough petroleum toluol and xylol around to meet the requirements of all regular customers, with the latter material in better availability than the former product. The overall position, however, remained tight, and neither new domestic business nor foreign inquiries were being accepted. Prices were maintained in all areas.

Manufacturers of high boiling range aromatics and aliphatic-aromatic blends indicated that the situation had improved somewhat. They reported no difficulty in taking care of their regular buyers, although supplies were still short. One producer of a line of partial aromatics said that that company was willing to entertain new business, but other sellers were limiting orders to long-standing accounts. Listings were on a par with previous levels.

Cleaners' Naphtha — Inventories continued excellent during the past week. In addition to regular contract commitments, spot offerings were also reported in the market. Demand was steady. The price structure was without variance in all areas.

Lacquer Diluent—The supply position remained good, despite a continued rise in demand, particularly from the protective coatings industry. Quantities of this aliphatic material were available to both contract and spot buyers for prompt shipment. Prices held at previous levels during the period under review.

Mineral Spirits—Although it was emphasized that any sharp increase in demand might force down supply levels to such a point that deliveries would have to be limited to regular customers only, offerings last week were being made to both spot and contract buyers alike. The favorable inventory picture continued, despite a rise in demand, particularly from the paint trade. Listings were without change in all areas during the past week.

Rubber Solvents—There was no change in the market position of this material during the week. Stocks were excellent, offerings for prompt shipment continuing available to both spot and contract buyers. Consuming inquiry remained at former levels. Quotations were maintained at previous listings.

Stoddard Solvent — Increasing activity was reported in the market during the past week. Despite the upsurge of demand, especially from protective coatings makers, stocks continued good. No difficulty was encountered by either contract or spot buyers in locating material for prompt shipment. Price-wise, the market was without change in all areas.

V. M. & P. Naphtha—Inquiries, particularly from the paint trade, were said to be on the rise last week. Supplies were reported ample, with offerings continuing to both contract and spot buyers despite the heightened demand. The price structure was firm during the period under review.

Lighter Fractions

Butane—Supplies tightened during the week, and previous offerings of spot cars were withdrawn. Snug conditions were expected to prevail throughout the winter. Demand, both from blenders of winter motor fuel and other sources, was active. Prices were maintained.

Heptane—Buying interest, particularly from extractors, was moderate. Producers reported good supplies and the ability to fill sizable orders on spot. Listings were on a par with previous levels during the week.

Hexane — This material, the bulk of which is used in extraction trades, was on moderate call during the past week. Stocks were heavy, and spot offerings for prompt shipment were noted. Prices held at previous listings.

Pentane—Inventories remained plentiful. Consuming interest was fair. Spot offerings were available. Listings were unchanged last week.

Propane—Stocks of this liquefied petroleum gas narrowed during the week. Shipments were limited to regular customers. Supply levels were expected to remain low throughout the winter. Prices were maintained.

Waxes

Paraffin—The price structure steadied at lower levels last week following recent reductions on crude-scale and fully-refined waxes. Inventories were adequate for most grades. Low-melting paraffin, however, was hard to obtain. Demand continued unchanged.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil — Postings held firm in all fields during the week. One large independent and four smaller buyers were still supporting the 35c. per barrel advance, but the remainder of the industry, led by the major companies, was standing fast at lower levels. There was little in the market to indicate whether the move for higher crude prices would eventually be successful. As of press time, there appeared to be no break on either side.

Fuel Oil—Industry leaders last week told members of the American Petroleum Institute that ample supplies were assured for the winter .

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

The West Coast oil strike for all practical purposes has ended. Production is near normal at all refineries. Strikers of all but two companies have gone back to work in full force. Agreements at the two remaining strikebound plants were imminent at press time. Supplies of all products are adequate.

Offerings of solvents and diluents have been fairly good. Prices are steady. Cleaners' naphtha continues at a listing of 15.7c. per gallon, tankwagon, ex-tax.

Lighter fractions were moving steadily last week. Good demand was noted, with supply meeting the demand. Propane and butane were quoted at 8.3c. per gallon, tankwagon, f.o.b. Wilmington, Calif.

The paraffin wax market was steady during the past week following recent declines. Supply was said to be meeting demand. Prices were stable at lower levels. High melting point, 140-147 ASTM, carload, loose slabs, f.o.b. shipper's refinery, San Francisco Bay are, 9.1c. per pound; 146-148 ASTM, 11.5c. per pound, and 157-162 ASTM, 13.63c. per pound. Tankcar prices in the order named above are 8.93c., 11.33c. and 13.1c. per pound.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended October 30 totaled 230,633,000 barrels, according to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 228,594,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents an increase of 2,039,000 barrels, comprising an increase of 2,302,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 263,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude. Heavy crude-oil stocks in California, not included in the gasoline bearing stocks, totaled 9,069,000 barrels, a decrease of 408,000 barrels.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

FPC to Investigate Phillips Petroleum

Upon consideration of its official files and public records of other Federal agencies, the Federal Power Commission has ordered an investigation to determine whether the Phillips Petroleum Company, Bartlesville, Okla., and New York, is a natural gas company within the meaning of the natural gas act and whether rates, charges, or classifications demanded by the company are "unjust, unreasonable, unduly discriminatory, or preferential."

In its order the commission said it appeared that the Phillips company owns and operates approximately 3,800 miles of pipeline located in Arkansas, Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas, and "by reason of its operations, facilities, and sales of natural gas to purchasers which transport and resell such gas in interstate commerce for ultimate public consumption, respondent may be a natural-gas company subject to the jurisdiction of the commission."

NPC Forms Committee To Study Manpower

The National Petroleum Council has appointed a committee on petroleum industry manpower to study, estimate and report on the present manpower engaged in the petroleum industry and to consult with representatives of the National Security Resources Board, the Armed Services Petroleum Board, the oil and gas division of the Department of the Interior, the Department of Labor and other agencies regarding the needs of a study of the essential manpower requirements of the petroleum industry during an emergency.

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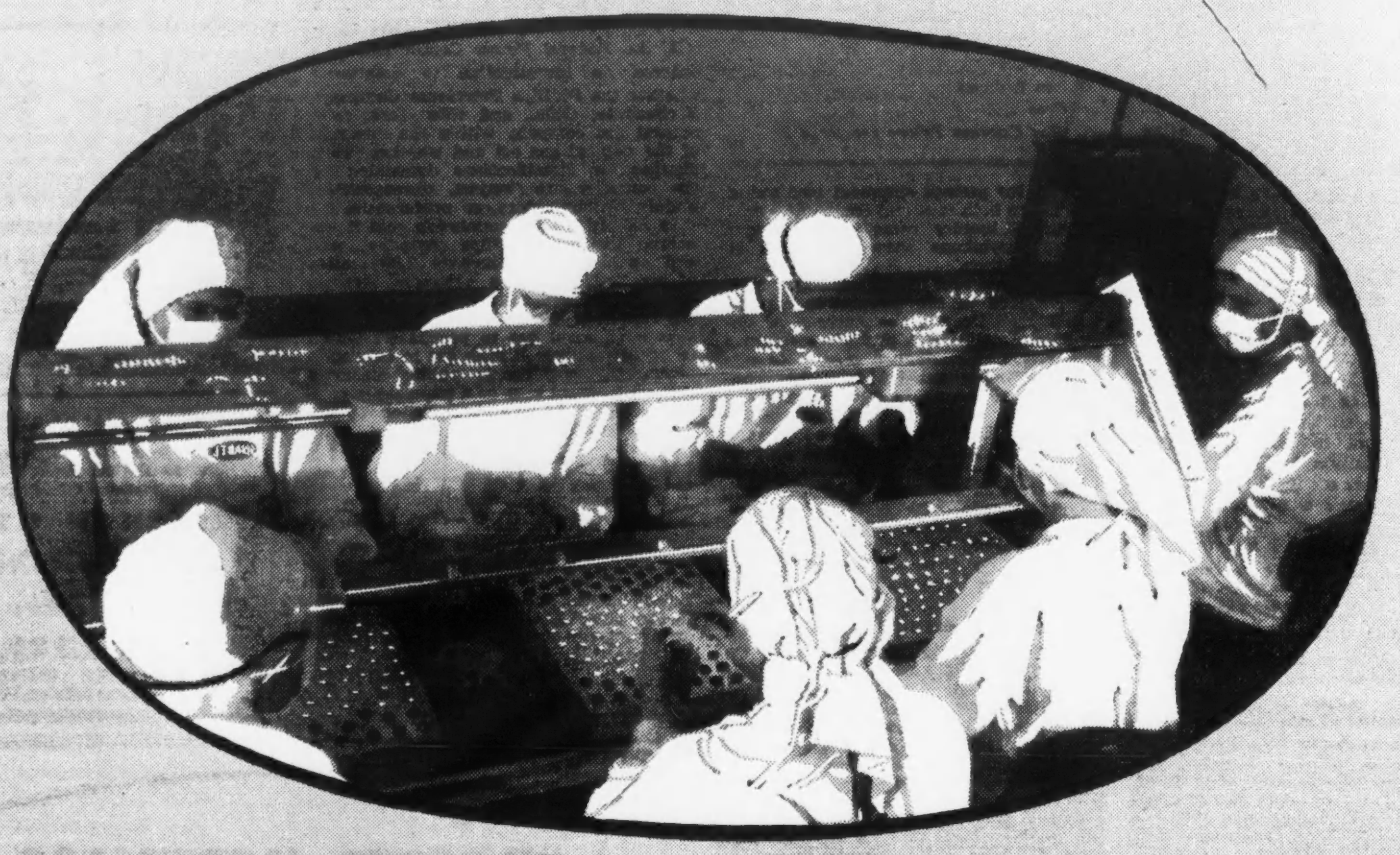

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

A sharp reduction in all ethyl alcohol prices, together with a drop in ethyl acetate and an upward price movement in aspirin and USP salicylic acid featured the drug and fine chemical market last week. Quotations on pure ethyl and denatured alcohol dropped 5 cents to 29½ cents per gallon in tankcar quantities and 7 cents to 27½ cents per gallon for drum carlot and less carlot quantities, the extent of the price reductions varying according to producer. Ethyl acetate of the fermentation type was reduced 4 cents per gallon by at least one producer. Aspirin advanced 3 cents per pound and USP powdered salicylic acid rose 5 cents per pound when the last major producer fell in line with a price trend which began to develop two weeks ago. The result was that these up and down price adjustments tended to neutralize each other almost entirely, and the index dropped only 0.4 point.

Market conditions in pharmaceuticals were still generally quiet, but a definite strengthening of demand all along the line was noted. Industrial chemicals were also in increased demand, with few exceptions. These demands, however, were not sufficient in any one case to create a tightening supply situation. Ample quantities of most items were available.

Back of the three sharp reductions in alcohol price which have occured in recent months, lays an acutely competitive situation created by abundant supplies in the face of continued slow demand. This led to price cutting, shading, and individual price concessions. While there were small reductions in the price of blackstrap molasses, and an increased use of potatoes as basic raw materials, the most important factor leading to low priced alcohol by some producers, enabling them to continue their operations in the market, was the release of large quantities of potatoes by the government at 15 cents per 100 pounds, a fraction of the price the government paid for them. Since some producers can use very high percentages of potatoes in their alcohol production, others can use only a small percentage by virtue of the nature of their process operations. This has led to inequities in manufacturing costs, and further upsets the price situation with consequent dislocation of established accounts.

New production of saligenin came on the market recently, at prices of some $6 per pound under other quotations.

Acid, Acetylsalicylic—The price trend which was reported two weeks ago in which aspirin prices started to move upward by 3c. per pound all across the board, became uniform last week as the last of the major producers put the new price schedule into effect.

The special USP material was quoted at 50c. to 53c. per pound in 100-pound lots, until this issue, showing the price spread between major producers. The current quotations have now settled at a uniform price of 53c. per pound. On the standard USP material which had been quoted at 45c. per pound for months, moved two weeks ago in some quarters to 48c., and by last wek had become uniform at this higher level.

Market conditions in so far as supply and demand were concerned, remained essentially unchanged from that of recent weeks, although there were some indications of a strengthening demand. Supplies were abundant. Prices on less than 100 pound packages were quoted at various figures as to quantity with some producers quoting a standard differential of 10c. per pound for smaller lots.

Acid, Fumaric—Technical material was firm in price at 33c. per pound in 275 pound barrels. Ton lot shipments were offered at 1c. under this level. Quantities ranging from 25 to 100 pounds varied as to quantity from 36c. to 33½c. per pound.

Acid, Gluconic—The 50 percent grade marketed as an aqueous solution, was in reasonable balance with demand under a firm price position at 14c. per pound in 500 pound stainless steel drums. Smaller quantities were available in glass containers, the 100 pound carboy being quoted at 17c.; and bottles of 5 to 50 pounds quoted at 23c. to 31c., depending upon the quantity.

Acid, Salicylic—The recent price movements on this item reported in previous issues in which an increase of 5c. per pound was effected in some quarters, now

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Acid, acetylsalicylic, 3c. per lb.
salicylic, USP, powd., 5c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Alcohol, ethyl, denatured and pure, 13c. to 29½c. per gal.
Ethyl acetate, fermentation, all grades, 4c. per lb.
Saligenin, $6 per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
259.7	260.1	260.1	256.4

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

became uniform. The increased price schedule, however, was confined to the USP grade of material and technical acid did not move.

Accordingly, powder was quoted at 45c. per pound in the new schedule, and crystals at 40c. Similar lots were at increased prices as to quantity, some producers quoting a standard differential of 10c. per pound over the regular package of barrel or fiber drum shipments. Supplies of the USP material were adequate to take care of immediate demands.

Acid, Tartaric — There was reported abundant supplies of this material from all sources. Domestic supplies were ample, and in addition increasing amounts were being imported. Domestic prices held firmly to 37½c. per pound in 10,000 pound shipments, and 38c. for drum quantities of fine granular and powdered material. Imported prices were currently quoted in the range of 27c. to 27½c. per pound.

Alcohol — There was another marked price reduction in the alcohol market last week in which tankcar quantities were reduced 5c. to 29½c. per gallon, and drum carlot and less carlot quantities reduced 7c. to 27c. These price adjustments were applied all across the board for all types of ethyl alcohol and in all quantities.

The price reductions expected in view of the persistent slow demand for industrial alcohol that has characterized the market over recent months, and was not markedly relieved by the sharp reduction made some months ago. The result has been an acute competitive situation in which a considerable amount of price cutting and individual price concessions have been made by selling pressure in certain quarters. This continued practice over a wide area was conducive to the reduction of price quotations by major producers.

Another important factor which has enabled some producers to carry on their cutting of quotations at the expense of certain other producers relates to raw material costs and the nature of their manufacturing processes. Some are using potatoes almost exclusively as their basic source, and these potatoes were procured from the government at some 15c. per 100 pounds which is only a fraction of what the government paid for them. This situation lends itself in the direction of cheap alcohol. There are other producers whose processes are such that only a low percentage of potatoes can be used. Accordingly, the latter producers were at a distinct disadvantage in the current market from a raw material and manufacturing cost point of view. The cleaning up by one producer of all blackstrap molasses remaining in Cuba was a potent factor.

The current market situation in fermentation alcohol, was not expected to be hurt very much by synthetic material coming on the market in tankcar quantities, but whatever effect the synthetic material would exert on the market was expected to be adverse from a cost point of view, and if prices were affected, the trend would likely be downward. However, there were plans on foot for still greater ethyl alcohol production synthetically from petroleum, which in a year or two would become quite significant in relation to total alcohol output.

Denatured alcohol of the CD-12, 13 and 14 formulas are now priced 59½c. to 69½c. per gallon in tankcars on a delivered basis. Delivered prices in drums on the new schedule were quoted at 69c. to 79½c. carlot, and 73c. to 88½c. per gallon, depending on the quantity for less than carlot shipments. SD-1 was down to 59½c. to 70c. per gallon in tankcars, 69c. to 89c. in drums according to quantity. Other denatured formulas and both taxpaid and taxfree pure alcohol were reduced variously, some as much as 29½c. per gallon in tankcars and 27c. in drums. A supply of 190-proof taxfree material was reported to be plentiful at a firm quotation as low as 57½c. per gallon in tank-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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cars. Further reductions in the upper range on many types were expected at the close of the week.

Alcohol, Amyl—Demand for this solvent, particularly from the lacquer industry, was said to be stronger. This strengthening in demand began in late September when the production of industrial and furniture lacquers started to expand following a summer slump, and was expected to continue through the winter months. Prices were firm, and no immediate change was contemplated.

Alcohol, Butyl, Normal—The Tariff Commission reported the production of primary normal butyl alcohol in August of this year as 11,089,685 pounds, compared with the July production of 11,636,009 pounds. Demand was described as on the upward trend, and prices were firm at the recently established new low levels.

Ammonium Bromide—The NF granular material was in only moderate demand and was plentiful. Trading was relatively quiet. Current prices were in the range of 36c. per pound in 450 barrel quantities. Drum lots ranging from 25 to 100 pounds were priced as to quantity from 37c. to 40c.

Ammonium Iodide—The N.F. grade of material was moving steadily into the pharmaceutical trade in moderate quantities. Prices were firm and not expected to be changed in the immediate future. Quotations on 25 pound jars stood at $3.90 per pound.

Amyl Acetate—This market was somewhat stronger in recent weeks as a result of increasing demand from the lacquer industry. Prices were firm at former levels. Production during August was reported by the Tariff Commission as 1,091,835 pounds of the normal amyl acetate, compared with 1,150,040 in July. Production of the isoamyl acetate in August was 7,396,590 pounds, compared with July production of 7,242,525 pounds.

Ascorbyl Palmitate—This item was currently offered at $60 per kilo in 500 and 1,000 gram bottles. Smaller quantities were quoted at $61 per kilo packaged in 100 gram bottles. The price per gram for 25 gram bottles was quoted at 9c.

Castor Oil—While the market for medicinal oil remained slow, there was some hope of improvement in the coming winter months. Offerings from primary markets were not being made, and over the past two or three weeks were virtually non-existant. Buyers ideas last week ranged variously from $115 to $118 per long ton, but this figure was purely nominal.

Arrivals of beans last week totaled 42,241 bags, equivalent to 6,336,150 pounds, compared with 53,834 bags or 8,075,100 pounds the previous week and 11,190 bags or 1,678,650 pounds during the corresponding week of 1947.

Total arrivals since January 1 amounted

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to 1,208,548 bags equivalent to 181,378,200 pounds, compared with 1,339,418 bags or 201,512,700 pounds during the corresponding period of last year.

Codliver Oil—Arrivals of this material last week at New York amounted to 524 drums, coming from St. Johns and Copenhagen. Supplies were still short this year, and prices were firm at levels prevailing over recent months.

Corn Syrup—The market situation on this item was one of ample supplies and a continuing weakness in the price structure, due in large part to the heavy corn crop this season which has had a depressing effect on all corn product prices. The 15c. drop in price per 100 pounds which occurred the previous week, held firm last week. Just how long present quotations would prevail was a matter of conjecture, because the 15c. drop made recently followed two price drops of 25c. per 100 pounds made in close succession.

Ethyl Acetate — The price position of this solvent started to drop last week, after being strongly held to former levels over recent months despite sharp drops in alcohol prices. One producer reduced quotations on all grades by a 4c. per pound. Other producers at press time had not as yet decided to meet the competitive quotations, but were giving serious consideration to the matter and studying costs in relation to prices.

The lowered schedule quoted ethyl acetate of the 85 to 88 percent grade at 12c. per pound in tankcars, 13½c. in drum carlots, and 14½c. in less than carlot quantities. This brought the price level in line with the synthetically produced material. On the 95 to 98 percent grade the new lower price level of natural ethyl acetate was still ¼c. above the synthetic prices, being quoted in tankcars at 12½c. per pound, drum carlots at 14c. and less carlots at 15c.

On the 99 percent grade, however, the new prices on natural material are in line with synthetic quotations at 12¾c. per pound in tankcars, 14¼c. in drums carlot, and 16¼c. in less than carlot drum quantities.

Glycerin—There was nothing new to report on this item last week, since it became more clear that current price levels would likely be held until the first of next year. Demand was still heavy and in fair balance with supply. Inventories were low, and buying was essentially for immediate use.

Iron-Ammonium Citrates — The USP brown granular material and the NF green granular citrate were both in an abundantly supply position, but demand remained generally low, although business was expected to soon show a somewhat stronger demand. Packaged in 50 pound drums, both materials were quoted at 55c. per pound.

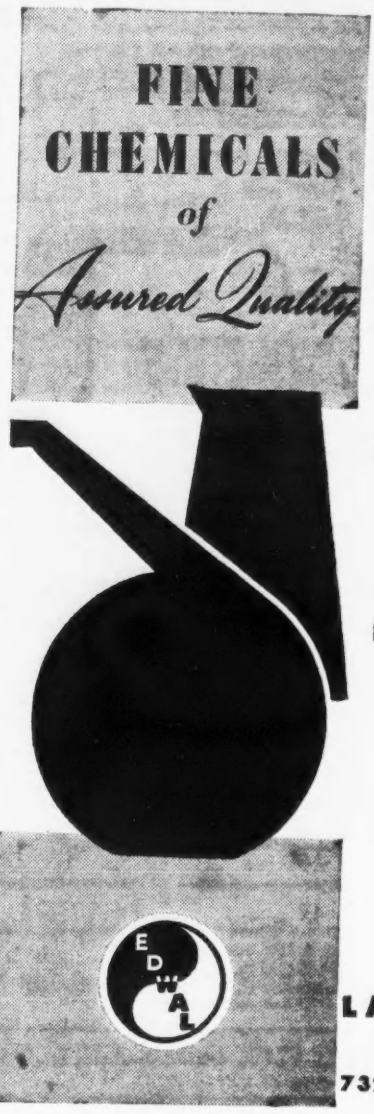
Menthol—While demand was somewhat stronger, prices were essentially unchanged from former levels. There was an arrival last week totaling 80 cases from Shanghai.

Milk Sugar—Production during the first nine months of this year compared to the corresponding period of 1947, was as follows: Crude, 16,875,000 pounds, down 12 percent from the 19,215,000 pounds of last year; technical, 2,872,000 pounds, off 24 percent from the 3,775,000 pounds produced for the first nine months of last year; and USP production stood at 7,729,000 pounds, down 21 percent from a year ago when during the corresponding period 9,734,000 pounds were produced. These figures were released by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Potassium Citrate—Drum lots of this material of USP quality were in quite ample supply according to major producers, and were moving steadily in moderate quantities. The 250 pound drum was priced at 37½c. per pound with the standard differentials prevaling on smaller quantities.

Rochelle Salt—The USP grade of this material was regarded as in virtually the same market position as the other tartrates. The supply was one of plenty in a market where demand was maintaining a steady but low volume of trading because of a relatively light demand. Prices were still quoted at 32c. per pound in 225 pound drums, while larger shipments of 5,000 pounds per shipment were quoted ½c. less.

Saligenin — This salicyl alcohol remained in small demand. However, the price position took a drop recently when a new producer came into the field quoting prices of $14 per pound in any quantity from 1 pound upward. Current prices, unchanged over recent months, of another producer stood at $20 per pound in 10-pound quantities, and ranged up to $25 for one pound lots. Accordingly, the



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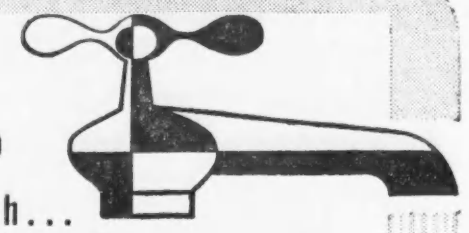

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range of current market quotations on the item by different producers varied from $14 to $25 per pound.

Sodium Alginate—In our October 18 issue market comment on this item was confined to the standard white powder only, although various grades were quoted in the prices current section of OPD, as follows: The refined water soluble food grades were quoted at 79c. per pound upward, while the technical semi-refined grades of sodium alginate were quoted from 46c. per pound upward. Ton lots of the white powder were quoted at $1.25 per pound, while smaller lots varied between different suppliers and different quantities from $1.30 to $1.65 per pound. Price differences between different suppliers for any given quantity amounted to a spread of not more than 5c. to 10c. per pound. There have been no price changes effected in recent months.

Sodium Bromide—This material was readily available for prompt shipment. Demand was holding to the low level which had been characteristic of the item over recent months, and the Fall had not shown any significant pick-up in inquiry. Prices were holding firm at 33c. per pound for the 500 pound barrel quantities of USP granular material. The usual differentials for smaller quantities prevailed.

Sodium Citrate—The USP granular and fine granular were unchanged in price from the higher levels established about two months ago. Prices ranged from 28c. to 32c. according to quantity from 50 to 250 pounds packaged in barrels. The powdered material was quoted at a ½c. per pound premium.

The material conforming to USP VIII, granular was offered firmly at 21½c. per pound in 225 pound drums, while smaller quantities were available at the standard differentials.

Sulpha Drugs—The supply of the various sulpha drugs was free, and substantial quantities could be promptly supplied. Prices were unchanged. August production of these materials was reported by the Tariff Commission to aggregate some 164,267 pounds, compared with 162,138 pounds in July. The winter months was expected to see a marked increase in demand and production, but in view of the competition of the antibiotics in many end uses, there was some question as to what the volume of business was likely to be.

USP Supplement Issued

The second sheet supplement to the thirteenth revision of the United States Pharmacopeia was issued November 10. Copies are available to all owners of pharmacopeia upon request to the secretary of the USP Convention, Adley B. Nichols, 4738 Kingsessing avenue, Philadelphia 43.

The changes in the new supplement, which will become effective April 1, 1949, have to do with barbital-sodium, belladonna leaf, camphor and soap liniment, cholesterol, powdered digitalis, digoxin, estrone, menodione, mersolyl, methyltestosterone tablets, synthetic oleovitamin D, peanut oil, penicillin and preparations, picrotoxin, propylparaben, lactated Ringer's solution, rose water ointment, surgical sutures, thiamine hydrochloride tablets, totaquine, urethane, and several test processes.

Byers Joins Bristol Labs.

Bristol Laboratories, Inc., Syracuse, N. Y., has added Dr. Lawrence W. Byers to the staff of its chemical research department. Dr. Byers was formerly engaged in silicone research with the Dow Chemical Company.

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Shell's Synthetic Glycerin Process Wins 1948 Award

For producing glycerin synthetically for the first time in commercial quantities, Shell Development Company, research affiliate of Shell Oil Company and Shell Chemical Corporation, received the 1948 Award for Chemical Engineering Achievement, sponsored by *Chemical Engineering* magazine on November 10. The award also recognized the many accomplishments of the company's research, which has included the synthesis of a long list of new chemicals from petroleum, as well as advancing oil producing and refining methods.

Formal presentation of the award was made at a dinner in the Waldorf Astoria hotel, New York, by Alfred H. White, professor-emeritus, department of chemical and metallurgical engineering, University of Michigan, and chairman of a committee of fifty senior educators in the field of chemical engineering who select the recipients. It was accepted on behalf of the company by Antoine E. Lacomble, president. Alexander Fraser, president of Shell Union Oil Corporation, accepted the award for all Shell companies in the United States.

Borden Honors Veterans

Clyde E. Beardslee, long associated with the milk powder industry, gold medalist of the American Dry Milk Association in 1946 and its chairman in 1947, was presented with a diamond pin November 8 in honor of his forty years in the industry. The award was made by the Borden Company, with which he had been connected for twenty years, retiring from its vice-presidency a short time ago.

Among eighteen others honored in the Borden Quarter Century Club for at least twenty-five years of service were Emil E. Novotny, executive vice-president of the chemical division, and Dr. Frank L. Seymour-Jones, director of the new products research laboratory.

Rheem Starts Holland Plant

Production of steel drums and similar shipping containers was started early in November at the new plant of the Rheem Manufacturing Company, at Amsterdam, Holland. The operating affiliate there is Rheem Evenblij N.V., capitalized at 1,500,000 guilders ($600,000). The Amsterdam plant is the ninth of Rheem association outside the United States. It is producing heavy-duty, tripper, and lacquer-lined steel containers.

Randall in New York

Harold M. Randall, first secretary and commercial attache of the United States Embassy at Madrid, will be available for trade conferences with local businessmen today through Friday at the New York regional office of the Department of Commerce. Mr. Randall, who has been stationed at Madrid for the past three years, will discuss economic and commercial conditions in Spain. Businessmen who wish to make appointments for interviews should communicate with the regional office of the Department of Commerce, Longacre 3-7000, extension 34.

Heckathorn Operating On Pacific Coast

Heckathorn & Co., Richmond, Calif., is operating on the West Coast as custom manufacturer and public miller for eastern manufacturers. At the present time, the company is processing insecticide powders and liquids, mixing chemicals, vitamin concentrates and general custom grinding of minerals, insecticides, botanicals and chemicals. The company, agent for R. J. Prentiss & Co., New York, specializes in micro-fine grinding of particles, ranging from one to five microns.

Trade Briefs

Alloy Steel Products Company, Linden, N. J., has appointed H. E. Johnson sales manager, with headquarters at its offices in Linden.

Codliver oil imported into the United States during the first half of 1948 totaled 8,350,488 pounds, an increase of more than 27 percent over the corresponding period of the previous year.

Quinine and quinine salts exported from the United Kingdom during the first six months of 1948 totaled 787,371 ounces, compared with 562,591 ounces in the corresponding period of 1947.

Aconitine, Agaricin, Arecoline, Asparagin, Aspidospermine, Atropine, Berberine, Brucine, Colchicine, Digitalin, Emetine, Ephedrine, Esculin, Eserine, Homatropine, Hydrastine, Hyoscine, Hyoscyamine, Lobeline, Ouabain, Pelletierine, Physostigmine, Picrotoxin, Pilocarpine, Podophyllin, Quassin, Rutin, Salicin, Sanguinarine, Santonine, Scopolamine, Sparteine, Strophanthin, Strychnine, Yohimbine.

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AICE Elects Curtis President

—Continued from page 7

pansion in this country has reached its peak for the present, Dr. Robert S. Aries, adjunct professor of chemical engineering at the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, said that the chemical process industries are expected to slow down new investments to about $1,000,000,000 in 1949 and substantially less thereafter. Dr. Aries was chairman of a symposium on plant locations, the first ever held by an engineering society in the country.

The record breaking industrial expansion of the chemical process industries which has been at the phenomenal rate of $1,500,000,000 per year since the war, Dr. Aries said, appears now to be on a down curve because the projected expansion already has been completed.

The mushrooming use of petroleum as a chemical raw material has brought problems to the chemical industry, Marcus Sittenfield, consultant of Philadelphia, told the meeting, and where it used to be that a given chemical was produced from only one raw material, say coal, a chemical company now has alternate sources of raw materials, coal and petroleum.

"Formerly," Mr. Sittenfield said, "agricultural products, coal and petroleum each served as a relatively distinct source of raw materials for conversion into specific chemicals. Such products as toluene, vinyl resins, and others have been derived from coal. Agricultural products were the source of such chemicals as ethyl alcohol, glycerin, acetic acid, and others. Today, these and many other products are being made from petroleum hydrocarbons.

Petrochemical Plant Site

"The petroleum chemical industry is not only a large and growing industry, but it is also economically complicated. In selecting a site for a petrochemical plant the usual factors of labor, land, taxes and utilities must be studied, but also the

Dr. Allan P. Colburn

selection of the product to be manufactured, a study of its uses, the location of its major users, determination of the processes to be used in its manufacture and a study of the raw materials to be used."

Until now the result of such studies has been a tremendous growth in the production of chemicals in the southwest, production based on petroleum raw materials, he said. One factor which may curtail additional expansion in this area, according to Mr. Sittenfield, is the recent supreme court ruling outlawing basing point pricing systems.

"The change in freight rates resulting from this decision," he said, "may add up to 15 percent to the cost of building a plant in an area such as the southwest. As a consequence, it may be considered more economical to build plants in local consuming areas close to sources of steel, shipping raw materials to them rather than build a plant at the source of the raw material."

Freight Rates Effect

Freight rates and their trends are going to have more and more effect on the location of new industrial plants, according to Dr. W. L. Faith, Corn Products Refining Company, Argo, Ill. Speaking before the plant location symposium, Mr. Faith pointed to the recent freight rate increases and the cement industry basing point case as the type of trend which are influencing plant location.

"In many cases," Dr. Faith stated, "raw material source and market area are factors of such equal importance that transportation becomes a major factor in plant location. In other cases, either where raw materials are scattered rather than concentrated in one place, or where the market is widely diffused, transportation again becomes of importance. Examples of a split between raw material and market factors are the meat and poultry packing industries, the wheat and dry corn milling industries and the leather industry.

"Determination of transportation costs is not a simple matter," Dr. Faith added, "not only because of the vagaries of freight rates, but also because of their changing nature from time to time."

Adequate Fuel Supplies

Location of many future chemical plants will be dependent on finding adequate fuel supplies, according to H. A. Sommers, of the Mathieson Chemical Company, New York. "More than ever before in the history of this country, the accent is on fuel. Lucky is the company which controls, on its own or leased property, a large supply of coal, oil or gas," he said.

Sources of cheap power are few and far between today according to Mr. Sommers. There was a time, he said, when users of natural gas did not worry too

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much about the future; the supply appeared to be practically unlimited; cheap gas is the cornerstone upon which many of the important chemical plants in the Gulf coast area were built.

Today, he said, with increased local demand and considerable export of gas from the Gulf coast area the demand has more than caught up with the supply. "This has already greatly increased the cost of gas on the Gulf during the past few years," Mr. Sommers said, "and those familiar with the problem say the cost will probably double in the next five to ten years.

Plastic Materials Plants

There will not be any migration of the plants producing plastic molding powders and other resin forms until users, molders and other fabricators, grow in new areas, according to C. O. Hoyer of Monsanto Chemical Company. Freight rates, the ability to give customer service, and the maintenance of low inventories by manufacturer and consumer are the basic reasons, according to Mr. Hoyer.

"Monsanto's plastics plant at Springfield, Mass., is a good example of location near the market," he said. "It is in the heart of 60 percent of the plastics industry, which is now concentrated in New England, New York and New Jersey. Although an old plant, the location is evidently as good now as it was in 1904."

Location of Raw Materials

Location of chemical plants based on agricultural raw materials is generally determined by the area in which the raw materials are grown, according to R. K. Eskew of the Eastern Regional Research Laboratory, Department of Agriculture, Philadelphia. The problem is briefly one of perishability and seasonal character of these raw materials which may necessitate oversize plants for quick processing with consequent tie-up of investment for idle periods, he said.

There are two means which may be used to improve this situation, according to Mr. Eskew. The first is to develop methods for improving the storage life of agricultural raw materials. The second is to "cheaply convert the commodity to a stable form for subsequent year-round processing." USDA is working in cooperation with industry on both these methods, he added.

Symposium on Drying

Papers presented at the symposium on drying discussed virtually every type used by industry today. Included were spray drying, drying by infra-red lights, high vacuum drying, rotary drying and forced circulation drying.

Chairman of the group presentation was W. R. Marshall, jr., University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. Among the speakers were S. J. Friedman, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington; J. P. Wilson, Proctor & Schwartz Corporation, Philadelphia; C. W. Gordon, Combustion Engineering Company, Chicago; F. M. Tiller, Vanderbilt University, Nashville; A. L. Schroeder and H. W. Schwartz, National Research Corporation, Boston; C. R. Wilke, University of California; E. Selzer and O. A. Hougen, University of Wis-

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consin; J. Allerton, L. E. Brownell and D. L. Katz, University of Michigan, and L. E. Stout, D. F. Chamberlain and C. Ishida, Washington University, St. Louis.

Distillation with Furfural

"Plate Efficiencies in the Separation of C_4 Hydrocarbons by Extractive Distillation with Furfural," was presented by E. W. Grohse, R. F. McCartney, H. J. Hauer, J. A. Gerster and A. P. Colburn of the University of Delaware. It is of basic significance to the chemical engineer engaged in the design of extractive distillation units.

Extractive distillation is rapidly becoming an important unit operation in the separation of close boiling liquids, they reported. It was noted that commercial extractive distillation units in the production of butadiene for synthetic rubber have shown excellent results. The use of furfural as a separating agent, however, gave bubble plate efficiencies of about 20 to 35 percent they said, as compared to Murphree plate efficiencies of 80 to 100 percent commonly observed in ordinary hydrocarbon distillation columns.

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Hume Presented With 1948 Gorgas Medal

The annual Gorgas Award for outstanding work in preventive medicine was presented to Brig. Gen Edgar E. Hume on November 12 at the annual dinner of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States in San Antonio, Tex. Presentation of the medal and a $500 cash award given annually by Wyeth, Inc., pharmaceutical manufacturer, Philadelphia, was made by Everett V. Scott, of the Wyeth organization.

Brig. Gen. E. E. Hume

The citation accompanying the award read, in part:—"Successfully combating a major epidemic of typhus fever in the Balkan States, 1919-20, he acquired a knowledge of this disease which enabled him in 1943, as chief of the Allied Military Government in Naples, to apply modern means of combating the malady." Gen Hume's tactics in combating the epidemic had incorporated the first large scale use of DDT in history.

Chemical Development Moves Plant Location

The Chemical Development Corporation is currently moving its process development and manufacturing operations to Danversport, Mass., from its old location in Cambridge, Mass. The organization's new plant in Danversport is reportedly nearing completion. In addition to the new plant, the company will maintain offices in Boston, in conjunction with its research affiliate, Esselen Research Corporation, 857 Boylston street.

Stanetal Assigns Thorner

The Stanetal Corporation, pharmaceutical manufacturer, Linden, N. J., has added Marvin E. Thorner to its sales organization and has assigned him to the New England territory. Mr. Thorner was formerly associated with the Esso Standard Oil Company.

Brusman Named to G. E. Post

The General Electric Company, Pittsfield, Mass., has appointed Herbert M. Brusman manager of the employee relations division of its chemical department. Mr. Brusman was formerly chief sales consultant and personnel consultant of Ebasco Services, Inc.

TGA Scientific Section

—Continued from page 7

Waxes," by a Kinsel, Daugherty Refining Division, L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.; "Some Technical Aspects of Hair Dyes," by Ralph L. Evans, Evans Research & Development Corporation; "Amino Acids as Chelating Agents," by Arthur E. Martell, Clark University, and F. C. Bersworth, Bersworth Laboratories, and "Some Current Problems in the Regulation of Cosmetics Under the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act," by George P. Larrick, associate commissioner of food and drugs, Food and Drug Administration.

At the afternoon session the following papers will be heard: "The Piston Pycnometer-Specific Gravity and Free Gas Content of Pastes and Creams by a New Method," by H. H. Tuckley, R. L. Watkins Company, division of Sterling Drug, Inc.; "What Patents Can Do for the Cosmetic Industry," by George B. Finnegan, Morgan, Finnegan and Durham; "Particle Size Determination of Cosmetic Powders," by E. T. Hinkel jr., S. C. Nachod and M. L. Tainter, Sterling Winthrop Research Institute, and "Allergy Due to Nail Polish," by Henry J. Wing, Northam Warren Corporation.

Drug Transport Rules Become Effective Dec. 6

Regulations permitting the importation and interstate movement of drugs for investigational use without meeting the requirements of section 505, the new-drug section of the Federal food, drug and cosmetic act, were issued November 6 by the Federal Security Agency to become effective in thirty days.

New drugs are exempt from the new-drug requirements of the law if intended solely for investigational use and are so labeled and if the person receiving the drugs is an expert qualified to investigate the safety of the drug. The shipper must keep certain records such as the date, quantity, and batch or code mark of each shipment which shall be available for inspection by an agent of FSA.

Drugs may be imported and exempt from section 505 if the importer is an agent of the foreign shipper or the importer is the operator of an establishment in the United States which has facilities for regularly investigating the safety of such drugs and the drugs are to be used solely for investigational work.

Requirements as to keeping of records are similarly imposed on the importer.

Arnold Hoffman Publishes 3 Technical Data Sheets

Arnold Hoffman & Co., Providence, R. I., has issued technical data sheets detailing the uses and specifications of three surface-active agents. Copies of the publications describing the following products may be obtained from the company at 55 Canal street, Providence:

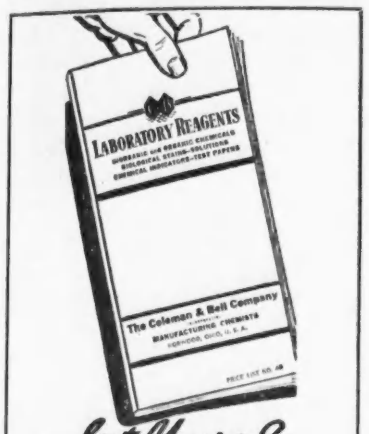
"Ahcowet N," described as a new nonionic wetting agent that remains unaffected by salts and alkali and has extensive applications in operations where such conditions exist.

"Ahcowet LR," described as a wetting and rewetting agent for the leather industry that substantially reduces the time involved in rewetting hides before processing.

"Anhydrous Ahcowet RS," described as a concentrated wetting agent containing 98 to 98.5 percent active ingredients. Because it is solvent miscible, as well as water soluble, the company recommends it for use as an emulsifier and plasticizer in the insecticide and asphalt industry.

Alcoa Gets $60,000,000 Loan

The Aluminum Company of America has completed arrangements for a $60,000,000 loan, proceeds of which will be used to repay existing bank loans and to augment cash available for its construction program. The loan is to be made on twenty-five year, 3 percent notes dated December 1, 1948. The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company will provide $55,000,000 of the total and the remainder will be lent by trustees of the company's employee retirement plan.



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DEXTRIN—140 bgs, Bank of Manhattan Co, Averdyk, Rotterdam
DIESEL OIL—31,123 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Liparur, Curacao
DIVI-DIVI—1,674 bgs, Helicon, Port Spain
DYESTUFFS—203 bls, World Commerce Corp, Flying Independent, Bremen
ESSENTIAL OILS—2 dms, Tombarel Products Co, Excalibur, Marseilles
EUCALYPTUS LEAVES—11 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Exanthia, Alicante
FUEL OIL—101,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Trinity, Aruba
80,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Pan Rhode Island, Aruba
16,461 tons, Esso Standard Oil Co, Detros, Aruba
GENTIAN ROOT—106 bls, R J Prentiss & Co, Excalibur, Marseilles
GERANIUM OIL—1 dm, Naugautuck Aromatics Co, Excalibur, Marseilles
GLUESTOCK—2,009 bdls, H Remis Co, Agwistar, Vera Cruz
GRAPHITE—110 bgs, National City Bank Lisieux, Le Havre
GYPSUM, CRUDE—3,904 tons, North American Cement Corp, Mercator, Cape Breton
2,100 tons, Newark Plaster Corp, Buckeye State, Walton
2,300 tons, Newark Plaster Corp, Empire State, Walton
HENEQUEN—1 dm, New York Testing Laboratories Corp, Agwistar, Tampico
TEXTILE CHEMICALS—11 bbls, The Duplan Corp, American Builder, Liverpool
IRISH MOSS—50 bls, S B Penick & Co, De Grasse, Le Havre
IRON OXIDE—965 bgs, J Lee Smith Co, Exanthia, Malaga
834 bgs, Reichard Coulston Co, Exanthia, Malaga
LEAD—3,243 bars, Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Co, Robin Mowbray, Beira
392 slabs, F H Lenway Co, Pioneer Wave, Hongkong
2,112 ingots, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Agwistar, Vera Cruz
1,024 pigs, Excalibur, Leghorn
7,910 ingots, Associated Metals & Minerals Corp, Flying Enterprise, Rotterdam
400 bgs, Grace National Bank, Toltec, Kingston
LEMON OIL—16 dms, Agwistar, Vera Cruz
LEMONGRASS OIL—14 dms, H A Southern Co, Toltec, Kingston
LIGNALOE OIL—74 bls, Agwistar, Tampico
LIQUIDAMBAR—2 dms, Antonio Kattan, Toltec, Puerto Cortes
LIVERMEAL—250 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Mormacfir, Porto Alegre
MANGROVE BARK — 601 bgs, Vermilye Corp, Vinni, Madras
MEDICINAL HERBS—20 bls, S B Penick & Co, Averdijk, Antwerp
57 bls, Peek & Velsor, Inc, Flying Independent, Antwerp
MENTHOL—60 cs, R J Prentiss & Co, Pioneer Wave, Shanghai
20 cs, R Quibell Co, Pioneer Wave, Shanghai
MICA—43 cs, H S Williams Co, Robin Mowbray, Beira
105 cs, United Mineral & Chemical Corp, Vinni, Calcutta
410 cs, James F Garneau Co, Vinni, Calcutta
639 cs, Ashville Schoonmaker Mica Co, Vinni, Calcutta
338 cs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, Vinni, Calcutta
25 cs, Cornelius & Suhr Co, Vinni, Calcutta
25 cs, Ernest Routh & Co, Vinni, Calcutta
149 cs, Hudson Shipping Co, Vinni, Calcutta
70 cs, United Mineral & Chemical Co, Vinni, Madras
14 cs, Otto Gerdau Co, Vinni, Madras
100 cs, R Killerman Co, Vinni, Madras
112 cs, William Brad Co, Vinni, Madras
261 cs, Cornelius & Suhr Co, Steel Vendor, Calcutta
400 cs, United Mineral & Chemical Co, Steel Vendor, Calcutta
30 cs, Minerals & Insulation Co, Paul Revere, Rio de Janeiro
20 cs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, Paul Revere, Rio de Janeiro
MOLASSES—445,810 kilos, Standard Brands Corp, Santa Maria, Salaverry
MONTAN WAX—310 bgs, National City Bank, Batory, Gdynia
8 pkgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Batory, Gdynia
MUCUGE GUM—226 bgs, L A Dreyfus Co, Mormacfir, Salvador
MUSTARD SEED—7,000 bgs, Amaren Trading Corp, Excalibur, Genoa
NAPHTHALENE—1,000 bgs, American Tebu Corp, Havmann, Rotterdam
135 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Bassano, Hull
3,031 bgs, American Union Transport Co, Flying Enterprise, Antwerp
622 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Flying Enterprise, Antwerp
4,847 bgs, Elbert & Co, Flying Independent, Antwerp
NAPHTHENIC ACID—93,572 gls, Stanco Inc, Esso Aruba, Aruba
NUTMEGS—17 bgs, Stern-Morgenthau, Averdijk, Rotterdam
OLIVE OIL—25 dms, Unannue & Sons, Exanthia, Lisbon
25 dms, J Ossola Co, Exanthia, Lisbon
110 dms, Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co, Exanthia, Malaga
35 dms, National City Bank, Exanthia, Malaga
60 dms, Chase National Bank, Exanthia, Malaga
60 dms, Hellenic Bank & Trust Co, Exanthia, Tarragona
20 dms, Irving Trust Co, Exanthia, Tarragona
25 dms, National City Bank, Exanthia, Tarragona
50 dms, Public National Bank, Exanthia, Tarragona
OURICURY WAX—59 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Paul Revere, Bahia
56 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Mormacfir, Salvador
126 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Mormacfir, Salvador
OXALIC ACID—116 cks, Sterone Corp, Havmann, Rotterdam
PAPRIKA—100 bgs, Victor M Calderon, Exanthia, Lisbon
75 bgs, Archibald Kendall, Exanthia, Lisbon
1,418 bgs, Exanthia, Alicante
720 bgs, J Weinstein, Exanthia, Alicante
250 bgs, Continental Coffee Co, Exanthia, Alicante
50 bgs, A A Sayia Co, Exanthia, Alicante
300 bgs, Arthur G Dunn Co, Exanthia, Alicante
200 bgs, A F Payne Co, Exanthia, Alicante
75 bgs, Gallagher & Ascher Co, Exanthia, Alicante
PEPPER, BLACK—80 bgs, Mincing Trading Co, Vinni, Cochin
129 bgs, Arthur G Dunn Co, Fort Amhurst, Halifax
PERFUMERY—2 cs, Roure Dupont, Inc, Excalibur, Marseilles
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—15,619 tons, Esso Standard Oil Co, Crown Point, Fahaheel
125,935 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Esso Scranton, Puerto La Cruz
14,983 tons, Esso Standard Oil Co, Dartmouth, Tripoli
PLATINUM—4 cs, Colamer Co, Santa Maria, Buenaventura
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE—1 dm, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Averdijk, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM PERCHLORATE—114 bbls, Hummel Chemical Co, Laila Dan, Antofagasta
PYROTECHNICS—3,053 cs, W J Byrnes Co, Pioneer Wave, Hongkong
QUICKSILVER — 1,500 flasks, Central Hanover Bank, American Inventor, Bilbao
RADIUM ELEMENT—2 cs, Radium Chemical Co, Bastogne, Antwerp
ROSEMARY OIL—31 dms, George Lueders Co, Exanthia, Alicante
ROSIN RESIDUE — 1,062 dms, Products From Sweden Corp, Mormacmail, Stockholm
SABADILLA SEED—42 bgs, R J Prentiss & Co, Santa Catalina, La Guaira
SAFROL—7 dms, American Industrial Products Co, Pioneer Wave, Shanghai
SEEDLAC—200 bgs, Steel Vendor, Calcutta
SCHEELITE ORE—400 bgs, Natural Resources Commission, Pioneer Wave, Shanghai
1,816 bgs, Wah Chang Trading Co, Mormacfir, Natal
500 bgs, Metal Traders Co, Mormacfir, Cabedello
SENNA LEAVES—71 bls, Irving Trust Co, Vinni, Port Sudan
SHARKLIVER OIL—51 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Paul Revere, Buenos Aires
SHELLAC—250 bgs, The Mac Lac Co, Steel Vendor, Calcutta
TEA WASTE—2,069 bgs, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Vinni, Calcutta
THYME LEAVES—145 bgs, Villar & Osorio Co, Exanthia, Alicante
TOLU BALSAM—50 cs, S Mezrahi Co, Santa Clara, Barranquilla
TONKA BEANS—10 cs, Wessel, Duval & Co, London, La Guaira
TUNG OIL—506 tons, Werner G Smith Corp, Pioneer Wave, Shanghai
500 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Co, Pioneer Wave, Shanghai
300 tons, Bung Corp, Pioneer Wave, Shanghai
UVA URSI LEAVES—196 bgs, Villar & Osorio Co, Exanthia, Alicante
VANILLA BEANS—1 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Averdy5, Rotterdam
WATER COLORS—6 cs, L H Mueller, Topa Topa, Bremen
WHALELIVER OIL—5 dms, Kardnell & Co, Pioneer Wave, Yokohama
WHITING—3,200 bgs, Nicholas H Weitzner, Bastogne, Antwerp
WITHERITE—150 tons, E I du Pont de Nemours & Co, Bassano, Hull
WOLFRAM ORE—400 bgs, F H Lenway, Pioneer Wave, Hongkong
5,000 bgs, Natural Resources Commission, Pioneer Wave, Shanghai

Baltimore

CASSIA—450 bls, McCormick & Co, Pioneer Wave, Hongkong
CHROME ORE—2,000 tons, General Refractories Corp, Pioneer Wave, Masinloc
LEAD—9,693 bars, Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Co, Robin Mowbray, Beira
NAPHTHALENE—2,600 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Paul Revere, Rio de Janeiro
PYROTECHNICS—1,160 cs, Atlantic Novelty Co, Pioneer Wave, Hongkong
1,005 cs, American Import Co, Pioneer Wave, Hongkong
323 cs, Pioneer Wave, Hongkong
360 cs, Spencer Fireworks Co, Pioneer Wave, Hongkong
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,848 bgs, American Tanners, Ltd, Paul Revere, Buenos Aires

Boston

BONES, JUNK—1,340 bgs, International Packers Commercial Co, Paul Revere, Buenos Aires
OLIVE OIL—25 dms, First National Bank of Boston, Exanthia, Tarragona

Charleston

PYROTECHNICS—979 cs, W L Stewart Co, Howell Lykes, Hongkong

Houston

PYROTECHNICS—6,148 cs, Frank P Dow Co, Howell Lykes, Hongkong
1,208 cs, Balfour, Guthrie Co, Howell Lykes, Hongkong

New Orleans

ALCOHOL—34 dms, Lovin Distillery Co, Howell Lykes, Manila
COPRA—2,508 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Howell Lykes, Tacloban
3,360 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Howell Lykes, Cebu
500 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Howell Lykes, Cebu
PYROTECHNICS—129 cs, Chase National Bank, Howell Lykes, Hongkong
625 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, Howell Lykes, Hongkong
314 cs, Public National Bank, Howell Lykes, Hongkong
500 cs, Security First National Bank, Howell Lykes, Hongkong
500 cs, V J Tovatt Co, Howell Lykes, Hongkong
3,682 cs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Howell Lykes, Hongkong

Norfolk

BONE MEAL—2,000 bgs, C Hollinshead Co, Averdyk, Antwerp
FERTILIZER—1,070 bgs, J C Jett Co, American Builder, Manchester
MICA SCRAP—530 bgs, Franklin Mineral Products Co, Vinni, Madras
POTATO STARCH—300 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Averdyk, Antwerp
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—2,212 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Co, Paul Revere, Buenos Aires
TRAGASOL—60 cks, James P Marston Co, American Builder, Manchester

Philadelphia

ASBESTOS FIBER—1,200 bls, Commercial Bank & Trust Co, African Moon, Lourenco Marques
BERYL ORE—23 tons, Foote Mineral Co, Marine Arrow, Walvis Bay
BONES, CRUSHED—3,390 bgs, Kind & Kune Gelatine Co, Longview, Karachi
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, American Seed Co, American Counselor, Rotterdam
CASEIN—1,016 bgs, National Sales Casein Co, Fenris, Buenos Aires
CHROME ORE—4,000 tons, E J Lavino & Co, Fernguif, Masinloc
3,429 tons, E J Lavino & Co, Valerso, Pastelillo
CLAY—352 tons, United Clay Mines Co, Wells City, Avonmouth
559 tons, Paper Makers, Inc, Wells City, Avonmouth
CRESYLIC ACID—50 dms, American Forwarder, Manchester
50 dms, J H Faunce, Inc, American Forwarder, Manchester
EARTH COLORS—1,485 bgs, Netherlands Victory, Larnaca
FERTILIZER—1,600 bgs, Wells City, Avonmouth
GYPSUM—3,850 tons, United States Gypsum Co, Lago, Hantsport
5,830 tons, United States Gypsum Co, Gypsum King, Hantsport
IRON OXIDE—185 bbls, Mineral Pigments Co, Exceller, Malaga
50 dms, Central Hanover Bank, Exceller, Malaga
LEAD—57,872 kgs, Baers & Co, Robert Maersk, Antwerp
91,604 kilos, Baers & Co, American Counsellor, Amsterdam
MANGANESE ORE—5,350 tons, E J Lavino & Co, Tarn, Takoradi
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—104,952 bbls, Atlantic Ref Co, Atlantic Transporter, Las Piedras
117,852 bbls, Gulf Oil Co, Gulfshore, Puerto La Cruz
105,244 bbls, Gulf Oil Co, Gulfbird, Las Piedras
101,373 bbls, Atlantic Ref Co, W E Downing, Bandur Mashur
120,321 bbls, Gulf Oil Co, Gulfmoon, Puerto La Cruz
119,894 bbls, Gulf Oil Co, Gulfmeadows, Puerto La Cruz
120,424 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Sheldon Clark, Covenas
122,307 bbls, Atlantic Ref Co, Atlantic Shipper, Pamatacual
62,670 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Loideste, Covenas
120,039 bbls, Gulf Oil Co, Gulfglow, Puerto La Cruz
107,365 bbls, First Nat Bank of Phila, Montebello Hills, Las Piedras
67,134 bbls, Esso Export Co, Strathmore, Aruba
118,196 bbls, Atlantic Ref Co, Atlantic Producer, Puerto La Cruz
115,044 bbls, Gulf Oil Co, Gulfpeak, Fahaheel
104,147 bbls, Atlantic Ref Co, Brunswick, Puerto La Cruz
118,823 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Lake George, Fahaheel
POPPYSEED—150 bgs, C L Cavana Co, Flying Enterprise, Rotterdam
WATTLE BARK—1,100 bls, Olsen Sales Co, African Moon, Lourenco Marques
WHITING—2,000 bgs, Nicohlas H Weitzner Co, Leerdam, Rotterdam
ZINC RESIDUE—694 bbls, Assoc Metals & Minerals Co, American Inventor, Bilbao
85 dms, Assoc Metals & Minerals Co, American Inventor, Bilbao

API Reelects Boyd

—Continued from page 7

studies of the production of pure substances from petroleum. In some cases these have led to commercial operations whereby individual compounds of high purity are produced. Examples of these are the production of toluene for the manufacture of TNT and the production of isobutylene for manufacture of butyl rubber. Concurrently with the experimental studies, it has been necessary to develop accurate analytical techniques for the determination of these various substances, frequently in the presence of large numbers of other substances.

"A technique has been developed using ultraviolet absorption spectroscopy for the determination of naphthalene, alpha methyl naphthalene, and beta methyl naphthalene in certain fractions of petroleum. Using the ultraviolet technique, one can determine the quantity of these substances present in crude petroleum or reaction products from various cracking processes in 1 to 2 hours time."

Other Analytical Techniques

R. E. Dickey and L. V. Sorg, Standard Oil Company (Indiana), presented a paper entitled "The Determination of Inorganic Chlorides in Crude Oils by Direct Electrometric Titration," in which they described an analytical technique which they have worked out. The new technique, which uses electronic tubes to accurately determine the salt content of any oil, was developed with simplicity, accuracy and speed as the criteria, the authors said.

The "Quantitative Determination of Sulphur in Hydrocarbons by X-Ray Absorption" was discussed in a paper by William L. Kehl and John C. Hart, Gulf Research & Development Company. The authors described a method of making rapid quantitative analyses of such products as naphtha, gasoline and fuel oil, using X-rays, by which the content of undesirable sulphur can be easily determined.

J. J. Heigl, J. F. Black and B. F. Dudenbostel, jr., Standard Oil Development Company, presented a paper entitled "Determination of Total Olefin and Total Aromatics in Hydrocarbon Mixtures by Raman Spectrometry," in which they said that "investigations at the research division of Esso Laboratories recently have resulted in the development of a method by which the percentage of unsaturated and of aromatic hydrocarbons in gasoline may be determined accurately in a fifteen minute operation."

This determination, the authors stated, is accomplished by measuring the Raman spectrum of a sample. In a spectrum of this type, they continued, the intensity of the light at various wave lengths indicates the pure compounds present in the sample being examined.

Hickman to Be Consultant For Eastman Kodak, Little

Dr. Kenneth C. D. Hickman, inventor of the molecular still used for refining heat-sensitive oils, has concluded arrangements by which he will serve both Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y., and Arthur D. Little, Inc., Cambridge, Mass., as consultant.

Dr. Kenneth C. D. Hickman

At Arthur D. Little, Inc., he will carry our researches in the field of high-vacuum engineering which has not been previously commercially developed. He will divide his time between Rochester and Cambridge and will be available for general consultation through the Little organization.

Dr. Hickman joined the research staff of the Eastman Kodak Company in 1925 and was engaged in photographic research for several years before shifting to the field of high-vacuum technology. In 1938 he became director of research and vice-president of Distillation Products, Inc., at that time a joint subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Company and General Mills, Inc., which had been organized to commercialize Dr. Hickman's inventions concerning the distillation of heat-sensitive materials.

APMA Plans for Dinner

The final session of the scientific award ceremony in connection with the mid-year meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association will be a dinner one. Preparations for that event are being made by a committee headed by Lee Klemmer, of Modern Medicine Publications. Details are in the hands of four groups headed as follows:—

Arrangements, Dr. Charles E. Dutchess, of Schenley Laboratories, Inc.

Publicity, Thomas R. Farrell, of *Drug and Cosmetic Industry.*

Reception, Fred J. Stock, of Charles Pfizer & Co.

Tickets, Robert B. Magnus, of Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc.

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For the Bookshelf

A HISTORY OF THE PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR WAR—1941-1945. Directed and edited by John W. Frey and H. Chandler Ide. xvi+463 pages. Washington: United States Government Printing Office. $3.

The first chapter in this important book is titled "The Story of Partnership." This is a most fitting introduction to the history of an experience, unfortunately almost wholly unique, in practical cooperation of industry and government. Of that experimental partnership it has authoritatively been said:—

". . . at no time did the services lack for oil in the proper quantities, in the proper kinds, and at the proper places. Because of the resourcefulness, untiring and unceasing efforts, and outstanding accomplishments of the Petroleum Administration for War and the petroleum industry, not a single operation was delayed or impeded because of a lack of petroleum products."

To the widespread discussion of the controversial topic of government-industry cooperation or collaboration this history of a successful experiment will contribute more than all the biased comments of those, on both sides, who cannot see their own faults in connection with unpleasant and unsatisfactory experiences. The story is told by those who lived it, and they tell it as they knew it. That they continued adherence to the principle of cooperation when PAW was mustered out by presidential order is the answer to those who cannot see how industry can in any manner work with government.

There is much to be learned on the important, essential, vital subject of government-industry cooperation. In this history of the petroleum partnership, such chapters as Development and Character of Government Organization and Evolution of Authority and Responsibility can teach much. In the appendixes are many documents which will make it plain to any open mind that government and industry can work together to the advantage of both.

The history is expansive. It tells about miracles from molecules for the information of the technically minded. It discusses foreign relations and oil policy for the enlightenment of those who have and those who should acquire a realistic view of the politicoeconomic problems of the world. Almost everybody can learn something worthwhile from some chapter in this capacious book, whatever may be his aversion toward learning all that it can impart. It might well be must reading in every college course in political economy.

ANNUAL REVIEW FOR 1947 OF OILSEEDS, OILS, OILCAKES, AND OTHER COMMODITIES. By Frank Fehr & Co. 89 pages. London: Frank Fehr & Co.

Although devoted mainly to the fatty oils trade, this well-known report has a broad economic scope. The "other commodities" with which it has to do are particularly informative on U.K. exports of manufactured goods, especially in the textile field. Its general subject has such breadth as to encompass soap, feedstuffs, glycerin, and paints. Those who know the Fehr report need only be told that this issue is all that its predecessors have been and more. Those to whom it comes newly should know that it long has been recognized as authoritative.

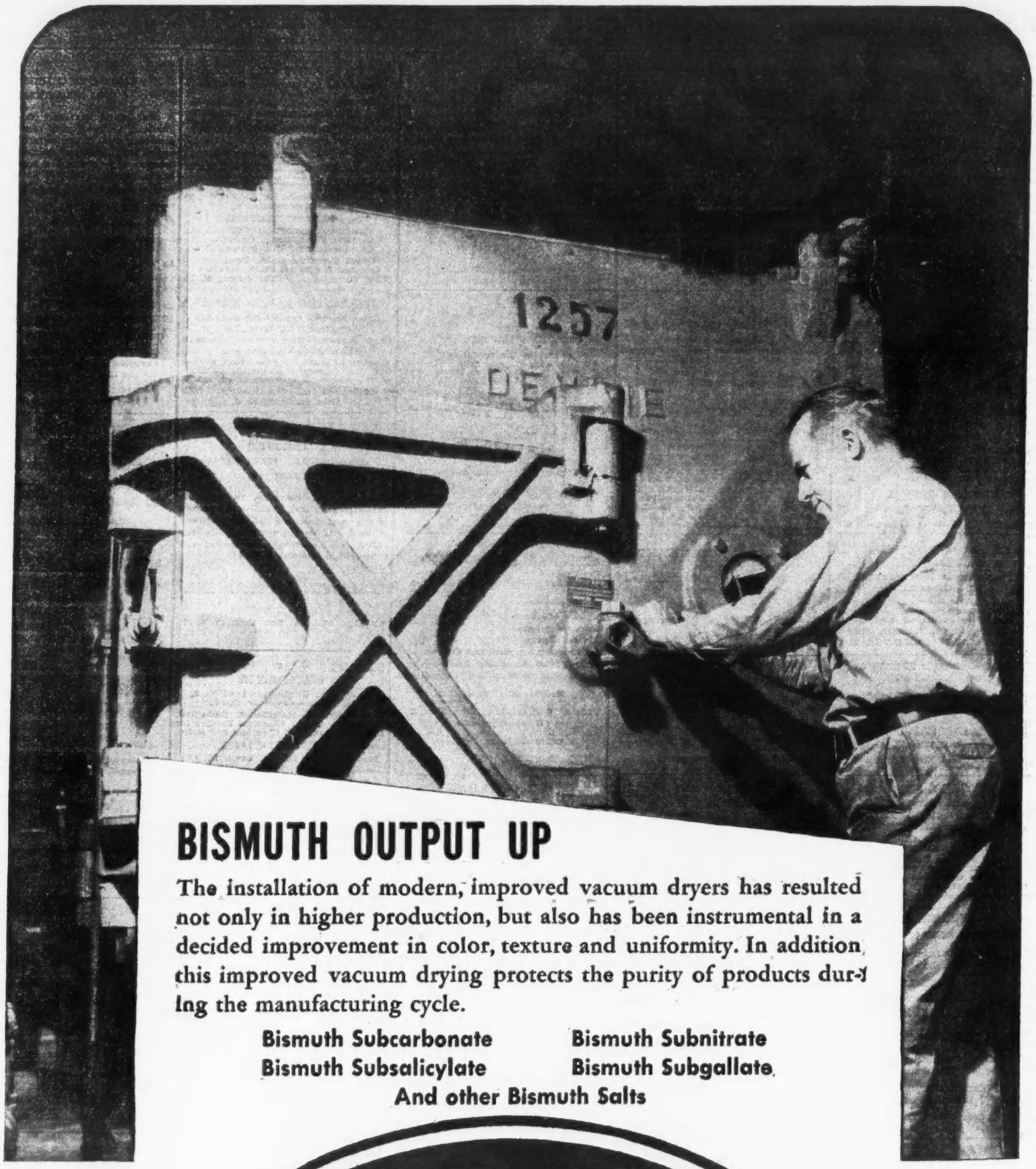
It will do good for many economists to read the introductory general review which very ably supports this premise:—

"Anyone who pretends that there is any way to restore prosperity to this country otherwise than by increasing our exports by 50 percent and that this object can be obtained otherwise than by encouraging free enterprise in every possible direction so as to release superfluous government employees who give unnecessary work to countless other people and putting into actual work every possible individual in this country, is deceiving the public."

CONTINUOUS SULFONATION OF ALCOHOLS FROM PARAFFIN OXIDATION. By Dr. v. Reibnitz. 4 pages. $3.75.

HEATING EXPERIMENTS WITH CRUDE FATTY ACIDS FROM OXIDIZED PARAFFIN. By Dr. Luther. 6 pages. $3.50.

These are translations of reports on experiments in the ammonia laboratory of I. G. Farbenindustrie during 1936, 1937 and 1938. They are in mimeographed form and are part of an extensive series of such translations edited and produced by Mapleton House, 5415 Seventh avenue, Brooklyn 4, N. Y.



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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

In the main, prices on botanical drugs in the New York market displayed substantial stability throughout the past week. The major price developments were advances in Cape aloes and Morocco fenugreek seed, contrasting with a sharp decline in goldenseal and ginger root from Africa and Jamaica. The net result on the price index was a drop of 3.1 points and the establishment of the same at 198.7 in contrast with 256.6 prevailing a year ago.

Features other than price developments was the descent of unsettlement in the sale of wild ginseng root and an paralysing shrinkage of interest in goldenseal root offerings.

In the case of ginseng, which had enjoyed some expansion of exports during the past several months, buyers in Hong Kong underbid New York prices by a wide margin and practically all trading slowed down to a walk. In that of goldenseal, lack of demand was also the influential factor the more disturbing for the fact that the lowly article had come in for a demand that to some forecast trade revival and possible price increase. In the primary market, goods were available at prices below the minimum of late Summer. In New York, it was doubted that quoted prices could be obtained.

In condimental items, more particularly seeds, nutmegs, and pepper, declines in the number of changes slightly exceeded the advances and in point of the degree of price change, reductions ran far in excess of advances. The break in pepper and nutmeg prices were very sharp. Other changes were moderate.

Primary market collectors of domestic botanicals were still striving to increase their inventories, especially those of green balm of gilead buds, black cohosh and blood root, catnip, cottonroot bark, gelsemium, ginseng, lady slipper and mandrake roots, mullein leaves, passion flower herb, poke and star grass and roots, turkey corn, wahoo bark of root, wild lettuce, wild yam, and sassafras. Not all operators wanted all of the above but all of them did needs at least some.

Balsams

Copaiba—Jobbing business gained moderately and built a fair sized total of sales sufficient to hold prices steady.

Peru—Tendency to advance prices was noted; though the minimum of quotations remained at 90c. per pound, some quarters refused to do less than 95c. when firm orders were in sight.

Barks

Cinchona — Guatemala shipped 888,201 pounds of this bark in 1947, valued at $97,202. This was a decline of 10 percent in volume and 28 percent in value from the 1946 levels of 990,000 pounds for a value of $134,396. The United States in 1947 took 77 percent of the value reported. Exports in 1948 were expected to decline because the operations of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation on the Pacific Coast slope of Guatemala has been terminated, according to the American Embassy in Guatemala.

Wahoo—Primary market collectors of bark of root have indicated their desire for gatherers to bring in as much of the material as they can secure, this in order to bring primary market stocks to a safer level. The spot market continued firm in view of the lack of more than moderate stocks at any point.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

Aloe, Cape, 5c. per lb.
Fenugreek seed, Morocco, ¼c. per lb.

Other Articles

Anise, Chinese star, ½c. per lb.
Cassia, China rolls, broken, 1c. per lb.
Yunnan, ½c. per lb.
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, 1c. per lb.
Clove, Zanzibar, futures, ½c. per lb.
Fennel seed, Argentine, ½c. per lb.
Mustard seed, Danish, ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Ginger root, African, ½c. per lb.
Jamaica, No. 3, ½c. per lb.
Golden seal root, 45c. per lb.

Other Articles

Caraway seed, Dutch, ½c. per lb.
Celery seed, Indian, 1c. per lb.
Laurel leaves, Greek, 1c. per lb.
Nutmegs, East Indian, futures, 3c. per lb.
West Indian, spot, 2c. per lb.
futures, 6c. per lb.
Pepper, black, spot, 5c. per lb.
futures, nearby, 6c. per lb.
distant, 3c. per lb.
white, 5c. per lb.
Rosemary leaves, Portuguese, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
198.7	201.8	209.0	256.6

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Beans

Vanilla—Dealers still awaited the eventual action of the French government on the local importers protest regarding price action taken by the French in reducing quotations some time back. Present stocks in this country were said to be substantial in size and to show a first cost much higher than the prices recently set up by the French. It seemed to be the idea of some that in the end, importers may be compelled to average their costs down by stocking the lower priced shipment beans to a moderate extent. The return of a normal market apparently must await absorption of the stocks now current in this country. All of which won't bring sales acutely necessary to the island shippers.

Berries

Hawthorn—No surplus stock of this article existed in this market and for that reason the absence of substantial demand was without influence on the price views of dealers. Replacement costs have not changed much since new crop became available abroad.

Raspberries—The market was tight as to supply and virtually strong in the matter of price. The situation was such as to all but totally eliminate circumstances likely to produce a competitive position in local and primary market circles.

Flowers

Borage—Some parcels have been purchased for import and were expected to reach these shores in the not distant future. Steady, even though small and distinctly routine, consumption compelled the purchase of replacement quantities. The prices paid abroad were reasonably attractive to local dealers.

Calendula — Europe is offering the article in fair sized quantities and some replacement parcels, recently bought, will be arriving here in the comparatively nearby future. The present market was one of moderate supply and reasonable steady price.

Gums

Arabic—The market was steady to firm. Good sized parcels have moved into consuming channels, creating considerable strength in the market undertone and checking most tendency to do business under competitive conditions and on the basis of prices bid by buyers. Replacement costs were in high stabilization.

Asafetida—The season when stocks of powder are likely to become more abundant and in which, therefore, prompt shipments may be made on the receipt of orders instead of buyers being compelled to wait while the gum was practically tailor-made in each instance.

Herbs and Leaves

Belladonna—The domestic crop tested high in alkaloids but it was slightly smaller than that of 1947. The crop is all gathered and consumers purchasing on contracts placed early in the growing period are receiving deliveries of exceptionally high quality merchandise.

Catnip—Collectors are still seeking ad-

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ending November 5.

New York

Arnica flowers, 5 bales; insect infested.
Cassia, 834 packages; insect filth and insect infestation.
Celery seed, 115 bags; live and dead insects.
Codliver oil, 50 cases; not USP; deficient Vitamin D.
Coriander seed, 375 bags; live and dead insects.
Nutmegs, 522 bags; wormy and moldy.
Pepper, black, ground, 810 bags; moldy and insect bored.
White, 75 bags, live and dead insects.
Psyllium seed husks, 662 bags; live and dead insects.
Rhubarb root, 16 cases; insect bored; live and dead insects.
Sage, 164 bales; filth.
Sesame seed, 225 bags; live and dead insects.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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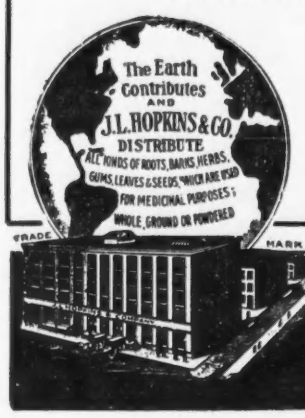

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ditional collections because of the hardly satisfactory gatherings during the past Summer. The buying interest in this material has been and still is substantial in size, especially for top quality goods.

Digitalis—Though domestic production fell under the total cultivated and cropped in 1947, the 1948 crop was one of high test, high quality merchandise that has found many buyers. Collection on the domestic farms is about at an end.

Laurel—Greek material was reduced to 7c. to 7½c. per pound. Portuguese and Turkish leaves lacked quotable change in prices.

Passion Flower—Collections were unsatisfactory in some quarters and additional stocks of this herb are being sought by dealers whose apparent need requires more goods than they now have in store.

Rosemary—Portuguese leaves were unsettled and by the close of last week prices were down a fraction to 7½c. to 8c. per pound.

Miscellaneous

Balm of Gilead—Although fair sized reserves of well dried buds were in hand, collectors of this material were still seeking to purchase green buds at prices relatively attractive when it came to wet material. The article has been moving in larger quantities from dealers' stocks.

Lycopodium—Basically, the market was steady to firm. All cheaply held merchandise has been taken from the market and prices recently established appeared to lack any signs of competitive unsettlement as between the several suppliers.

Roots

Blood—Some primary market suppliers were still calling for more goods from diggers. Others have indicated substantial holdings to be finding a market only with considerable difficulty. In such quarters, the tendency last week was to shade quotations on the development of firm business.

Cohosh—It seemed probable that consumers of blue cohosh would get all the goods they need during the months ahead. As to black cohosh, it is understocked to a serious extent in some directions and such operators are still emphazing their needs to diggers.

Gelsemium—Some stocks could well be increased without too much being held in reserve and the result last week was that some collectors were encouraging diggers to deliver additional quantities. Locally, the market was reported to be quiet and the needs of most dealers seemed to have been protected.

Ginseng—Export inquiries have been in the market, a further indication of the recovery of buying interest that accounted for the rise in primary market prices during the collection season. In the New York market, practically nothing was held by strictly botanical dealers but one of them reported having had northern wild root quoted him at $17.50 per pound by a New York fur house. However, a personal check revealed that root could be bought here at $14 per pound with the market tending to sag because of Hong Kong buyers' price views which were substantially below that figure. The market was described as being in a state of flux.

Golden Seal—The market was down at least to $4.25 per pound for whole root on the spot and some local operators have been able to purchase in the primary market at prices under the levels prevailing there late last Summer. Still, it was pointed out that the prewar New York price was $2.75 per pound and that a year ago the market was as high as $8.

Lady Slipper—Some collectors still were interested in building up their stocks of this item and to that end were still emphasizing to diggers their desire to take on more goods. It is doubted that much will come in from now on; the season is virtually over.

Mandrake—Though buying interest seems to have dropped out of the market, some collectors were still seeking additional stocks, possible with a view to restoring some balance to the stocks that were stripped severely during the heavy buying late last Summer.

Seeds

Anise—Chinese star anise was fractionally lower at 15½c. to 19c. per pound. Other varieties of anise lacked quotable change.

Caraway—Dutch seed was shaded locally to 19½c. to 20c. per pound. Few holder were offering the Danish item.

Celery—Indian seed on the spot was lower at 22c. to 22½c. per pound. French material remained steady at 27c. to 28c.

Fennel—Argentine seed was firmer and a fraction higher at 10½c. to 11c. per pound. Indian lacked change.

Fenugreek—Indian seed was a fraction lower on the spot, ending the week at 9½c. to 10c. per pound. Moroccan product was a fraction higher at 9¼c. to 9½c.

Spices

Cassia—The market was more active. Extra select China rolls advanced to 9c. to 10c. per pound. Yunnan spice was up to 18½c. to 19c.

Cinnamon—No. 2 Ceylon was rather higher by the end of a more active week during which business was done at 29c. to 30c. per pound.

Clove—Cables from Madagascar named 13c. per pound on shipment parcels—a market change from the recent position of the item. Other quarters considered the replacement market to be around 12c.

Ginger—African root on the spot was available at the surprising price—surprising to some, at least—of 14½c. to 15c. per pound at which goods recently were bought in London to come forward from the origin. No. 3 Jamaica was shaded to 25c. to 25½c.

Nutmegs—Unsettlement and price-weakness continued. West Indian material dropped to 48c. to 49c. per pound and futures were to be had at a sharp drop to 43c. to 44c. East Indian futures dropped to 48c. to 49c. and spot prices were weak.

Pepper—Futures were down to 52c. to 59c. per pound in the primary market, prevailing according to position after the turn of the year. Nearby futures broke to 78c. to 79c. Spot goods sagged to 80c. to 81c. and tended toward a further break. Stocks of New York pepper in warehouse on October 31 totaled to but 2,958 bags. This compared with 883 bags in warehouse a year previous. The record low of New York stocks was 395 bags on January 31, 1947. The record high was 673,527 bags on April 30, 1939.

Sharp & Dohme Appoints Baxter to Design Post

Sharp & Dohme, Inc., pharmaceutical manufacturers, Philadelphia, has appointed Robert H. Baxter jr. chief design engineer, to succeed J. W. Schiffel, who has resigned. Mr. Baxter was formerly chief process engineer of the chemical departments of the Ansco Division, General Aniline & Film Corporation. During the war he served as assistant chief of the chlorine unit in the chemicals division of the War Production Board and as assistant chief of the lend-lease division of the Army's chemical warfare service.

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

The price index on essential oils disclosed complete stability at the close of last week, remaining at 100.9, which compared with 147.2 in force just a year ago. This conformed with the generally stable undertone prevailing in the market as a whole in reflection of the improvement in consumer requirements and the check that had come to primary market price declines.

However, in the matter of numbers, price declines were in the van. Madagascar clove bud, redistilled peppermint, pimento leaf, and Bourbon ylang ylang oils sold down during the week. On the up side of price developments were Chinese anise and dillweed oils. The balance of the market displayed the stability referred to above.

In point of interest, the tightening of supplies of dillweed oil was a major attraction of attention throughout the period. The shrinkage in available stocks was such as to cause some sellers to adopt what amounted to a rationing of supplies by restricting quantities sold to relatively small size and only to regular customers.

Anise from China was another item in which strength suddenly supplanted weakness in conformity with an upset and advancing primary market. Usually, there is little difference in sellers' minimum prices but it was difficult to find two with identical views last week.

Clove oil on spot was at odds with the trend of spice prices in Madagascar. Spot quotations were actually lower at a time when the spice market in the island was rising under heavy trading with Singapore. Because the price of oil made from Zanzibar clove buds was unchanged, it seemed odd that one seller on spot undersold the local distiller of such buds by fully 20c. per pound. Most production in this country derived from Madagascar buds; there appeared to be but one quarter distilling the spice of Zanzibar.

With the exception of ylang ylang, most floral oils were held steady. Stocks of lavender were plentiful and relatively cheap. Patchouli held its recent strengthening at the origin. Geraniums were well sustained by a fairly good request. Neroli, rose, and lavandin showed no price unsettlement.

Citrous oils were much steadier and price declines seemed at an end. Wormseed and wormwood were expected to do better in price following the severe downward movements development earlier. The differential between prices on natural and redistilled peppermint oils was restored to the former norm of 25c. per pound; the differentials previously had been as high as 35c. and even 50c.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Anise oil, Chinese, 4c. per lb.
Dillweed oil, 50c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Clove oil, Madagascar buds, 6c. per lb.
Peppermint oil, redistilled, 35c. per lb.
Pimento, leaf oil, 15c. per lb.
Ylang ylang oil, Bourbon, $1.50 per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
100.9	100.9	108.6	147.2

For Current Prices see Page 9)

Essential Oils

Angelica—Regardless of the light and irregular demand for both seed and root oils, prices for this material remained definitely steady in a market noted mainly for its lack of competition in terms of price shading. The firmness of current quotations appeared to be hinged directly to replacement costs being well maintained at the origin and to the absence of excessive spot stocks in the local market. Reserves appeared to be sufficient.

Anise—Conditions in the replacement market at Hong Kong were reported upset in a way productive of higher shipment prices. This, in turn, has found reflection in local circles where the minimum of prices was 78c. per pound last week and where quotations as made by several suppliers were usually around 80c. and as high as 85c. Arrival of oil from the interior has dropped.

Apricot—Kernel oil was a very firm item. Stocks were said to have increased some during the past several weeks but at first costs tending to harden spot quotations and even to suggest to some dealers that slightly higher levels would be warranted. Demand was fair.

Birchter—Stocks were generally conservative in size and some former suppliers were without goods for prompt deliveries. Demand has not pressed much of late but prices have been very firm.

Cajeput—Business was usually confined to jobbing lots but first costs of spot stocks and prevailing replacement quotations were more than sufficient in influence to keep dealers' prices firm.

Caraway — Trade was about normal along lines of request prevailing locally for the past several weeks. Consumers bought close to immediate requirements but were in the market frequently. Local dealers have assumed a steady to firm position on the spot market.

Cardamom—To this writing, the strong and higher primary market prices have not reverted in buyers' favor so far as raw material prices were concerned. Those shipping oil to this country also were reported maintaining well stabilized prices.

Cassia—During the first six months of this year about 61,500 pounds of this oil reached here from the primary market. This appeared to be relatively less than 1947 imports during the corresponding period of time; total imports in 1947 were about 136,900 pounds. The spot market was not very active last week but some fair business for direct imports was said to have been done by some consumers. Quotations were very firm locally.

Cedarleaf — Undertones continued of the character likely to make for the maintenance of the higher quotations recently established in local circles. Demand was also a supporting element.

Cedarwood—Less competition and more sturdily maintained prices governed in this material, demand for which has shown some improvement of late and created a lessening competition locally.

Citronella—Price differences were less numerous in the spot market for Ceylon oil during the past week. The minimum quote was still 70c. but two important suppliers held for a minimum of 77c.; another asked 75c.; and still another had 78c. as an inside quotation. A Java type oil of exceptional quality was advanced to $1.45 per pound by the supplier.

Clove—Strength in primary markets for spice was unabated and the spot position appeared steadily to be developing a stronger undertone. In fact, some sellers of oil made from Zanzibar buds named a minimum of $1.45 per pound, though others talked about $1.20 as the market. The principal primary market advances of late came in Madagascar spice, the oil of which on spot was quoted $1.10 to $1.30 per pound.

Dillweed—The market continued to advance and on reaching $9 to $9.25 per pound the tendency was toward still higher quotes. Dwindling stocks have begun to pinch the market earlier than usual and some directions restricted sales to regular customers and limited the quantity any consumer could purchase at one time.

Fennel—The supply seemed ample when compared with the currently rather low volume of sales but prices had a firm aspect in keeping with what it would cost to replacement present supplies.

Fir—The recent price declines were not extended last week. For the most part, sellers appeared to be taking a firmer view on prices for the reason that present stocks cannot be replaced in a declining primary market. Demand was routine throughout last week.

Geranium—Steadier undertones governed in the local market. Those dealers whose price views weakened recently have not extended that feeling in the direction of further declines in quotations on Algerian oil. Bourbon oil also reflected some recent strengthening of the market at the origin, offerings have not increased.

Ginger—Demand was routine but some quarters reported a moderate gain in the number of small-lot requests. Prices were generally very steady and appeared to be in line with the cost to distill the oil from root available at its present firm price.

Guaiacwood — Interest in this oil was at rather low ebb. Most users seemed to hold sufficient stock for current requirements, and even jobbing requirements were probably under normal. Prices continued to remain relatively steady in all quarters.

Lavender—Supplies of all qualities of this oil were said to be ample. The supply of top quality oil has had to cope with

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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some gain in demand as former users of lower grades have swung to the top varieties because the latter have been and still are available at relatively low cost to manufacturing consumers.

Lemon—The local market was steady so far as prices were concerned. That conditions of affairs applied equally to domestic and foreign oils and the home product continued to undersell the produce of Italy by a substantial margin. Demand has changed very little during the past fortnight, being, in fact, well stabilized.

Lime—Of considerable interest to suppliers of Mexican oil was the action whereby the Mexican government reduced export duties on that material. Between now and the first of next year it seemed probable that the export duty would be 1 percent. When export quotas are set up at the turn of the year, the export duty of 0.10 pesos per gross kilogram, plus 1 percent on exports which are made within the exportable quota fixed will go into effect. Subsidies were said to have been rescinded, too.

Nutmeg—Prices on raw material failed to weaken further last week and the quotations on oil were retained in quite steady position throughout the period. Demand remained entirely routine.

Orange—Price stability was notable in this market last week. In contrast with the recent almost continuous shifting of price views, sellers have maintained their quotations in very steady fashion, being aided in that respect by an also steady and, occasionally larger, demand from consumers. The market was unquestionably less competitive than it had been of late.

Patchouli—The fact that spot stocks of this article were substantial probably accounted in some measure for the continued competition between suppliers. The result has been for spot quotations to hold steady even though some replacement costs were up.

Peppermint—The lone price development was the establishment of prices on redistilled oil on the basis of $7.25 per pound. That in itself was something of a feature since it re-established the former differential of 25c. per pound between the price of natural and redistilled oils. It may well be that a lower level will soon develop on natural oil, thus restoring the recent practice of pricing redistilled oil at 85c. over the price of natural. As to demand, the local market was relatively routine in all respects and contained mainly orders of jobbing size.

Pimento—Stability had been dominant in this market for a considerable length of time but spot offerings of leaf oil were made as low as $1.50 per pound during the past week. Quotations on berry oil remained at $4.25 to $6.50 as to seller.

Rosemary—The market has been steadier since the recent easing that developed in local quotations. Some of the gain in stability traced to an improvement in the movement to buyers. Replacement costs were also being well maintained in foreign parts.

Sassafras—The prices for artificial oil were still somewhat unsettled and it was not clear that the recent tendency toward shading had disappeared entirely from the local market. Proposals to consumers last week were made at 48c. to 75c. per pound.

Spearmint—For the time being at least, prices in this market held steady last week but they were not supported by demand of a superior sort and, hence, it was not certain that the recent trend of prices in favor of buyers had been allayed. Supplies were said to be well distributed in local circles.

Tansy—The price seemed high until the supply was ascertained. Not much was produced this year and the limited output was achieved at a fairly high cost to the few distillers who ventured to operate. Demand was solely for small lots and the calls were not numerous.

Wormseed—Not all sellers were disposed to meet minimum quotes found in this market and those who did felt that an upward reaction was not unlikely once new crop stocks have been reduced substantially in the primary market. A firmer trend has already come to the source and good demand would probably reverse the recent trend.

Ylang Ylang—Bourbon oil was sharply lower, standing at $8 to $8.50 per pound in one important quarter. No further reductions were announced in prices for other grades of the item.

Aromatic Chemicals

Acetophenone—The market was routine and, on the whole, quiet because of the jobbing character of consumers' needs. Pricewise, the market was steady enough; competition in terms of price was negligible. Stocks appeared ample for current takings.

Acid, Cinnamic—Demand was routine but it reached good sized totals by the close of the past week, contributing considerable firmness to the already very steady price position of refined goods.

Anethol—The raw material has erputed considerably in the primary market and spot quotations have been also advanced. Anethol had a distinct tendency toward higher price position.

Anisic Aldehyde—Higher prices seemed likely to develop soon if the present much higher prices on raw material continued to hold strong on spot and at the origin. Demand was very steady.

Benzaldehyde—The leading supplier of this material maintained a stable price position and reported normal movement of both the technical and the NF qualities of merchandise.

Cetyl Alcohol—A check on prices found them stabilized on the basis of $1.50 to $1.55 per pound according to quantity. The stability of values was accompanied by a well maintained demand.

ACS Sugar Division Head

Dr. William W. Pigman, organic group leader at the Institute of Paper Chemistry, Appleton, Wis., has been elected chairman of the division of sugar chemistry and technology of the American Chemical Society. He succeeds Prof. Melville L. Wolfrom of Ohio State University. Prof. W. Z. Hassid of the University of California division of plant nutrition, Berkeley, was chosen chairman-elect, and James M. Brown, chief chemist of the Revere Sugar Refinery, Charlestown, Mass., was reelected secretary-treasurer.

Perfumers to Meet Nov. 17

The American Society of Perfumers will meet at the Advertising Club, New York, on November 17. Guest speaker will be J. S. Wiedhopf, president of Parfums Ciro, who will speak on "a subject far removed from the technical aspects of our field but one in which every perfumer has a very fundamental and selfish interest."

Lions Joins Danco

Gerard J. Danco, Inc., importer and dealer in essential oils and aromatic chemicals, New York, has appointed Dr. Francis Lions chief technician.. Dr. Lions was formerly chief technician of Camilli, Albert & Laloue, S. A., Grasse, France.

Trade Briefs

George J. Friedman has been appointed general sales manager of the Toni Company, home permanent wave manufacturer, Chicago.

Edward G. Ladewig, vice-president in charge of export, and Robert Hare, European supervisor of Bristol-Myers Company are currently visiting the company's agents in Europe and Africa.

American Management Association has published a checklist of publications, entitled "New Directions in Sales Management, Marketing and Packaging," reporting advances in sales management, marketing and packaging.

Danno Chemical Company has been formed in Los Angeles. Directors are:—Daniel M. O'Mahoney, Florence O'Mahoney and Bunzie Riner, all of Santa Monica, Calif. The new corporation is represented by H. Thomas Hodges, 1203 Chester Williams building, Los Angeles.

Essential oils imported into Germany during the first half of 1948 were valued at $59,579. Among other imports during the period were:—Floral absolutes, concretes and mixtures of essential and floral oils, $35,601, and perfumes and flavor materials, $4,050.

Bids Wanted

Alcohol, denatured, 22,000 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 272, December 8; 5,000 gallons, invitation 273, December 8.

Ammonium nitrate, 2,300 lbs., U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 033-584, November 24.

Anti-icing fluid, 301,093 gallons, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 033-572, November 30.

Barium cyanide, 750 lbs., U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 033-584, November 24.

Barium sulphate, 15,960 lbs., Army-Navy Medical Procurement Office (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 491, November 29.

Benzene, 1,446 gallons, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 033-543, November 24; 1,200 lbs., Army-Navy Medical Procurement Office (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 491, November 29.

Butyl alcohol, normal, 26,041 gallons, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 033-551, November 19.

Carbon dioxide gas, 80,000 lbs., Naval Supply Center (Norfolk, Va.) invitation 7358, November 18.

Cedar oil, 4,992 one-ounce bottles, Army-Navy Medical Procurement Office (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 534, November 22.

Chemicals & reagents, various, Army-Navy Medical Procurement Office (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 490, November 22; invitation 518, November 22; invitation 517, November 22.

Chloral hydrate, 2,650 ¼-lb. bottles, Army-Navy Medical Procurement Office (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.)

Chloroform, 3,240 lbs., U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 033-564, November 24.

Chromic acid, 187,000 lbs., U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 033-552, November 26; 30,000 lbs., Army Ordnance Department (Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.) invitation 82, November 24.

Detergent, 1,096,500 lbs., U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 033-581, November 30.

Drugs, in dosage form, Army-Navy Medical Procurement Office (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 495, November 29; invitation 523, November 22; invitation 535, November 22; Veterans Administration (Washington 25) invitation A-54, November 17.

Ferric ammonium citrate, 1,200 lbs., U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 033-524, November 19.

Glue, gelatin, ground, 12,000 lbs., Bureau of Engraving & Printing (Washington 25) invitation BEP-321, November 17.

Hydrogen peroxide, 82,632 lbs., Army-Navy Medical Procurement Office (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 516, November 22.

Hydroquinone, 3,816 lbs., U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 033-524, November 19.

Insecticide, DDT 20% spray, 60,000 gallons, Quartermasters Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 443, November 29.

Mercury, 12,624 lbs., Army-Navy Medical Procurement Office (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 529, November 22.

Methyl salicylate, 23,328 lbs., Army-Navy Medical Procurement Office (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 529, November 22.

Naphtha, 373,929 gallons, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 033-552, November 18.

Paint, enamel, 200 gallons, Naval Supply Center (Norfolk, Va.) invitation 7388, November 18; 2,500 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 238, November 30; 15,000 gallons, invitation 233, November 30; 11,500 gallons, invitation 232, November 29; 1,254 gallons, invitation 231, November 29; 10,000 gallons, invitation 230, November 29; 15,000 gallons, invitation 229, November 29; 150,000 gallons, invitation 236, November 30; 90,000 gallons, invitation 235, November 30; 10,000 gallons, invitation 243, December 1; 5,000 gallons, invitation 242, December 1; 25,000 gallons, invitation 227, November 29; 150,000 gallons, invitation 237, November 30; 25,000 gallons, invitation 228, November 29; 90,000 gallons, invitation 234, November 30; **various,** 15,000 gallons, invitation 245, December 2; 860 gallons and 6,600 lbs., Bureau of Federal Supply (Washington 25) invitation 5G-68831-R, November 16.

Penicillin, 699,900 bottles, 500,000 units each, Veterans Administration (Washington 25) invitation A-53, November 16.

Phosphoric acid, 202,320 lbs., U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 033-552, November 26; 2,208 lbs., Army-Navy Medical Procurement Office (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 529, November 22; 13,350 lbs., Army Ordnance Department (Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.) invitation 82, November 24.

Phthalocyanine blue, 400 lbs., Bureau of Engraving & Printing (Washington 25) invitation BEP-333, November 19.

Potassium bichromate, 72,750 lbs., U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 033-563, November 24.

Potassium oxide, 2,304 ounces, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 033-524, November 19.

Rust-proofing compound, 15,400 lbs., Naval Supply Center (Norfolk, Va.) invitation 7369, November 18.

Soda Ash, 137,300 lbs., U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 033-463, November 18.

Sodium bichromate, 20,500 lbs., U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 033-563, November 24.

Sodium borate, 1,296 lbs., U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 033-564, November 23.

Sodium carbonate, monohydrated, 17,000 lbs., U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 033-463, November 18.

Sodium cyanide, 21,200 lbs., U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 033-535, November 18.

Sodium phosphate, dibasic, 105,000 lbs., U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 033-563, November 24.

Sodium silicate, 103,800 lbs., U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 033-537, November 19.

Sodium sulphite, anhydrous, 36,000 lbs., U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 033-564, November 23.

Streptomycin, 65,000 grams, Veterans Administration (Washington 25) invitation A-55, November 18.

Strip salt, unichrome, 12,400 lbs., U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 033-555, November 18.

Sulphuric acid, 4,500 gallons, Army-Navy Medical Procurement Office (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 491, November 29; 45,000 lbs., Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 3677, November 23.

Tablets, priodase and thyroid, Army-Navy Medical Procurement Office (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 541, November 22; promizole and paraaminosalicylic acid, Veterans Administration (Washington 25) invitation A-56, November 18.

Trisodium phosphate, 4,800 lbs., U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 033-463, November 18.

Wax, spray, 3,428 gallons, and protective film, 7,056 lbs., U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 033-585, November 24.

Xylene, 15,340 lbs., Army-Navy Medical Procurement Office (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 517, November 22.

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SPECIFICATIONS

	Max.	Min.	Typical Analysis
Specific Gravity 15.5C	0.947	0.942	0.945
Refractive Index 20C		1.481	1.483
Unpolymerized Residue	2.5%		0.4%
ASTM Distillation			
5%		214C	215C
95%	225C		220C
Moisture	0.5%		0.2%

PROPERTIES

Color: "Water White"
Tertiary Alcohols: Approximately 73 to 75%
Terpene Hydrocarbons: Trace
Phenol Coefficient: Above 6 on a concentrate containing 80% Pine Oil (F.D.A. method)

USES

CROSBY XH Pine Oil is recommended for textile penetrants, wetting agents, soluble oils, liquid soaps, laundry specialties, high grade disinfectants, the manufacture of terpineol and other uses which require a Pine Oil of the highest Quality.

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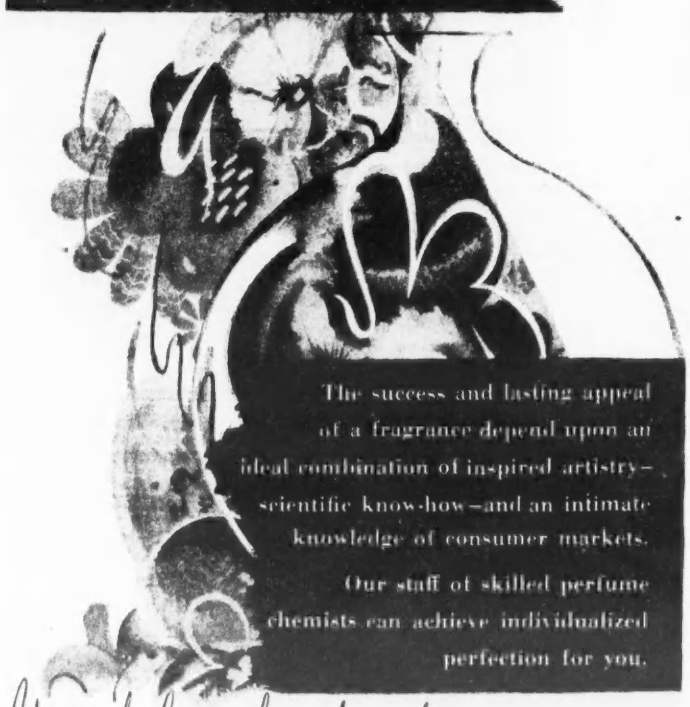

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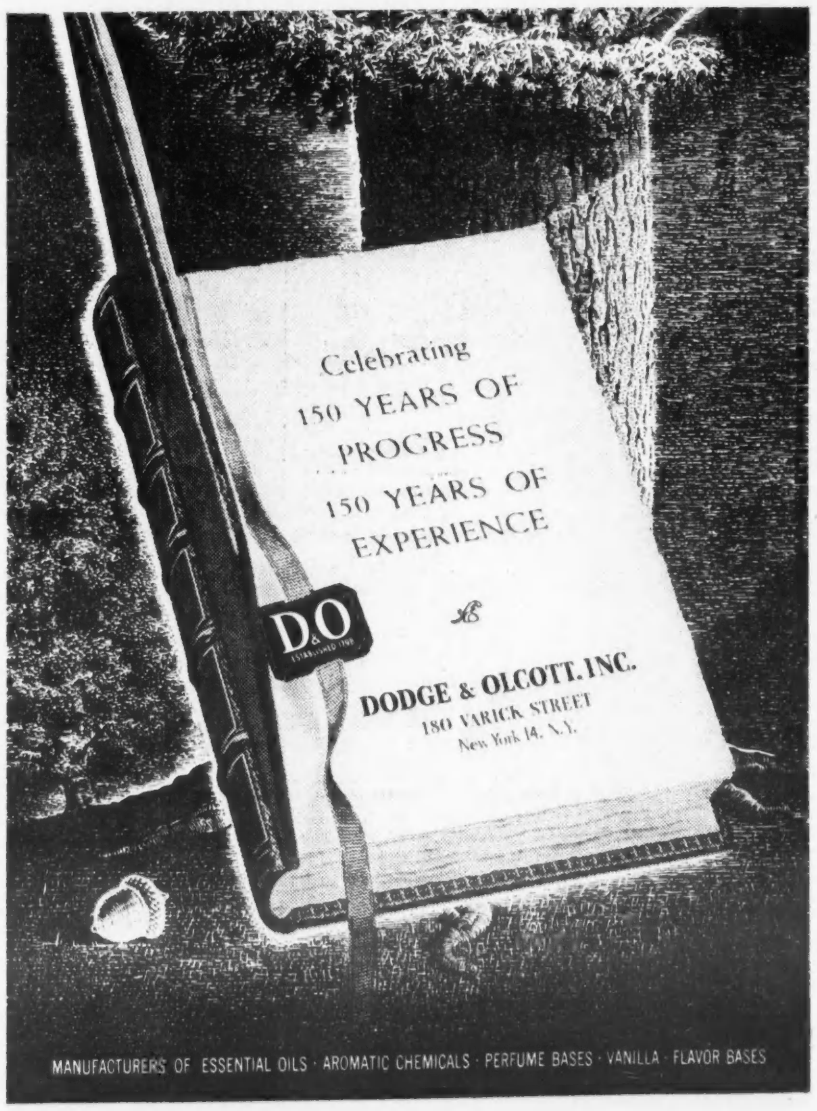

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Cyclamal (Lily base), **Floranol** (Rose base), **Resedalia** (Mignonette), **Amuskal** (Fixative; performs the function of natural Tonquin Musk), **Ionone Ketone** and **Methyl Ionone** (Violet bases); **Phenyl Acetaldehyde Dimethyl Acetal** (Rose leaf), **Ethyl Methyl Phenyl Glycidate** (Strawberry base and Honeysuckle perfumes), **Acasol** (Raspberry), **Gamma Undecalactone** (Peach), **Nonyl Lactone** (Cocoanut), **Aldehyde C-8, C-9, C-10** (Top notes).

Write us on your company letterhead for a complete list.

VERONA CHEMICAL COMPANY
26 VERONA AVENUE NEWARK 4 NEW JERSEY
VERONA AROMATICS DIVISION

Basing Point Decision

—*Continued from page 5*

for example, is produced in Cleveland, but our source has always been competitive with a producer in Gardenville, which is a suburb of Buffalo. Since silicate of soda is a very low-priced commodity, actual net at our source's producing point derived from sales in our area must be meager, and I feel sure that if the right of our supplier to equalize freight were to be denied as showing a net inconsistent with the net obtained from more profitable areas, he would be forced to withdraw from our market. We would then be without a source for silicate of soda, with consequent elimination of our competition and narrowing of choice of supply for consumers. There would then actually be two instead of three producers of silicate whose products would compete in western New York.

"In the case of some commodities, I should expect competition in western New York to be eliminated completely. Such a result would be likely in the case of sulphur, and nearly certain in the case of nitric acid. Our nitric acid is produced in Buffalo. It is sold here by two other producers as well, one from Cleveland and one from the Eastern Seaboard. In both instances, these producers are now reaching out about as far as they economically can when they seek a market in Buffalo. If the present policy of the Federal Trade Commission were to be followed to its logical conclusion, I should quite confidently look for the withdrawal of these two producers from our territory, with complete elimination of competition. This would give our source a local monopoly on carload and tankcar sales and would give us a monopoly on less carload sales. In the case of carbon tetrachloride, which we purchase from nearby Niagara Falls, I should expect either that (1) we would have a monopoly, or (2) other presently competing distributors would find the commodity unattractive for any real competitive effort, or (3) the producer, knowing that all western New York consumers would gravitate to him, would eliminate us as a distributor, thus depriving the consumer of the service which only the distributor can render.

Specialist Tendency Indicated

"There would, I believe, be a tendency for each chemical distributor to become a specialist in the lines for which he is favorably situated geographically, withdrawing from the field in respect to other commodities for which he cannot represent the closest source. This would not necessarily mean a reduction in his volume of business, since in his future dealings he would be operating virtual monopolies in the lines he retained. Further, it would be within the range of possibility that the distributors in a given area would seek to combine into one company which would then represent the most advantageous lines of each, thereby eliminating the last vestiges of competition. Actually, this would be scarcely more monopolistic than the retention of the entities of the present distributors, each being a specialist in a few exclusive lines.

"It should be emphasized that such monopolies or near monopolies would be neither plotted, planned, sought, nor welcomed by the higher type of distributor; yet the involuntary withdrawal of producers from fringe territories would bring such situations, either partial or in whole, as its inevitable result.

"Second, we are also affected as a seller. For the most part, our commodities are basic and of commercial grade. Soda ash is soda ash, and if there is any difference in quality it is not recognized by the consumer. We are not selling radios nor watches, where we could point out a higher quality to justify a higher price. Our prices have to be competitive. In our home area, where our costs are substantially equal to those of competing distributors, selling prices gradually shake down to the lowest level at which any of us can economically sell, and they then stay fairly constant, especially in all the large volume commodities. Farther afield, as we approach distributors in other cities, we are seldom the first to lower a price, since we are now operating at a freight disadvantage. In such instances we are merely meeting prevailing competition to the extent that we are able. But the presence of our competition probably exerts a beneficial influence on the prevailing prices set by distributors in those cities. While it is true that our profit is less as we go farther afield, we feel that it is to our advantage to operate at some distance, beyond which the lower margin of profit does not compensate us for the cost of selling involved. We may then establish a warehouse stock in another city, as in point of fact we have in Rochester, so as to make ourselves competitive in respect to costs and to improve our service.

"It may in the future be impossible for us to meet competition in outlying points by absorbing all or part of the transportation charges, since this would result in variations in our warehouse net realization, the propriety of which the Federal Trade Commission appears to question. We would then be faced with the choice of establishing several branch warehouses or of withdrawing from such outlying territories.

"Some of the commodities which we handle are sold by us on schedules established by the manufacturer, with the distributor being paid by commission. These are important to us, being volume items such as ethyl alcohol, methyl alcohol, and mineral oil, which we sell in tankcar, drum carload, and less carload quantities. If any one of these suppliers were to be forced out of our market we would be very seriously affected. Whether this would actually be the case or not I am not able to predict; in our case I am inclined to doubt it. In the case of some distributors somewhere it would undoubtedly occur, and should be considered."

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Heads ACS Division

Dr. John T. Edsall, associate professor of biological chemistry at Harvard University, has been elected chairman of the division of biological chemistry of the American Chemical Society. He succeeds Dr. Erwin Brand of the Columbia University biochemistry department. Dr. Jules D. Porsche, assistant director of the chemical research and development department of the Armour Laboratories, Chicago, was named vice-chairman, and Dr. Paul W. Preisler, associate professor of biological chemistry at Washington University, St. Louis, was chosen secretary, succeeding Dr. Edsall.

Chemical Industry Criticizes

—Continued from page 3

posed rates, as is required be done in the commission's decision.

Increased Ratings Analyzed

"Can this be true when out of 311 less-than-carload-ratings there are 172 increases in official territory, 232 increases in southern territory, 182 increases in western trunk line territory and 181 increases in southwestern territory? Contrasted with these increases, only thirteen reductions are proposed in official territory, eight in southern, twenty-six in western trunk line and twenty-five in the southwest.

"In the case of carload ratings, out of a total of 320 in which the company is interested, there are 201 increases in official territory, 172 in the south, 126 in western trunk line and 153 in the southwest. The reductions amount to forty-two in official, seventy-seven in the south, 150 in western trunk line and 135 in the southwest."

After a further analysis of the ratings and listings contained in Docket No. 2, Mr. Farrow declared that "the proceedings known as Docket No. 28300 and Docket No. 28310 not being revenue cases, it would be a most tragic mistake if it is the thought of the carriers to try to pervert this general readjustment into a revenue case of even modest proportions.

"The proposed ratings for commodities listed in Docket No. 2, along with relatively higher class rate levels for the future certainly suggests that the carriers are trying to translate these decisions into a revenue measure in a very substantial amount."

In addition to his remarks relative to the timing of the hearings, Mr. Beard presented the following observations by members of the Manufacturing Chemists Association:

"It appears that the proposed ratings, in many instances, were evolved by the use of the highest ratings or percentages of first class in any one classification territory rather than follow the observation of the commission in Finding No. 7, Docket 28310, that the official classification comports better with the requirements under the order than do either of the other classifications. As a result, our members feel that the committee is endeavoring to make a revenue rather than a classification case out of Docket 28310. There is a strong feeling that the proposed ratings do more than insure the proper preservation of revenues for the carriers.

"Without knowing the scales of rates that will be used in connection with the proposed ratings, it is not possible or practicable to prepare a fair and reasonable presentation; nor is it possible, in our opinion, for the carriers to propose uniform ratings that will insure preservation of their revenues, be just and reasonable to shippers, and be in full conformity with the Act to Regulate Commerce.

"Some ratings now uniform in all classification territories are proposed to be increased.

Tonnage Movements Not Considered

"In arriving at proposed uniform ratings the committee did not have an accurate record of, or neglected to give full consideration to, the volume of tonnage moving in each classification territory. Our committee is of the opinion that by far the greatest volume of movement of chemicals and allied products is in official classification territory. Also, a very much larger percentage of the movement of our products in southern and western territories moves at commodity rate while the greater volume of the same products in official territory moves on class rates.

"In your proposals some long standing relationships between carload and less-carload ratings for shipments in various types of packages have been disrupted. In our opinion this will have a harmful effect on the distribution of our products and is more likely to impair rather than enhance the carriers' revenues.

Classification of Items Criticized

"Commodities now classified the same, or which have substantially the same transportation characteristics, or which compete with each other, are not being treated alike or at the same hearings. As example, many chemicals named in Docket No. 2 are solvents and compete with other solvents rated as paint, lacquer and varnish solvents but this latter description apparently is scheduled to be heard sometime in the future. Also, cellulose derivative plastics is named in Docket No. 2, while synthetic resins is not, but both are plastic materials in direct competition with one another. There are several types of acetates, the proposed ratings for which are entirely different.

"Because of the feeling that proposed ratings do more than insure preservation of revenue for the carriers, some industries have taken the position that we should prepare now to eliminate as much as possible the proposed increased transportation costs by switching to tank trucks and to tank barges. This is an unhealthy situation for the railroad industry and if the Uniform Classification Committee is not endeavoring to make a revenue case out of Docket 28310, our members would like to have some definite sign and action from the committee to that effect."

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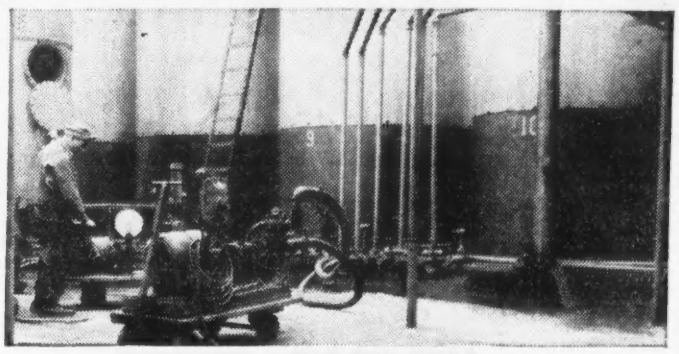

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National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association

Sixtieth Annual Meeting

Chicago, Ill., November 8 to 10

The National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association ended its three-day sixtieth annual convention at the Congress Hotel, Chicago, November 10, with the re-election of Joseph F. Battley as president, with the presentation in detail of plans for the cooperative advertising campaign designed to maintain the billion-dollar volume achieved for the first time in 1947, and with the realization on the part of the more than one thousand registered members that they and all other industries are entering an era of new and more complex problems as a result of the national elections of November 2 and the continuing international maladjustments.

A vivid picture of the shape of things to come was given to the convention by Leo Cherne, executive secretary of the Research Institute of America, who confessed that he was one of the many distinguished wrong-guessers regarding "the most extraordinary political result in all history" but who did not mind going out on another limb to make a few predictions on the portents of the Truman triumph.

American industry, he said, will continue to enjoy Russian-made prosperity,

Joseph F. Battley
Reelected President

but we will be living in a state of chronic crisis, in a period of "garrisoned economy," in which military considerations will top all others, producing in effect a so-called peace situation which, except for casualties, will be no different from a state of war.

The Republican defeat, said Mr. Cherne, drove the last nail in the coffin of unimpaired free enterprise, and assured an ever-stronger role of government control in economic affairs. This strengthening of the governmental attitude must be recognized by the business man in all of his planning for the future, said Mr. Cherne, who foresaw higher wage levels, expanded social security programs, mounting taxes, more governmental spending and no chance of a recession in the foreseeable future.

All phases of the technical developments and merchandising aspects of industrial finishes, trade sales products and distributive problems were considered at the various sessions, with dramatic presentations of the plans for the advertising campaign, "Paint Power" promotional work, "Clean Up and Paint Up" activities and trends in the color field.

William C. Dabney, of the Jones-Dabney Company, Louisville, Ky., was elected vice-president; E. A. Foy, jr., of the Foy Paint Company, Cincinnati, was re-named treasurer; and George D. Gettemuller, of the Gettemuller Company, Baltimore, was named vice-chairman of the rapidly growing wholesale-distributors' division.

Announcement was made that Ernest T. Trigg, who retired in 1947 as president after fourteen years to become chairman of the executive committee, is now relinquishing that post and has been named honorary life chairman of the committee.

Battley Reviews Year

Mr. Battley, who resigned as a brigadier general in the United States Army to take the presidency in 1947 when Mr. Trigg retired, devoted his annual report to a review of his first year in office and a brief consideration of future potentials which he declared to be excellent despite the increasing number of materials which were advertised as not requiring protective finishes.

A noteworthy point in Mr. Battley's address was a recommendation that the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association prepare an industrial mobilization plan for the industry. He explained that he did not feel that "war is just around the corner," but he felt that such a plan was necessary and vital regardless of whether or not we have another war.

Commenting on the industry outlook, Mr. Battley said that although there are definite signs of an approaching leveling off period, prospects are still good for the continued high demand for paints, varnishes, lacquers and related products. If sales in the next four months continue at the rate of the last four months of 1947, the industry's record of 1,153,000,000 dollar volume will be surpassed. However, he pointed out that the nation is moving from a sellers' to a buyers' market, and increased competition means the necessity of producing high-quality merchandise and keeping the public fully informed on the need for and proper use of the industry's products.

After reviewing and paying tribute to the past year's work and future plans of the scientific section, the Clean Up and Paint Up Bureau, the industrial and trade sales divisions, the promotion and development division, the public relations department, the wholesale-distributors' division, the traffic bureau and the trade mark bureau, Mr. Battley outlined the relations of the association with government departments and gave his recommendations for the future. He said:

Government Relations

"Marked progress was made in 1948 in strengthening our relations with various government agencies. We took an active part in advising with the Department of Agriculture on its fats and oils program. Particular emphasis was given to programs pertaining to flaxseed and linseed oil production. We maintained liaison with the State Department and the Committee on Reciprocity Information and through this connection finally succeeded in having some of the restrictive trade barriers removed on the exportation of paints into Mexico.

"The bureau of labor statistics in cooperation with the construction division of the Department of Commerce furnishes us with construction trend estimates. The bureau also provides us with statistics on average weekly and hourly earnings, average hours worked per week, and estimated employment of production workers in our industry, and the monthly consumers price index.

"Through our relationship with the Department of Commerce, we have been able to work with complete harmony and understanding on programs affecting the paint, varnish and lacquer industry. The Secretary of Commerce is one of the members of the national cleanest town contest committee. We have been able to give advice to the bureau of the census in the compilation and dissemination of reports on our industry. Technicians within the Department of Commerce have submitted manuscripts to us to study and criticize.

"Other working contacts in the Department of Commerce include the construction division, the chemicals division, the fats and oils branch, the chemicals and health products branch and the office of technical service.

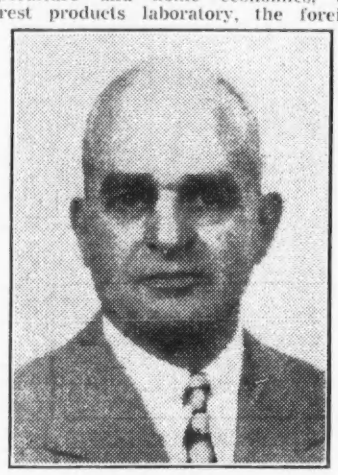
Work of Census Bureau

"The bureau of the census, in supplying the monthly reports of dollar volume of sales by 680 paint, varnish and lacquer manufacturers, provides the only yardstick at present for measuring our industry's progress. However, early in 1949 production figures will be included in this report. Budgetary limitations recently caused the bureau of the census to discontinue the monthly reports of sales of water-thinned paints and the quarterly reports of sales of lacquer. We are continuing efforts to secure the complete restoration of this service.

"Chief job of the census bureau now is the completion of the 1947 census of manufacturers, which will provide the first complete round up and breakdown of our annual physical as well as dollar volume since 1939.

"The Tariff Commission is an important source of statistics on organic chemicals, including synthetic resins, used by our industry.

"In the Department of Agriculture we cooperate with the fats and oils branch, the naval stores branch, the bureau of agricultural economics, extension work in agriculture and home economics, the forest products laboratory, the foreign



E. A. Foy, jr.
Reelected Treasurer

agricultural relations office, and the production and marketing administration.

"In the Interior Department, the bureau of education has cooperated in setting up the "Paint Power" sales training courses under the George-Barden act.

"The Bureau of Mines cooperates by furnishing statistical information on minerals and mineral products important to our industry.

Relations With NSRB

"Through our relations with the National Security Resources Board, the Munitions Board and the Military Establishment we have been able to keep the membership advised as to procurement policies and programs for the armed services. Also, we have handled numerous individual problems of members which came up from time to time concerning actions or activities of these agencies. We have worked closely with these defense agencies on their problems. Throughout 1949 we will continue to develop and expand our government relations program in an effort to serve you better.

"Because of the unsettled national and international situation, we closely studied every piece of legislation proposed in Congress in order to present, if necessary, the industry's interests with regard to such proposals. That will be continued and expanded next year.

"A particularly fine relationship has existed throughout the year between your association and the Capehart committee. Because of the extreme importance of the Supreme Court's decision on the cement basing point case, we have endeavored to give the Capehart committee every possible cooperation in their study of the economic effects of this decision on American industry. As most of you will recall, several weeks ago we sent you a questionnaire covering the information the committee will need in its study of the problem. A large portion of our industry, I am glad to report, have completed and returned these questionnaires.

Membership

"No report would be complete without some reference to association membership. Our membership committee reported an addition of forty-two new members during the fiscal year ended September 30, compared with forty-nine new members in the previous corresponding period of 1947. Inasmuch as this report is based on our fiscal year, it is a source of gratification to know that since September 30, we have added nine more manufacturing and wholesale members. This brings our present membership total to 1,314 manufac-

NPVLA Officers for 1948-49

President (elected for three-year term):—Joseph F. Battley, Washington, D. C.
Vice-President:—William C. Dabney, Jones-Dabney Company, Louisville, Ky.
Treasurer (reelected):—E. A. Foy, jr., Foy Paint Company, Cincinnati.
Vice-president of wholesale-distributors division:—George D. Gettemuller, H. J. Gettemuller Company, Baltimore.
Regional vice-presidents:—New England, Wilbur L. Rice, U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Company, Providence, R. I.; Eastern, Roy W. Lindsay, Pratt & Lambert, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.; Central, J. Harry Lawson, Enterprise Paint Manufacturing Company, Chicago; Southern, Norman W. Kelley, Southern Varnish Corporation, Roanoke, Va.; Southwestern, Harry M. Kuhn, Kuhn Paint Company, Houston, and Western, Raymond T. Carey, Interchemical Corporation, Los Angeles.
Executive committee (three-year terms):—Roy B. Anderson, Brooklyn Varnish Manufacturing Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.; H. Braith Davis, H. B. Davis Company, Baltimore; M. J. Fortier, Sherwin-Williams Company, Cleveland; Franklin J. Lane, Boston Varnish Company, Everett, Mass.; Ralph M. Neumann, New Jersey Zinc Company, New York; E. S. Nickerson, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington. The balance of the elected members of the committee carry over for one or two years.

The New Vice-President

William C. Dabney is president of the Jones-Dabney Company, Louisville, Ky., an affiliate of Devoe & Raynolds since 1938. He was born in Louisville in 1894 and received his education at the Louisville Male High School, Morristown School, Morristown, N. J., and the University of Virginia.

During World War I he served as a first lieutenant in the First Division, twenty-sixth infantry. He was wounded three times and was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross and the Croix de Guerre.

Following the war, in 1919, he and Saunders P. Jones founded the Jones-Dabney Company. Before that he had been associated with the Jenkins Graphite Lubricating Company as vice-president and general manager.

Mr. Dabney was elected vice-president in charge of the railroad and marine plant division of Devoe & Raynolds two years after the firms became affiliated. He was a president of the former American Paint and Varnish Manufacturers Association.

Mr. Dabney and Florence Coleman Jones of Louisville were married in that

city on April 20, 1921. They have four children, three sons and one daughter, and reside in Louisville.

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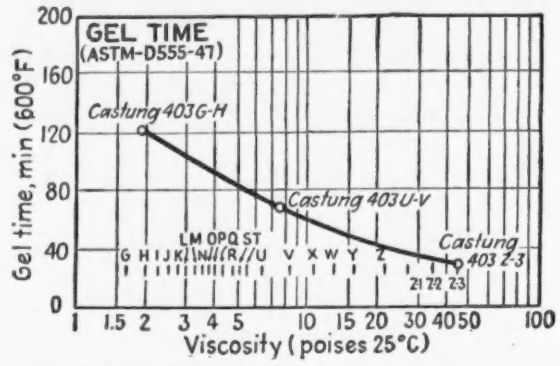

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turing and wholesale members, the largest membership in our history.

"Furthermore, I am happy to announce that the Dallas Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association at their last meeting voted unanimously to become affiliated with your national association and I know I can speak for you in saying to the Dallas members present—and to those who were unable to attend this convention, that we welcome this splendid group into our organization.

Industrial Mobilization

"As you know, early in September we sent three members of our association staff to the special industrial mobilization short course which was held under the auspices of the Industrial College for the Armed Services. Throughout this course, emphasis was given on the need for industrial mobilization and planning. Many individual firms have already worked up industrial mobilization plans and submitted them to the government. I propose that this association engage in the preparation of an industrial mobilization plan for the paint, varnish and lacquer industry. I believe that industrial mobilization is vital and necessary to our industry regardless of whether or not we have another war.

"We must be able to determine how much and what we will need in the way of critical materials and what we can do in the way of substitutions if our supplies are cut off. On the other hand, we must also be able to inform the government what we can do in supplying material in the event of war. All of these factors can be determined when we set up our industrial mobilization plan.

"When I return to Washington, I have been invited to meet with executives in the National Security Resources Board to discuss industrial mobilization of the paint, varnish and lacquer industry in the event of war. I will report to you later on the results of these discussions. This doesn't mean that I think war is just around the corner. The Military Establishment and industry, jointly, planned for industrial mobilization for twenty-one years prior to World War II.

Views on Future

"The future is the only period in which we are going to live and work from now on. In the years ahead, the products of the paint, varnish and lacquer industry will be fundamentally in your hands. New products of industry will continue to require increased specialization in production finishes. A new and growing competition by materials which are advertised as replacing the need for paint, varnish or lacquer is now testing your ingenuity. Furthermore, competition between materials which are advertised as not requiring our industry's products and the materials which regularly require them is more apparent than in previous years.

"We have had more or less competition of that kind for a considerable number of years, but in spite of it we have continued to grow as an industry to the highest peak in our history. It will be your responsibility to provide finishes and paints which will continue to win the favor of the public by their color, endurance and lasting beauty. Improvement in quality and attractiveness of our finishes has enabled us to successfully meet this requirement to date. However, we have a job cut out for us. We must keep ahead of it.

Conclusion of Report

"In conclusion I want to thank the members of this association for their splendid support throughout the past year. I also want to thank our local associations, committees and our staff for their excellent work.

"It merely adds to the burden of my indebtedness to you all. Your courtesy to me, your cooperation with me, and your interest in me during this past year has helped to make it the most interesting of my career.

"After my election last year, I established some modest aims for the year ahead. These aims are repeated now because you have been responsible to a great extent for their attainment.

"First, I wanted to get to know all of you not only as associates or acquaintances but as friends.

"Second, I hoped that this friendship would provoke a free exchange of ideas between us.

"Third, I tried to convey to you my feeling that our headquarters was established to represent and serve the industry and not to control it.

"Fourth, I believed that the industry could continue to grow both in stature and in volume.

"In retrospect, these goals may seem very modest ones. However, the accomplishment of every one of them depended entirely on your cooperation. Without that cooperation each one would have resulted in complete frustration. To me cooperation has always been a two-way proposition and I know that ours will continue to be such.

Free Exchange of Ideas

"Elaboration on these four major points seems unnecessary. However, may I dwell for a moment on the second one. In any

Wilbur L. Rice
New England Vice-President

enterprise, there must be a free exchange of ideas, be that enterprise the government, the army or the paint industry. Whatever plans and policies we may develop for the industry, they are no better than the ideas on which they are based. I want those ideas to come freely from you.

"In addition to these four goals, one of my first tasks was to honestly and impartially investigate the standing of our industry from both within and from without. Coming fresh to the industry enabled me to make a real evaluation. My association with you, with the executives and other committees, with the local associations and with our staff, quickly convinced me that the calibre of the industry was second to none. My associates outside our industry, fully and willingly confirmed this impression.

"In closing, I would like to repeat that the year ahead promises to be an interesting yet trying one. There will be renewed attempts, with the administration now ruling Congress, to pass many of the laws proposed and defeated during the 80th Congress. Therefore, business will be confronted not only with national and international economic problems, but with a host of social problems. You will be called on to make some vital decisions in these respects. The importance of Washington in all of these problems will increase rather than abate. There is no doubt in my mind that you will meet these problems as they arise and surmount all of them. However, their solution will require serious reflection from you all. Please feel free to discuss them with me whenever it seems necessary."

Cherne's Political Analysis

The title of Leo Cherne's address was "International Affairs and the National Election—What They Mean to American Business." After plaintively confessing how wrong he and so many other experts were in forecasting the November 2 elections, he declared that the results "will have even a more profound effect upon the Republican party than on the Democratic party, because the election nailed the last nail in the coffin of unimpaired free enterprise. From this point on, the common starting point for both political parties will be the acceptance of the strong role of government in economic affairs."

He likened the situation somewhat to conditions existing today in the British conservative party, which fought the labor party tooth and nail in 1945 but has now changed so markedly that it fully accepts "the intervention of government into economic affairs as a permanent function of government," and even though the conservatives should return to power they would not reverse what has been done.

Mr. Cherne predicted, with a gentle dig at his own failure as a prophet a week ago, that Earl Warren would be the Republican nominee in 1952, "and, if he is, you are likely to find the Republican nominee for the presidency is to the left of where the Democratic nominee for the presidency stood in 1948."

President Truman Confident

Commenting on the character of President Truman, Mr. Cherne asserted that "the campaign had a greater effect on President Truman than the sum total of all the government events he had participated in had in his entire lifetime before. The man who came into the White House

like a lamb, will now return like a lion. The next President is a confident man."

He said that, contrary to the statements that the new chief executive has no debts to anyone, President Truman feels he has three major obligations which will have a profound effect on legislation to come. These obligations are to organized labor, which brought out the vote for Congress and thus materially built up the presidential volume of votes; to the organization known as Americans for Democratic Action, "the anti-Communist wing of the new deal which fought Henry Wallace and put in quite a campaign for Harry Truman, which had fourteen candidates running for office (Chester Bowles, Adlai Stevenson and others) and has won every single race in which it participated"; and to the farmers, "the one segment of the community on which the Republicans relied, and the segment that will strive most heavily for the active intervention of government in behalf of the farmer, and I don't think we shall ever again see agriculture outside of the area of government."

Next taking up the broad subject of what is certain, what is probable and what is possible in specific legislation to come and in the administration's attitudes, Mr. Cherne continued:

Forecast on Legislation

"The Taft-Hartley act will not be repealed. As a matter of fact, the changes that will be made in the law will not be very much greater than would have occurred under Dewey. The pendulum has been swinging for some eighteen months in the direction of modification of the Taft-Hartley act, and yet, though the changes will be similar, the effect will be quite different, because let's not kid ourselves, the impact on business is not in the legislation, it is in the administration of the legislation. It is in the personnel and the orientation of the National Labor Relations Board. It is in the spirit and attitudes which motivate a Labor Department. It is in the preconception with which an investigator starts. And it is here that the impact of labor relations will be quite new, because there has been actually no National Labor Relations Board in any real sense since 1942, and under Maurice Tobin, the next Secretary of Labor, that new labor tribunal will be given liver and iron.

"Now, exactly how will the Taft-Hartley act be handled? In my judgment, this is as probable as any other. I think President Truman will appoint a commission to investigate the entire subject of labor-management relations. That commission will sit some six months and will consist of businessmen, labor leaders, one or two professors, maybe Supreme Court Justice Douglas, as chairman. During that six-month period, a lot of bargaining will go on between labor and management and at the end of six months, the commission will report the desirability of an entirely new law covering the whole subject of labor-management relations.

"That new law will incorporate many things business wants, such as the guarantee to free speech for the first time incorporated in the Taft-Hartley act, such as the prohibition of secondary boycotts in all except a small number of businesses, such as the use of injunctions to prevent strikes which affect the national interests. But, forget about the prohibition against the closed shop, or voting as to the type of union shop. That will be brought out but it is something that can never be repealed in the Taft-Hartley act.

"Now then, we move elsewhere. Actually, it is not in the field of Taft-Hartley that the most dramatic results will take place.

Housing Act to the Fore

"It is only that there is where our most dramatic feelings and labor's exist. Actually in other fields we will have far less difficulty with this Congress, and this has immediate bearing to you. A Republican statute will be the first to be passed by the new Democratic Congress, the Taft-Wagner-Ellender housing bill. Yes, it is an irony of our political system that this bill which had very little chance in a Republican administration will be premium legislation in a Democratic administration.

"The minimum wage is going up. My guess is that it is going up to 65 cents an hour, with a provision perhaps at the end of one-year to raise it to 75 cents an hour, and with industry committees permitted to set individual wages for individual industries up to $1 an hour.

"The social security system will be expanded. Instead of the $3,000 limit upon which old age tax now applies, the probability is it will apply to somewhere around $4,200.

"I don't think the tax rate is going up as scheduled to 1½ per cent, not unless

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the government really gets in a pinch for revenue, but the benefits will be increased. Not many groups not now included will be included, and for the first time there is a real possibility that health insurance may be added to the unemployment insurance setup, and by the same method, with a Federal law passed making it desirable for states to pass state sickness insurance laws, and with the employer paying a tax which goes to the Federal government unless his state passes a state health insurance law.

Foreign Trade

"I have heard some comment this morning, particularly in the greetings which were extended to you at the Association meeting, and the remarks of your President, General Battley, that referred to foreign trade. There is where the most dramatic differences between the Republican Party and the Democratic Party will probably be visible.

"As you know, the Reciprocal Trade Agreements act took something of a modification at the last session of Congress. The chances were that it would be modified still further at this next session of Congress, but now the pendulum has swung the other way. Whatever modifications were extended in the reciprocal trade agreements program last March will be removed and the law extended for a three-year period.

"In addition, the go ahead signal will be given to the State Department, Commerce Department and the Tariff Commission to come out in the agreements not now included, which means to the extent that you deal with products which are protected by tariff from external competition and concerned with exports, the sale of which is limited by foreign tariff. You are in for change at the next session of Congress.

Military and Foreign Policy

"In several other respects foreign policy will be altered. Not only the election but the military events of the last couple of weeks have drastically altered the plans for China. It's one thing to talk about enormous aid to China, and it is another thing now to find that portion of China in which that aid can be applied. This may yet prove to be the most tragic military fact of our day. We find ourselves today with almost no China and almost no government of China, and in a very real sense, aid in that theater which so desperately needs it is like throwing dry sand into a quicksand bar.

"I doubt seriously that aid to China will be increased, but I do know that military aid to Europe will be increased in the sum of some $2,000,000,000 in 1949. We are returning to lend-lease, and don't underestimate the economic impact of that lend-lease. We are not going to give away junk. We shall be giving away in great part new material, munitions of war which will require replacement here.

"We are on the brink of a new adventure. Sometime in 1949 the first military union of the Western Atlantic states and the United States is likely to take place. The Marshall plan was our first venture into Europe's economical affairs. The military union will be America's first venture into Europe's military affairs.

Domestic Policy

"Returning again for a moment to domestic policy, let me reflect on something which probably takes a greater bite out of each of you individually and each company with which you are associated than any one other aspect of government —taxes.

"Where do we go in taxes? I can give you a very simple and uncomfortable one-word answer: Up. Unless it would be basically the same under a President Dewey or a President Truman, the difference is that the up would have been taken out of different places.

"There has been very little doubt that the United States government will return to an unbalanced economy before the end of 1949, and as a consequence taxes would go up.

"Where would the increase be taken under Truman? The present plan is to increase the rates on middle and upper bracket incomes, to leave corporation taxes where they are now, and seriously

Norman W. Kelley
Southern Vice-President

reconsider the application of an excess profits tax.

"Let me point out something that wasn't widely known. The Republican senate finance committee had, before the close of the last session, already been investigating the reimposition of an excess profits tax. The new excess profits tax, if it comes, will not resemble too closely the wartime statute. The exemption will be large enough to exclude most small businesses, and the base will be flexible enough to exclude most normal profits.

"At first, the measure will be passed if it is as the club to organized labor because it is on an excess profits tax that the main fight of the AFL and the CIO will be conducted in the next session of Congress, not on the Taft-Hartley act.

Corporate Tax View

"The husband and wife income-splitting will remain as it is now. Excise taxes will remain as they are now. The lower income tax brackets will remain as they are now, but the sum total of all of the changes will spell a larger portion of the corporate tax dollar going to the Federal government.

"Gen. Battley remarked on the activities of the Capehart committee and the enormous cooperation which you as an industry were extending to it. Well, this coming January there is no longer a Capehart committee.

"That brings me to something which is more important than the Capehart committee. This coming January there will be a diminishing interest in the activities which the Capehart committee was inquiring into. We assumed that there would be an entirely new Federal Trade Commission and an entirely new Department of Justice in January.

Antitrust Activities

"As a matter of fact, in my judgment, so did the Attorney General himself assume that. In that assumption began the largest number of antitrust prosecutions in the entire history of that office, assuming perhaps—I can only speculate—that he would not be there when the cases would be up for trial, and that indeed they might prove embarrassing to a successor administration, but by the irony of political fate Tom Clark is there now, and the antitrust division of the Federal government will be busier than in any previous administration since the antitrust laws were written and will receive an appropriation from Congress adequate to do that policing job.

"Federal Trade Commissioner Mason will rapidly seem to be becoming a voice sympathetic to business, and business realities will likely once again become a voice in the wilderness starting in January.

"I talked of housing before, and I neglected to mention rent control. The rent control statute will be renewed in March and there is some possibility that the modifications in that law which were inserted a year ago will be taken out.

No OPA Expected

"And now to the reality. Even labor relations seem mild in comparison in the judgments of most businessmen to the threat of price control. Where are we

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going on price control? In my candid judgment, nowhere. I do not believe there will be a new OPA. I do not believe that President Truman will seek one.

"I do not believe that there will be the application of price fixing in the absence of a much larger military economy than today exists, but I do believe that President Truman will get out of his next session of Congress a law which gives his stand-by powers to impose power control on individual commodities.

"Note the way I said it. I said, I believe he will get the law out of Congress. I didn't say he would use it, because I don't believe he will, but I know that the existence of that law itself will have psychological effect on prices, perhaps as great as the actual use of the law might have.

"I recall, as General Battley must, with vividness the fact that the most active period of price control actually occurred during the interval in which Leon Henderson had no law with which to work, so that it isn't law which accomplishes the result. It is belief or fear.

Interval of Inflation

"Now let me return to the greater reality. A price control law is a law you need in an interval of inflation. How certain are we that we shall have an interval of inflation much longer? That is really a fundamental question. Where do we go under Truman? That is what some $4,000,000,000 of stock losses in the last week seem to be asking.

"Why did corporate equities, which even before last week, even under the most conservative appraisal of corporate worth —Why did they go lower? What does it portend for the future?

"I want to be candid with you. I think the stock market's prediction for the future means nothing. I think it reflected the rather obvious fact that those who own securities had precisely the same question as you and I have, and that in essence they were unsatisfied.

Russian-Made Prosperity

"How much of an asset do we have actually, and with this I would like to wind up. Where are we going in economic terms? I think we shall continue with a Russian-made prosperity for some time to come. I think we shall continue with a shortage of some key materials for some time to come. I think the threat of depression or any extended interval of recession is probably as remote as it has ever been in our entire history, and if anything, the Tuesday result adds up to even more of that.

"Let's not neglect one implication of Tuesday's results: More government spending, a higher Federal budget, a Federal budget that may hit $44,000,000,000 before the end of 1949.

"Recession with a $44,000,000,000 Federal budget? Bankruptcy ultimately perhaps, but not recession. Let us reflect that we shall be in a garrisoned economy in just plain military terms during 1949 that will make 1940 and our arsenal of democracy look like child's play. Let us reflect that we shall have a minimum five billions for economic aid, a minimum two billions for Lend-Lease, a minimum 16 billions for internal rearmament. Just those three emergency measures alone make the total ten years of the New Deal look like kindergarten practice.

"I want to underline the wisdom of the recommendation General Battley made that the industry acquaint itself even more with the requirements and aspects of industrial mobilization. An economy in which 25,000,000,000 are being spent directly for military purposes is a garrisoned economy in which industrial mobilization is already occurring, war or no war.

"I said before that we shall continue in a Russian-made prosperity. General Battley said that none of his remarks indicates his belief that war was imminent. None of my remarks indicate that belief either. If I thought war were imminent I would say so, as I have had occasion to say in the past, but I do think that perhaps for the next ten years, except for casualties which is the great exception, you may not be able to tell much difference between peace and war.

"The one certainty of the period ahead is chronic crisis, the one characteristic which will dominate your business more than Truman, more than labor, more than election results being the military and military requirements.

War of Boredom

"I suggest that your officers send to you, if in their judgment it seems wise, a copy of an address delivered by General Omar Bradley some ten days ago, in which he spoke of a war of boredom. In my judgment it is the most brilliant address yet to emerge for a chief of staff.

"General Bradley's essential lesson was

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this: Don't be misled by the headlines. Don't swing your pendulums from a belief that war is coming tomorrow to a belief two days later that war has been permanently averted. Don't believe that we are living on the edge of a volcano, into which we must drop. Quite the contrary, he said. We are living in what may prove to be thirty years of the most boring and continuous time of tension and continuous crisis, and the great Russian possibility is that we may get tired of both somewhere along the line.

"That is where our volatile characteristics are a handicap. If we could be examined internally today, we would almost as a group today say, we are at peace, where a month ago we were at war.

Fundamentals Unchanged

"The election results have robbed us of our focus on Europe. We have no new headlines to provoke us. But what has changed? Nothing. What fundamental alteration in the attitude between the United States and the Soviet Union? None. What solution has been forthcoming for Berlin? There won't be any, yet we fluctuate by the headlines.

"To sum up, the dominant and inflation-making characteristic which will affect your business in 1949 will be the threat of a war which will not, in my judgment, occur but must be contemplated continuously.

"Secondly, the election last Tuesday will have an effect upon both political parties which will make the role of the government more permanent, more far-reaching in the conduct of your collective enterprises.

"Third. If ever there were a period in which the relationship between you and the people you work for and the people you work with were more important than it is today, I don't know such a period. The science of human relations will increasingly dominate your executive thinking. Spare no resources and no ingenuity in your own honest efforts to determine what makes people satisfied and what gives them the fullest measure of gratification in their jobs.

"Forget the talk of productivity until you have found those answers. Don't believe that another wage increase will produce the result. It won't. Incidentally, you will be giving that other wage increase a little larger as a result of last Tuesday's elections. You would have given it anyway, but it would have been a little smaller.

"Finally, I have been honored by the opportunity to talk to you, because the strength of the thing in which we believe and the strength of our total energy lies in a meeting such as this, a meeting so graphically described just behind you.

"I like the fact that the great past of sixty years is in black and small, and the greater future is in a bright yellow and large. I like the encouragement for progress and improvement in everything I have heard this morning. I enjoy playing even a small part on an occasion devoted as this one is to the increasing welfare of all of us."

Cooperative Advertising Campaign

Plans for the national cooperative advertising campaign were outlined to the convention by Ernest T. Trigg, chairman of the advertising committee, and Curtis Pratt, vice-president of Young & Rubicam, the advertising agency which was chosen to conduct it. First advertisements will appear in March, 1949. The overall objective will be to make the public more finish-conscious, regardless of the form in which the industry product comes—in the can or on a product.

The appropriation, which has been raised by voluntary subscriptions of member firms and pledged for a minimum of three years, starts with more than $500,000. This figure is expected to increase as the campaign gets going, and its effects are felt, on trade and consumers.

In his talk, Mr. Trigg outlined the development of this campaign which picks up, after a lapse of years, the well-remembered national promotion which was begun in 1920 by the association. Then, as now, the business of the industry was in two major classifications—trade sales and industrial sales.

Today, on the basis of the reports of manufacturers' dollar volume for the first eight months of 1948 to the bureau of the census, the industry's volume appears to include approximately 60 percent trade sales, which are chiefly shelf goods sold through stores. These are mostly for use on new construction and for building maintenance purposes, with an undetermined percentage used for refinishing furniture and for miscellaneous purposes.

On the basis of the sales figures for the first eight months of 1948, product finishes, protective and decorating coatings which are made by prescription and are highly specialized for the highly diversified products of industry, ranging from automobiles, ships, planes and locomotives to wire insulation, appear to approximate 40 percent of the total volume.

Importance of Paint Trade

The vital importance of these product finishes to the public can be grasped when it is realized that if the paint, varnish and lacquer industry should close down nationally, practically every other industry in America would be stopped within ninety days. These industrial finishes are indispensable to general production and their disappearance would have far-reaching repercussions upon even those types of businesses which at first thought would seem not to be highly concerned with the use of finishes.

Ernest T. Trigg

The new campaign, said Mr. Trigg, will bring to the public the dramatic story of product finishes as well as of house paints.

Industrial Finishes Sessions

Paul S. Kennedy, of Interchemical Corporation, announcing his retirement after many years as chairman of the national industrial finishes committee, explained the present functioning of this broadly-operating unit of the association which deals with the problems of the specialized product finishes makers. The set-up consists of a steering committee which meets four times a year, an advisory board, the wood finish manufacturer's committee and a lacquer committee. Mr. Kennedy also recalled the commercial bribery situation which existed many years ago and other irregular practices which led to the formation of the division, which has corrected the various abuses.

"We have not done a perfect job," said Mr. Kennedy, "but it has been effective. We have succeeded in building a great respect among our customers for our product accomplishments, and we have succeeded in building customer protection to the point where he is recognized as the life-blood which permits us to exist; and that to deliberately let him down would be suicidal for ourselves and for our industry."

Commenting on costs of raw materials and labor, which are now climbing higher and higher, Mr. Kennedy expressed the opinion that the industry will never see a return to prewar levels and that it must gear itself to the new conditions.

"Our policy must be a square deal for both our customers and ourselves," he said, "and based on the premise that in giving him ever-increasing quality, performance and value, he would be the first to recognize that, in return, we should be entitled to a fair and business-like profit. Only so long as we can please our customer and grow with him can we stay in business; and only if we operate at a profit can we continue to exist and create. It's as simple as that."

After presenting a series of graphic charts showing industrial finish sales from 1929 to 1948, Mr. Kennedy continued:

"Now that we have looked over fifteen years of reality, I would like to take a merciful peek at the fifteen years just ahead of us. So let us imagine this is 1963.

A Look Into the Future

"Now I would not be so presumptuous as to tip you off as to whether the present day boom ended in a bust—or when; nor when or whether there was another World War.

"Looking back from 1963 to 1948, I would only repeat that any dream of going back to anything like prewar costs for many important basic materials and labor proved a mirage. For the simple reason that the national economy and gov-

—Continued on page 9

Protective Coatings Materials

Prices of protective coatings materials were firm all along the line last week in the wake of recent increases. Supply levels were similarly unchanged.

With the exception of Spanish and Persian Gulf oxides, which continued short during the week, earth colors were in good availability. Buying interest was spotty. Black and brown synthetic iron oxides were still tight last week, although pure red and synthetic yellow were ample.

Of added interest in pigments was the announcement by one manufacturer that a new line of special, high-color iron oxides are available in commercial quantities. The material, which is said to approach the color of organic toners, is the result of a process whereby the ultimate particle shape and size distribution are controlled.

Calls for pyrophyllite were quite heavy, despite the slack season in insecticides. Demand from the rubber and ceramics industries were reported to have more than made up the loss.

One manufacturer of hydrocarbon resins lowered one grade 9 cents to 15 cents per pound. Foreign inquiries for film scrap were said to be on the rise, owing primarily to the increase of Marshall Plan dollars abroad. One maker of polyvinyl copolymer emulsions reported that capacity production was meeting good demand.

Natural resins were firm in a slow market. Despite spotty conditions in Calcutta, shellac quotations on the New York market were maintained. Increasing interest was reported in sebacate plasticizers because of recent declines. Offerings of domestic and imported cascin in New York were firm, but buyers showed little or no interest in either product. Increases in lead flatteners and lead driers failed to materialize, although such advances were still viewed imminent at press time.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Rosin gum, Savannah, G, H, I, K, M, 3c. per 100 lbs.
N, 6c. per 100 lbs.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100 August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
224.3	224.3	210.2	182.2

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Prime Pigments

Aluminum Paste, Powder—The Bureau of Census reported September shipments of aluminum flake, paste and powder at 1,628,000 pounds, which compares with 1,857,000 pounds in August and 976,000 pounds in September, 1947. Shipments during the first nine months of this year aggregated 12,285,000 pounds, as against 13,187,000 pounds during the January-September period last year.

Black, Carbon—Although still very much on the short side, supplies of channel grades were said to be sufficient to meet current demand. Furnace grades continued ample. Prices were maintained on both types.

Black, Synthetic Iron Oxide—Viewed on the basis of currently inadequate supplies, buying interest was said to be heavy. Listings were maintained.

Brown, Metallic—Demand was spotty during the week. The supply position was adequate. Prices were stable.

Brown, Sap Crystals—Moderate demand and excellent supplies featured this section during the past week. Prices remained on a par with previous levels.

Brown, Sienna—The supply position continued good, with both burnt and raw grades in free availability. Demand, however, was spotty. The price structure remained stable.

Brown, Synthetic Iron Oxide—Scarcity of stocks continued to prevail in this section last week. Demand was heavy. Prices were unchanged.

Brown, Vandyke—This material was in ample supply during the past week. Buying interest was spotty. Prices were maintained.

Earth Colors—Importations during the period under review aggregated 1,485 bags of earth colors from Larnanca.

Green, Chromium Oxide—There was no change in the price structure last week. Supply and demand were on a par with previous levels.

Red, Indian—Stocks were good last week, as demand continued moderate. Pricewise, the market was without feature, listings holding at former levels.

Red, Iron Oxide—Both Spanish and Persian Gulf oxides remained in very short supply during the week, despite recent arrivals. Last week saw the importation of 1,799 bags, 185 barrels and 50 drums of iron oxide from Malaga. Demand was spotty. Synthetic iron oxide, however, was in good supply. Buying interest in this material was moderate. Prices of all red oxides were on a par with previous quotations.

Also of interest was the announcement by one manufacturer that a new line of special, high-color iron oxides are available in commercial quantities. The material is quoted at $1 per pound for all shades. The pigment is said to be basically iron oxide manufactured by a process making use of new raw materials and new processing equipment. Its colors, which are said to approach those of organic toners while retaining the stability of conventional iron oxide pigments, are the result of a process in which the ultimate particle shape and size distribution control has been attained.

Red, Venetian—This pigment material was in plentiful supply during the period under review. Interest from consuming trades was only fair. The price structure was without variance.

Titanium Dioxide—Although production facilities of one manufacturer were expanded this fall, the general situation last week continued to be dominated by short supplies. A new factor is expected to enter this market sometime next year. Production is tentatively scheduled for mid-1949. No doubt when material from this new source becomes available the supply position will ease. Meanwhile, producers continued to fall short of requirements. Regular customers were still limited to quotas last week, and occasional buyers experienced difficulty in locating stocks. Demand remained very heavy. The price structure was without change during the period under review.

Yellow, Iron Oxide—Both the synthetic and natural grades were available in good quantities during the week. Demand for both pigments was moderate. Price-wise, the market was without particular feature.

Yellow, Mercury Oxide—This material continued to move out in small, but steady, volume last week. Demand was unchanged. Stocks were ample. Prices were maintained.

Zinc Pigments—Prices remained firm during the week, despite the fact that one manufacturer of leaded zinc oxide is under no obligation to maintain current schedules until December 31. Word from that producer last week indicated that no price moves were in the offing, although lead and zinc metal costs have risen 2c. and ½c. per pound, respectively, during recent weeks. Other makers are com-

Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Sales: September

The value of paint, varnish, lacquer and fillers in September, 1948, as reported by 680 establishments to the Bureau of Census, was $90,824,116. These establishments accounted for approximately 90 percent of the total value of the output of the industry as reported in the Census of Manufacturers for 1939. The data include sales of water-thinned paints and sales of nitrocellulose lacquers, which formerly were published separately but have since been discontinued. Details of sales reported with comparative data for 1947 follow:—

	Total sales reported by 680 establishments	Classified sales reported by 380 establishments: Trade-sales of paint, varnish, and lacquer	Industrial sales: Total	Industrial sales: Paint and varnish	Industrial sales: Lacquer	Unclassified sales reported by 100 establishments
1948—September	$90,824,116	$49,652,505	$31,531,838	$23,922,113	$7,609,725	$9,639,773
Total, 9 months	832,220,292	455,818,891	294,834,951	225,289,240	69,569,346	81,823,485
1947—September	86,312,184	45,054,711	31,607,225	23,803,125	7,804,100	9,650,248
Total, 9 months	805,932,209	435,247,424	288,332,404	218,427,258	67,316,244	84,536,782

* Revised.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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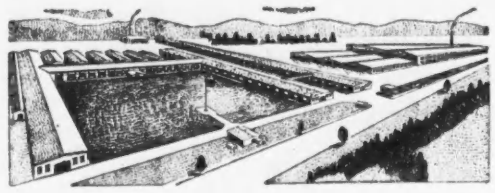

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Fillers and Extenders

Calcium Carbonate—Arrivals during the past week totaled 5,200 bags of whiting from Antwerp and Rotterdam and 150 tons of witherite from Hull.

China Clay—Importations during the period under review aggregated 500 bales and 911 tons of common clay from Bremen, Hamburg and Avonmouth. The market was otherwise without feature.

Diatomaceous Earth—Demand was steady. Supplies continued excellent. The price structure was without variance.

Fuller's Earth—Last week saw no special change in the market position of this material. Inventories were heavy. Demand was on a par with previous levels. Prices were maintained.

Mica—Imported during the past week were 2,741 cases of mica from Beira, Calcutta, Madras and Rio de Janeiro and 530 bags of mica scrap from Madras.

Pyrophyllite — Prices held during the period under review. Demand was reported to be quite heavy, despite the slack season in insecticides. The rubber and ceramic industries were said to be especially active. Supply levels were excellent.

Synthetic Resins

Alkyd Resins—There was no appreciable change in the market position of these materials during the week. Despite rising buying interest, supplies were reported to be adequate to current demand. Prices were maintained throughout the trade.

Chlorinated Rubber—The market settled at higher levels last week following recent 2c. advances. A producer of cyclocized dispersions reported continued firmness for that line of specialty products.

Film Scrap — Consuming interest was said to be good in last week's market. Foreign inquiries were picking up, and more sales were being consummated, owing to the increase of dollars abroad via the Marshall Plan. The situation was reported to be so much better than even deals with China were being transacted. Supply levels were holding up well. Prices were unchanged.

Hydrocarbon Resins—One line of these materials in solution was lowered 9c. to 15c. per pound. Meanwhile, demand continued heavy from the printing ink and foundry industries.

Maleic Resins — Supply and demand were without noticeable change during the past week. All-out production continued to be impeded by the shortage of maleic anhydride. Prices were maintained.

Phenolic Resins—The supply position was good, with all grades in excellent availability except those derived from cresol. Demand was unchanged. Prices were similarly without variance.

Vinyl Resins — Demand for polyvinyl copolymer emulsions was said to be good, with at least one maker reporting capacity production. Both these materials and polyvinyl elastomers were firm. Polyvinyl formal resins stabilized during the week at higher levels following recent advances.

Natural Resins

Arrivals during the past week totaled 250 bags of copal gum from Manila and Antwerp. Buying interest was maintained at previous levels, slow but steady. The supply position was similarly unchanged, with most grades continuing available for prompt shipment. Price-wise, the market was without feature.

Shellac — Although spotty conditions prevailed on the Calcutta market during the week, shellac quotations in New York were maintained. Dealers were unwilling to guarantee continued firmness because of the unsettled situation at the source. Last week, however, bleached, bonedry ranged from 64½c. to 67c.; bleached, refined was quoted at 74½c. to 77c.; lemon No. 1 commanded 63c. to 69c.; lemon No. 2 brought 66c. to 67c.; superfine was listed at 63c. to 64c., and TN lac was priced at 60c. to 61c. per pound. Buying interest in this country continued to rise. Supply levels were unchanged. Importations during the period under review totaled 200 bags of seedlac and 250 bags of shellac from Calcutta.

Naval Stores

The records of the gum naval stores markets over the week ended November 12 were as follows:—

Gum Rosin

	Savannah Exchange (Low of range)					Price per 100 lbs. New York c.i.f., L.c.l. f.o.b. on N. Y. whse.
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.*	Fri.	Friday
B	$6.50	$6.50	$6.50	...	$6.50	$8.00 $8.25
D	7.00	7.00	7.00	...	7.00	8.25 8.50
E	7.00	7.00	7.00	...	7.00	8.35 8.60
F	7.35	7.35	7.35	...	7.35	8.50 8.75
G	7.75	7.72	7.72	...	7.72	8.70 8.95
H	7.75	7.72	7.72	...	7.72	8.70 8.95
I	7.75	7.72	7.72	...	7.72	8.70 8.95
K	7.75	7.72	7.72	...	7.72	8.70 8.95
M	7.75	7.72	7.72	...	7.72	8.70 8.95
N	7.78	7.72	7.72	...	7.72	8.70 8.95
WG	7.81	7.81	7.81	...	7.81	8.85 9.00
WW	7.96	7.96	7.96	...	7.96	8.95 9.20
X	7.96	7.96	7.96	...	7.96	8.95 9.20
	Drums					
Sales	...	200	100	...	...	
Receipts	1,219	645	137	...	510	
Shipments	...	...	...	...	10	
Stocks	19,902	20,556	20,693	...	21,199	

Gum Turpentine

	Savannah Exchange Bulk					New York (in drums tanks l.c.l. f.o.b. cars N.Y. whse. (7 lbs.)
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.*	Fri.	Friday
Per gal.	.39¼	.39¼	.39¼	...	.39¼	.45½ .46
Sales, bbls.	...	160	160	...	...	
Receipts, bbls.	267	...	42	...	204	
Shipments, bbls.	152	...	32	...	224	
Stocks, bbls.	15,352	15,352	15,362	...	15,402	

* No market.

Lacquer Materials

Dibenzyl Sebacate—Although a small-quantity item, this material was reported

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Years of extensive laboratory and field tests have established TITANOX-RA-NC as the correct grade for high degrees of chalk resistance, opacity and gloss. TITANOX-RA-NC is excellent for all exterior finishes that must be attractive and durable — such as those for use on automobiles, outdoor furniture, or signs.

In addition, this pigment is applicable to a wide variety of coatings including combination interior-exterior enamels. It is the type of pigment classified in Federal Specification TTT-425, Type III, Class C.

Ask your Titanium Pigment Corporation representative to give you detailed technical information and suggestions on how you can use this pigment to best advantage. Or get in touch with our nearest Technical Service Laboratory or office today.

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SOLE SALES AGENT
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TITANOX

in good demand last week. Stocks were ample. Current prices follow:—Carload, drums, works, 71½c.; less carload, drums, works, 72c., and tanks, works, 70c. per pound.

Dibutoxyethyl Sebacate — This plasticizer, which is employed in moderately large volume, was in good call from consuming trades last week. Supplies were plentiful. Current market quotations are:—Carload, drums, works, 59½c.; less

—Continued on page 84

Plastics, Synthetic Resins Production: June-Sept.

The United States Tariff Commission has released its first monthly report on domestic shipments and consumption of plastics and synthetic resins, during the months of June, July, August, and September, 1948. This report is a continuation of the Facts for Industry series M19M, formerly issued by the Bureau of Census.

The statistics below represent shipments and consumption of plastics and synthetic resins as reported to the commission by primary manufacturing companies or company departments in the United States. Quantities which are manufactured by the reporting companies or company divisions and shipped to both domestic and foreign users are included in the shipment data. Consumption figures are limited to the quantities of plastics and resins which are manufactured and used by the companies or company divisions covered in this report. The figures for July, August, and September include data for some companies not previously covered. Statistics for June were collected and published by the Bureau of Census.

	Shipments and consumption, pounds			
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
Cellulose acetate and mixed ester plastics[1]—				
Laminated sheets—				
Under 0.003 gauge	426.014	574.091	727.182	764.548
0.003 gauge and over	464.905	411.469	539.217	597.133
All other sheets, rods, and tubes	173.302	186.102	278.128	260.815
Molding and extrusion materials	3.434.333	3.626.575	4.093.392	4.472.299
Total	4.500.554	4.798.237	5.637.919	6.094.795
Nitrocellulose plastics[1]—				
Sheets	310.842	450.781	549.496	593.130
Rods and tubes	282.886	205.927	256.054	226.475
Total	793.728	656.708	805.550	819.605
Other cellulose plastics[1,2]	r.....	256.165	509.471	824.592
Phenolic and other tar acid resins—				
Laminating resins (dry basis)	3,494.319	3.528.466	4.505.358	3.872.396
Adhesives (dry basis)	r1.157.617	1.721.263	2.054.902	2.207.844
Molding materials[3]	11.235.732	11.050.271	13.110.494	16.128.953
All other, including casting (dry basis)[2]	r4.393.527	4.138.822	4.835.344	5.069.715
Total	20.283.195	20.458.822	24.506.098	27.278.908
Urea and melamine resins—				
Adhesives (dry basis)	r3.945.536	4.709.696	4.222.456	4.345.761
Textile- and paper-treating resins (dry basis)	1.713.730	1.269.418	1.940.344	1.520.965
All other, including laminating (dry basis)[4]	r.....	r.....	r.....	r.....
Total	5.659.266	5.979.114	6.162.800	5.866.726
Polystyrene[2,3]	11.798.424	9.545.311	12.292.039	14.717.918
Vinyl resins—				
Sheeting and film, including safety-glass sheeting[1]	7.193.864	6.892.613	8.290.798	10.290.267
Textile- and paper-coating resins (resin content)	2.088.520	2.592.701	2.612.772	2.924.474
Molding and extrusion materials (resin content)	4.311.978	4.141.981	5.361.281	5.919.799
All other, including adhesives (resin content)[2]	1.593.629	1.368.068	1.833.664	1.845.282
Total	15.187.991	14.995.363	18.098.515	20.987.822
Miscellaneous resins—				
Molding materials[1,4]	6.355.781	6.114.947	4.987.157	5.745.990
All other (dry basis)[2,5]	2.651.988	2.565.272	2.805.599	2.729.513
Total	9.007.769	8.680.219	7.792.756	8.475.503

r Revised.
[1] Includes fillers, plasticizers, and extenders.
[2] Excludes data for protective-coating resins.
[3] Dry basis, including necessary coloring materials.
[4] Includes data for urea and melamine, acrylic acid, and miscellaneous molding materials.
[5] Includes data for petroleum resins, acrylic acid ester resins, mixtures, and miscellaneous synthetic resins materials.
[6] Cannot be shown without disclosing operations of individual establishments.

MINERAL PIGMENTS and EXTENDERS

BLACK, BROWN, RED, YELLOW IRON OXIDES

METALLIC BROWNS, UMBERS, VENETIAN REDS, OCHRES

•

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Barytes, Clay, Whiting, Talc

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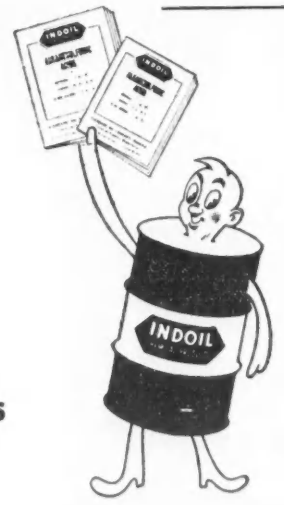
BALTIMORE—W. R. McClayton
CHICAGO—Daniel G. Hersly Co.
CLEVELAND—The Donald McKay Smith Co.
DALLAS—E. B. McCullough Co.
DETROIT—Geo. E. Moser & Sons, Inc.
HOUSTON—E. B. McCullough Co.
LOS ANGELES—California Flaxseed Products Co.
LOUISVILLE—B. H. Boyet & Co.
MONTREAL—B. & S. H. Thompson & Co., Ltd.
NEW YORK—Garrigues, Stewart & Davies, Inc.

NONYL ALCOHOL*
*MIXED TRIMETHYL HEXANOLS AND DIMETHYL HEPTANOLS
AVAILABLE IN 1949

ASTM Distillation:
5% 196° C.
50% 198
95% 201
Refractive Index N_D^{20} 1.4390
Sp. Gr. 15.6°C./15.6°C. .845
Mixed Aniline Point −15.0°C.



Send for Technical Bulletins
No. 14 Nonyl Alcohol and Derivatives
No. 15 Nonyl Esters as Plasticizers

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A MESSAGE TO ZINC OXIDE CONSUMERS

REPRODUCED here in miniature are a few of our Zinc Oxide advertisements which appeared in various trade publications during the past two years. The purpose of the series, of which these advertisements are a part, was to show consumers the most important phases in the production of our product. While the greater portion of the zinc concentrates used to make St. Joe Zinc Oxides originates in our own mines in Northern New York State, substantial quantities of ores are purchased in Canada and other countries so that our plant may be operated to the greatest capacity to meet the unprecedented demand.

Nevertheless, current production still falls short of the tonnages needed. However, additional plant facilities are now under construction which will soon make possible an increased production to better satisfy the requirements of our valued customers for ST. JOE Lead-Free ZINC OXIDES.

ST. JOSEPH LEAD COMPANY
250 PARK AVENUE • NEW YORK 17 • ELdorado 5-3200
Plant & Laboratory: Josephtown, Beaver County, Pennsylvania

Sherwin-Williams Shifts Sales Dept. Assignments

The Sherwin-Williams Company, paint manufacturer, Cleveland, Ohio, has appointed E. H. Steger, D. S. Shimp and J. R. Stevenson industrial zone sales managers. In addition, the company has named R. H. Hill manager of its Atlantic Coast zone, with headquarters in New York, and has assigned J. F. Senters and W. H. Riemann as sales representatives under Mr. Hill.

The company has also appointed Tom B. Rogers sales representative of its central pigments, chemicals and colors division, to succeed Roy Schroh, who has been appointed manager of its graphic arts division. W. J. Boll has been assigned to new duties as sales representative at Pittsburgh, and J. W. Wernicke has been named western area sales representative at Chicago.

Mr. Steger will be in charge of the company's new textile industrial zone, with headquarters in Charlotte, N. C. He joined the company in 1925 as a representative handling dealer business, automotive and railway accounts. Since 1931 he has specialized in finishes for the textile industry.

Mr. Shimp, who will head the southeastern industrial zone from headquarters in Atlanta, Ga., started with the company in 1927 as an office boy. He has had experience with dealer sales, automotive finishes and industrial sales, and has been manager of branch industrial sales and sales manager of the industrial-automotive division.

Mr. Stevenson will manage the gulf industrial zone, with headquarters in Dallas, Tex. He has been associated with the company since 1936 and has been assigned at various times as dealer sales representative, industrial and transportation sales representative and dealer sales division manager. In addition to his new duties as zone manager for industrial sales, he will handle automotive and transportation business.

Plastic Materials Exports In January-June Reported

United States exports of specified plastics materials in the January-June period of this year, as compared with the corresponding period in 1947, have been reported by the Department of Commerce. The data, in pounds, is as follows:—

	January-June 1948	January-June 1947
Alkyd resins	8,021,000	7,350,000
Tar acid resins*	20,394,000	12,191,000
Urea resins*	5,539,000	4,018,000
Synthetic resins, n.e.s.*	10,172,000	6,865,000
Sheets, plates, rods, tubes and other unfinished forms—		
Laminated	900,000	1,024,000
Not laminated	1,240,000	1,098,000
Cellulose nitrate—		
Scrap and film scrap	608,000	1,537,000
Film support and base	2,314,000	2,775,000
Sheets, rods, tubes and other unfinished forms	650,000	1,062,000
Cellulose acetate—		
Molding compounds	4,253,000	11,252,000
Sheets, rods, tubes and other unfinished forms	824,000	810,000
Film support	1,226,000	871,000
Polymers of styrene, vinyl acetate, etc	16,431,000	17,970,000

* In powder, flake or liquid form, including scrap.

Martin-Senour Names Stuart To Sales Promotion Post

The Martin-Senour Company, paint manufacturer, Chicago, has appointed Spencer R. Stuart sales promotion manager for its "Nu-Hue" products. In this capacity he will integrate merchandising and marketing of "Nu-Hue" products and serve as liaison between the factory and the company's advertising, public relations and color consultants.

Mr. Stuart was formerly associated with the sales department of the company on the Pacific Coast, during which time he did considerable research on color development. He will now make his headquarters at the company's offices at 2520 South Quarry street, Chicago.

Rohm & Haas Patents Vested

Forty-six United States patents, covering chemical compounds and processes, the laminating of glass, and other subjects, have been vested by the Office of Alien Property as property of Rohm & Haas G.m.b.H., which is ruled to be a German national. A list of the patents, showing numbers, dates, inventors, and titles, is published in the *Federal Register* for November 6, page 6599. OAP has vested also the interests of the German Rohm & Haas concern in royalties and other resources under agreements with the Rohm & Haas Company, variously dated in 1934, 1935, and 1939.

Trade Briefs

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company is planning the erection of a group of factory buildings for its paint division in Torrance, Calif.

Binks Manufacturing Company, spray painting equipment manufacturer, Chicago, has established a customer service department.

Specification Products Company has filed articles of incorporation at Frankfort, Ky., to manufacture paints and similar compounds.

Alfred J. Knapp, vice-president of the Napko Paint & Varnish Works, has been elected president of the Bellaire State Bank, Houston, Tex.

Plastics materials in sheets and bars have been placed in the luxury goods category of priority for import permits by the government of Uruguay.

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DRY COLORS
"Color Content Guaranteed"
Chrome Greens
Chrome Yellows
Zinc Chromate
Strontium Chromate
Toluidine Reds
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Cadmium Colors
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Bentonite
This top quality Bentonite is packed for foreign shipment. Its many uses include oil well drilling suspension agent; bonding agent for foundry practice; detergent and cleanser; waterproofing medium; plasticizer and filler for cement and concrete; decolorizer; purifier and absorbent.
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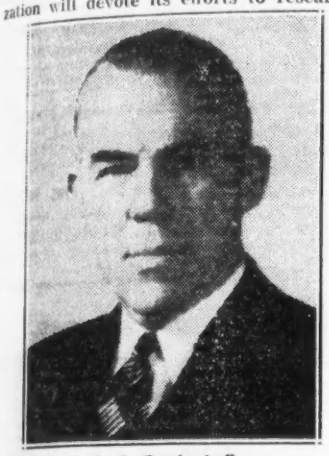
Frankenhoff Corp. to Deal In Diatomaceous Earth Field

The Frankenhoff Corporation has been formed in New York by C. A. and A. G. Frankenhoff to specialize in high quality diatomaceous earth products. The organization will devote its efforts to research, development and distribution of nonmetallic minerals exclusively.



C. A. Frankenhoff

C. A. Frankenhoff has been elected president of the new corporation, and A. G. Frankenhoff is vice-president. Both were formerly associated with the Dicalite Corporation. Offices of the new organization are in the Chrysler building, New York, its cable address is "Diatomite," and its telephone number is Oregon 9-3194.

Paper-Coating Pigments Discussed by TAPPI

The latest volume in the series of monograph's published by the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry has to do with pigments for paper-coating. The materials discussed include barium sulphate, calcium carbonate and sulphite clays, diatomite, satin white, talc titanium pigments, luminescent pigments, and zinc oxide and sulphide.

This monograph was prepared under the direction of the coating committee, headed by Werner Kaufman, of the Kupfer Brothers Company, and the pigments subcommittee, headed by W. R. W. Willets, of the Titanium Pigment Corporation.

Puget Sound Paint Club Golf Winners Reported

Low score at the recent golf tournament of the Puget Sound Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association was turned in by A. F. Appleton, Wesco Waterpaints Company. High score for the day was registered by Jack Dykstra, Schorn Paint Manufacturing Company. A field of twenty golfers participated in the tourney.

California Surveying Clays

A survey of the ceramic-type clays of California has been inaugurated by the Division of Mines of the State Department of Natural Resources. It is a first step in the study of idle and unexploited deposits, in which the newly established Department of Ceramic Engineering of the University of California, Berkeley, will collaborate. The field work will be done by Mort D. Turner, of the mines division staff; the tests will be under the direction of Prof. Joseph A. Pask, of the university.

Trade Briefs

Taber Instrument Corporation, North Tonawanda, N. Y., is marketing a new testing set called the Model 100-109 "Taber Abraser Standard Testing Set."

Paints and varnishes exported from Canada during the first six months of 1948 were valued at $3,130,000, as compared with $3,130,000 during the corresponding months of 1947.

Carbon black used by the rubber industry in the Dominican Republic during the year July, 1947, through June, 1948, totaled 741 kilograms. The industry also used 1,561 kilograms of zinc oxide, 357 kilograms of red oxide, 1,136 kilograms of sulphur, 844 kilograms of vulcanizing accelerators, and 138 kilograms of sodium bicarbonate.

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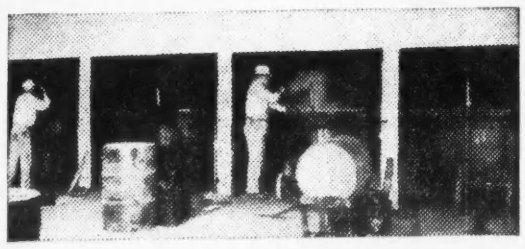
increase yields, lower costs



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Varnishes prepared from Poly-pale and tung oil body rapidly, shortening cooking time. And the lower volatile content of Poly-pale reduces cooking loss. This means more high-quality varnish at less cost.

In 10, 20, and 40 gallon oil lengths, Hercules Poly-pale Resin also produces varnishes which are gas-proof. They are comparable to other rosin-oil varnishes of similar oil lengths in water resistance, hardness, color, drying time. Write for technical literature.

HERCULES POWDER COMPANY
936 Market Street, Wilmington 99, Delaware

* REG. U. S. PAT. OFF. HCS-3

HERCULES

Protective Coatings

—Continued from page 81

carload, drums, works, 60c., and tanks, works, 58c. per pound.

Dibutyl Sebacate—Business was said to have picked up considerably since the recent decline in this material. Supplies remained good. Prices ranged from 62¾c. to 64¾c. per pound.

Dicapryl Sebacate—Rising demand was reported for this material following the recent reduction in prices. Inventories continued heavy. Listings ranged from 58c. to 60c. per pound.

Dihexyl Sebacate — This material, a good-sized mover, was in excellent demand during the past week. Supplies were ample. Prices are as follows:—Carload, drums, works, 47c.; less carload, drums, works, 48c., and tanks, works, 46c. per pound.

Dimethyl Sebacate — In good call last week, this material remained firm at a range of 71½c. to 73½c. per pound. Supplies were ample.

Miscellaneous Materials

Asbestos — Arrivals during the period under review totaled 4,360 bags of asbestos fiber from Beira and Lourenco Marques. There was little change otherwise in the market. Long fibers continued in woefully short supply, while short-fibered asbestos was in relatively free availability. Demand for the former material was reported heavy. Prices were unchanged.

Asphalt—Importations during the week totaled 25,354 barrels of asphalt from Curacao. The market was substantially unchanged.

Casein—Offerings in New York on both imported and domestic grades were unchanged at 26¼c. to 27c. and 30c. per pound, respectively. Consumers in this country continued to show little or no interest in either product. Meanwhile, conditions in the Argentine were still reported to be in a muddled state. Producers there apparently were holding back offerings on the strength of widespread reports that the currency exchange rate would change soon in their favor. To dealers in this country, however, these maneuvers were academic, since it was generally believed that sellers of substitute materials would get most of the business as long as casein remained out of competitive range with those products. Importations last week aggregated 1,016 bags of casein from Buenos Aires.

Glue—Arrivals last week totaled 2,009 bundles of gluestock from Vera Cruz, 1,340 bags of junk bones from Buenos Aires and 3,390 bags of crushed bones from Karachi. Supplies of bone glues continued reasonably good, but hide grades remained very short. Prices were maintained.

Graphite — Imported during the past week were 110 bags of graphite from Le Havre. The market was otherwise without feature.

Gypsum — Arrivals during the period under review aggregated 17,984 tons of gypsum from Breton, Walton and Hautsport.

Lead Driers — Expected increases in these materials failed to materialize last week. However, because of the recent 2c. rise in lead metal, advances in drier prices were viewed as imminent.

Lead Flatteners—Quotations on these materials were firm last week, despite the recent rise in the metal. Advances were expected momentarily at press time.

Lecithin — Buying interest continued spotty last week, as inventories remained plentiful. The price structure remained on a par with previous levels.

Smalt—There was no change in the market position of this material last week. Demand was said to be normal for this time of year. Supplies were ample. Prices remained firm.

Zein—This material was in moderate but steady call during the period under review. Supply levels were maintained.

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DECORATIVE COATINGS SEALERS
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Oils, Fats and Waxes

An easier tone developed in the edible oil division last week, following diminished buying interest as a result of weakness in lard, grains and other commodities. Trading was light and spasmodic. The market was steady, until weakness materialized in bleachable cottonseed oil which was reflected in competing edible oils. Price index declined to 193.2, compared with 188.9, a month ago and 242.6 for this time yast year.

Crude cottonseed oil was offered more freely and declined 1 cent per pound. Peanut oil was 1½ cents lower while corn and soybean oils were reduced fractionally.

There was a noticeable falling off in the demand for cash oil from the consumers and oleomargarine makers and the latter was cut 2 cents per pound.

While edible oils were weaker, animal oils were firmer with tallow and grease. Heavy export allocations for grease and and tallow further stiffened this market and trading for export took place at premiums. Small users also made purchases at higher levels. Producers restricted offers to occasional tankcars which were sold at premiums of ½ to 1 cent per pound. Soapmakers showed little interest and their views were pegged at previously established quotations. Oleo oil and oleo stearine were increased 1 cent per pound, grease oils about 1 cent and tallow oil 2 cents per pound.

Crude sardine oil was scarce and firmer and sales of spot oil on the Pacific coast took place at a fractional advance. Inquiry for crude menhaden oil improved with buyers and sellers 1 cent apart. Refined fish oils were unchanged and in light demand. Tung oil was inactive, but steady at the recent advance.

Cottonseed Oil

Weakness developed in bleachable cottonseed oil futures last week, with diminished buying interest and lower grains and other commodities. Liquidation was heavy carrying prices downward, reaching stop loss orders. Liberal selling was credited against hedges, especially in the March option. Withdrawal of consuming demand for cash oil and cheaper crude oil were contributing factors. Oleomargarin sales were reported smaller and the price was cut 2c. per pound.

Crude oil was easier and declined 1c. per pound. Offers for prompt and forward delivery were liberal, with refiners showing less inquiry. Crude was sold at 19½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills spot and at 19c. November and December shipment. Sales were noted at 18c. for January-March.

World cottonseed production in 1948 was forecast at 13,740,000 short tons, an increase of 17 percent above last year, according to the Department of Agriculture. North America showed the largest increase—29 percent, and Asia—2 percent. United States production was approximately 6,091,000 tons, 70 percent above the prewar average.

Prices of refined bleachable prime summer yellow cottonseed oil in tankcars on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended November 12 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound—High	Low	Close
December	358	23.00	21.80	21.80@22.00
January	13	22.10	21.50	21.25@22.00
March	487	21.90	20.56	20.68&20.69S
May	240	21.40	20.06	20.06&20.15S
July	26	20.65	19.75	19.50S
September	..	....	....	18.00@19.00
October	5	18.00	17.60	17.25N

Total sales—1,129 tankcars.

Memphis.—Recent sales crude cottonseed and soybean oils at 19c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Trading light and market steady. Cottonseed meal 41 percent quoted at $75 per ton, November and $72.50, December, Memphis basis. Cottonseed hulls quoted at $13 per ton, bulk, f.o.b. mills, November-December shipment. Urgent demand for cottonseed meal for nearly shipment.

Linseed Oil

Activity in this market was restricted to the withdrawal of moderate quantities of oil against former orders. New business was lacking as consumers wants were said to be covered for the balance of the year. Inquiry for early next year delivery continued slow. Raw oil was unchanged at 27.8c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis for November-June delivery. Other drying oils also were unchanged and in quiet demand.

The immediate end of international rationing of flaxseed and linseed oil was announced by the International Emergency Food Committee last week. Since the end of the war the committee had divided scarce supplies of these commodities among importing countries.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Grease oil, 1c. per lb.
Oleo oil, 1c. per lb.
stearine, 1c. per lb.
Sardine oil, crude, ½c. per lb.
Tallow, special, ¾c. per lb.
oil, 2c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Copra, $12.50 per ton.
Corn oil, ½c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, 1c. per lb.
Soybean oil, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
193.2	193.8	188.9	242.6

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Minneapolis.—Demand for oil showed some signs of perking up but crushers said that the business booked during the week was largely of a fill-in nature and indicated that while inquiry was picking up somewhat, actual buying for forward shipment was on the light side. Price held firm at 27c. per pound, in tanks, zone 1 for round lots with 27.2c. the open market price for warehouse and single tanks. Mill operations were at a relatively high level with good shipping orders against maturing contracts. The government's stand, refusing to sell seed under the ceiling, has aroused much interest in oil circles and crushers—figuring their potential buying price on flax at $6.15@6.25 a bushel—indicate that oil values will be higher when current stocks of seed are used up.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1948-49	1947-48
This week	6,000,000	6,660,000
Since Sept. 1	32,080,000	72,860,000

Flaxseed—Crushers absorbed the bulk of offerings of flaxseed at the support price of $6 per bushel. CCC purchased few cars last week.

Minneapolis.—CCC flax buyers obtained only a few cars of flax during the week as crusher buyers absorbed most of the free flax available in the Minneapolis market and took a fair share of the arrived flax applied on old contracts. The price remained steady at $6.00 per bushel and the quality of the general run was far superior to the early run. The seed coming to market at the present time is of much higher oil content and crushers are able to work out a much more satisfactory basis from the premium oil in the offerings. Seed houses, anxious about their flax supply, received some encouragement during the week when it was indicated that the government flaxseed buying program would be extended well into the spring months and would cover all supplies held in merchantable positions—with a warning anywhere from 30 to 60 days before the government pulls out of the market. The government owns an estimated 23,000,000 bushels of flaxseed, most of it of high quality, while crushers have an estimated 17,000,000 bushels of seed out of the 1948 crop. It is estimated that approximately 10,000,000 bushels of seed remain on farms and in other positions and market experts say that there is roughly 5,000,000 bushels left to run to market. Expectations are that crushers will be buying seed from the government sometime in January or February, paying the full $6.00 basis, plus accumulated charges.

Shipments of flaxseed, in pounds, were as follows:—

Bushels—	Receipts— 1948-49	1947-48	Shipments— 1948-49	1947-48
This week	464,000	596,100	113,900	187,000
Since Sept. 1	22,038,900	13,521,700	2,553,900	1,775,100

Other Vegetable Oils

Sales of 20,000 tons of flaxseed were reported at $5.55 per bushel, f.o.b. Uruguyan ports for prompt shipment to the United Kingdom, and the sale of an additional 10,000 tons was contingent upon guaranteed shipment before December 1.

Department of Agriculture announced, November 10, that PMA will grant upon application licenses for the importation of the following oils. All of these oils will be licensed for shipment to the United States prior to the end of this year:—

Kind and source	Quantity (metric tons)
Coconut oil, Ceylon	3,000
Coconut oil, Malaya	1,500
High lauric oils, Italian Africa	1,500
High lauric oil, Liberia	1,000
High lauric oils, Portuguese areas	2,000
Liquid edible oil, Portuguese Africa	100
Palm oil, Belgian Congo	3,000
Palm oil, Neth. East Indies	6,921
Palm oil, Portuguese areas	1,000
Rapeseed oil, Canada	800
Rapeseed oil, China	300

Castor, Dehydrated—Consuming demand was reported fairly active for prompt delivery. Prices were unchanged and steady.

Coconut—Freer offers for shipment cre-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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ated an easier tone in this market. Crude oil offers for spot shipment were held at 24c. per pound tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific Coast. Buying interest was slow.

Copra—Inquiry was inactive and the market was easier under increased offers for shipment. Copra was sold at $257.50 per short ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast, November-December shipment.

Corn—This market remained quiet. Crude oil was nominal at 22½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, for November-December. Refined oil was inactive at 26½c. per pound, tankcars, Chicago, November and 26c. December shipment

Oiticica—Advance in tung oil was reflected in this market and a steadier tone prevailed though consuming inquiry was slow. Tankcars and drums, carlots were quoted at 18c. per pound, New York delivery.

Olive—Business was light and spotty. Market remained steady at current levels. Spanish oil ranged from $4.50 to $4.75 and Moroccan at $4.15 to $4.25c per gallon, drums, duty paid, on spot. Arrivals totaled 860 drums at New York last week from Spain.

Peanut—Market was easier and off 1½c. Sales of crude oil were noted at 19½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills for immediate and November shipment. Offers were light and well held. Refined oil was maintained at 25c. per pound, tankcars, delivered New York.

Rapeseed—Interest continues inactive. Refined oil was nominal at 23c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis. PMA purchased 2,101 long tons of Canadian rapeseed at $218.95 per long ton, c. and f. Trieste, Oct. 22.

Sesame—PMA purchased 2,052 long tons of Salvador sesame seed on the basis of $338.68 per long ton, c. and f. Trieste, November 4.

Soybean—Consuming inquiry slackened and the market was easier. Crude oil was sold at 19½c. per pound, tankcars f.o.b. mills. Spot and November was held at 19c. January-March was sold at 16¾c. April-May at 16¼c. Refined oil was nominal at 23c. to 23¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Prices of refined bleachable soybean oil, in tankcars, on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended November 12 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound—High	Low	Close
December	..	....	....	21.00A
January	..	....	....	19.25A
March	..	....	....	18.75A
May	..	....	....	18.50A
July	..	....	....	18.00A
September	..	....	....	17.50N
October	..	....	....	17.50N

Total sales—None.

Tung—Business was quiet last week. Market was unchanged and nominal at 23c. per pound, tankcars, New York for November-January delivery. Drums were quoted at 24¼c. per pound, carlots and 24¾c. for smaller quantities. Imports totaled 1,306 tons at New York last week.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Active inquiry from small users and exporters created a stronger

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tone last week. Offerings were light and sales were limited to occasional carlots at premiums for immediate delivery. Trading was active by the dealers in the West. Prices were firmer and more or less for all grades. Large consumers showed little interest.

Tallow—This market was stronger under active inquiry for export. Heavy export allocations brought out an active demand. Offers were scarce and sales were confined to small consumers and exporters at premiums of ½c. to 1c. per pound, according to quantity. A sizable quantity of special was sold at 12¾c. per pound, loose, to soapmakers an advance of ¾c. per pound, while other grades were entirely nominal. Supplemental export allocation for 3,000,000 pounds of inedible tallow and grease were announced by the Department of Agriculture to permit the Office of International Trade to license small requests to move commercially and 7,068,000 pounds to Cuba for commercial procurement, of which 1,200,000 pounds is a substitution for a previous allocation for an equal quantity of cocoanut oil to the same country.

Animal Oils

Degras—Inquiry for neutral grades was confined to small lots for actual needs. Common remained steady and in good request.

Grease Oil — Higher cost of grease strengthened the market and quotations were increased ½c. to 1c. per pound. Business was fair.

Oleo Oil—Market remained steady with basic materials. Extra was quoted at 24c. per pound, tierces, New York basis.

Oleo Stearine—Inquiry was more active. Quotations ranged from 21c. to 22c. per pound, barrels, New York delivery.

Fish Oils

Refined Fish — Trading was limited, chiefly for prompt delivery. Refined grades were without change. Interest in crude oil improved with sales of crude sardine oil reported at 15½c. per pound, loose, on spot, Pacific coast. Supplies were scarce as production was reduced by the fishermens' strike. Crude menhaden oil also was in better inquiry, with sellers holding for 16c. loose, works, against bids of 15c.

Los Angeles.—Sardine oil market remains tight. Supplies are short. Prices are steady. Spot oil is reported sold at 15½c. per pound. U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service reported 69,482 tons of sardines were landed this season through November 6, compared with 76,303 tons for the same period last year.

Fatty Acids

Red Oil—This market was firm and reflected the increased cost of grease and tallow. Demand was reported fairly active for prompt needs. Quotations were well held.

Stearic Acid—Consumers absorbed sizable lots for prompt delivery. Prices were unchanged and steady, with the firmness of tallow and grease.

Cake and Meal

Linseed Meal—Market was firmer. Demand active. Offers for prompt shipment scarcer.

Minneapolis.—Demand for meal was in excess of supply and the spot market moved to $70 per ton as crushers had little or nothing for sale. December meal was quoted at $66 per ton and January at $65. Instructions were good against old contracts.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1948-49	1947-48
This week	12,200,000	9,960,000
Since Sept. 1	131,760,000	164,320,000

Waxes

Beeswax—Demand for refined grades was light and mainly for immediate needs. Crude was quiet, but steady. Offers for shipment from primary centers were well held. Quotations for all grades were without change.

Candelilla—Moderate quantity was received in the local market, the bulk of which was sold before arrival. Available stocks were light and closely held at current levels. Consuming inquiry was limited. Crude was quoted at 69c. to 70c. and refined at 73c. to 75c. per pound, spot delivery, as to quantity.

Carnauba—This market continued confused last week. Supplies on the spot were obtainable below the floor price costs. Buying interest was slow and quotations were unchanged and entirely nominal. Reports were current in the trade that floor prices for shipment could have been shaded on firm bids. The Brazilian Government stated that basic financing levels of carnauba wax will cer-

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tainly not be revised downward according to a cable received Tuesday by the government trade bureau in New York from the agricultural credit board of the Bank of Brazil. Financing of carnauba wax, the cable indicated, will continue on the basis authorized by Brazilian President Dutra of 580.8 cruzeiros per arroba for grade 1, "No. 1 yellow"; 560 cruzeiros for grade 2, "No. 2 yellow"; 420 for grade 3, "cauhype"; and 400 cruzeiros for grade 4, "North Country." (A Brazilian arroba is approximately 33 pounds. A cruzeiro is about 5.4c.)

Ouricury—Lower bids for shipments were turned down. Shipments were unchanged and firm. Trading locally was for small lots for immediate needs.

Ethylhexoic Acid Tankcar Lots Offered by Carbide

The first tankcar of ethylhexoic acid ever shipped recently moved from the South Charleston, W. Va., a plant of Carbide & Carbon Chemical Corporation, New York. New sources of raw material have enabled the company to expand the production of ethylhexoic acid and to offer it at the price of 20 cents per pound in tankcar quantities.

Ethylhexoic acid, developed in 1936 as an intermediate for making triglycol dioctate, was first offered to industry as a commercial chemical just prior to World War II. Since that time it has continued to grow in industrial importance, particularly as an intermediate in the manufacture of paint driers. The steady increase in volume of production has resulted in two major price reductions since 1943, the company said.

In addition to its use as an intermediate in the preparation of plasticizers, ethylhexoic acid has recently become of interest as a modifier for alkyd resins where its introduction into the phthalic anhydride-glycerine chain produces a film having improved flexibility, according to the company. The aluminum salt of ethylhexoic acid has been found to have remarkable properties as a gelling agent for hydrocarbons, it added, and should find extensive application in the preparation of greases, the thickening of lacquers, and in other applications where gelling of hydrocarbons is desired.

Stuart Honored by Paint Dealers

William M. Stuart, president of the Martin-Senour Company, paint manufacturer, Chicago, was named industry "man of the year" at the first annual banquet of the Retail Paint and Wallpaper Distributors of America in the Sherman hotel, Chicago, November 10. Edgar E. Koretz, president, made the presentation, explaining that Mr. Stuart got the award because of his development of the "Nu-Hue" system for simplified and exact color mixing and matching.

Fats and Oils Licensing

—*Continued from page 3*

20; for export to other Central and South American countries, December 27 to January 5; and for other countries, January 3 to January 15.

For soybean oil, crude and refined, for shipment to Cuba, December 1 to December 20; for other Central and South American countries, December 15 to January 3; for other countries, December 27 to January 11.

For cottonseed oil, crude and refined, for export to Cuba, December 1 to December 20; for other Central and South American countries, December 15 to January 3; for other countries, December 15 to January 11.

For inedible tallow, for all countries, December 20 to January 5.

For soap for the Philippines, Ecuador, Cuba, Mexico and Venezuela, December 1 to December 20; for other countries, December 15 to January 3.

For all other fats and oils commodities on the positive list with processing code FATS, December 27 to January 11 to all areas.

Cottonseed World Output

—*Continued from page 3*

10,000 and 6,000 tons, respectively. Elsewhere in North America cottonseed production is comparatively small.

Total European cottonseed output is 85,000 tons, 15,000 tons greater than a year ago and 13 percent above the prewar average. Increases over 1947-48 are expected in Bulgaria, Greece, Rumania and Spain. Cottonseed in the Soviet Union is estimated at 1,200,000 tons or equal to last year's production.

Iran's 1948-49 estimate of 61,000 tons is the largest in several years but has not reached the 1935-39 average of 91,000 tons. Turkey's cottonseed output of 120,000 tons is the largest since 1942. Based on cotton acreage increases in Burma, this year's production should be somewhat larger than the 20,000 tons in 1947-48.

China's production is slowly recovering from the small output in the middle 1940's. Indications point to an outturn of 1,232,000 tons compared with 1,196,000 last season. India's 1948-49 production is estimated at 1,400,000 tons, slightly less than last year. Pakistan outturn is estimated at 536,000 tons, 14 percent larger than the greatly reduced output of 1947-48.

Argentine cottonseed production for 1948-49, based on the cotton goal and farmers' intentions to plant, is estimated at 234,000 tons. This figure, however, may not be realized as weather conditions have not been favorable, and locusts have appeared in large numbers in several localities. Indications point to a substantial increase in Brazil. The forecast is 672,000 tons. Figures are not available for Peru's 1948-49 cottonseed production, but no significant change is expected from the 1947-48 output of 161,000 tons.

Egypt's 1948-49 cottonseed, estimated at 920,000 tons, is almost one-third greater than that of last season. No significant changes are expected in 1948 cottonseed production in other parts of Africa.

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Soap Sales Statistics For Jan.-Sept. Reported

Sales of non-liquid soaps in the first nine months of 1948 totaled 1,945,103,000 pounds, according to figures compiled by the Association of American Soap & Glycerine Producers from reports by sixty-nine contributing companies representing at least 90 percent of the industry tonnage. Sales of liquid soaps reported by the same companies for the same period were 2,383,000 gallons and of synthetic detergents, 281,489,000 pounds.

Using reports only from companies where a comparison with last year could be made, the association reported that sales for nine months of non-liquid soaps showed a decrease of 3.2 percent, and of liquid soaps a decrease of 12.1 percent. For the third quarter only, these showed respective decreases of 3.8 percent and 23.7 percent, compared to the same period in 1947. The 1947 figures, however, reflected to some extent the tonnage necessary to refill pipeline inventories depleted during the war, the association added.

Roy W. Peet, manager of the association, pointed out that the available figures of manufacturers sales of synthetic detergents did not allow any overall comparisons because the considerable volume of sales by companies outside the association are not available, and manufacturers sales are not an accurate gauge of consumption, in view of the tonnage required during the period to fill distributive pipelines on new products.

On the basis of figures actually reported to the association, Mr. Peet said that the ratio of synthetic detergents to non-liquid soaps was 10 percent in the first quarter of 1948, 15 percent in the second quarter, and 17 percent in the third quarter.

Enjay Publishes Manual Of Polyisobutylene Data

The Enjay Company, chemical marketing affiliate of the Esso Standard Oil Company, has published a manual on the processing and compounding of polyisobutylene, sold by the company under the trade name "Vastanex."

Nearly saturated chemically, according to the company, the product has a high degree of chemical inertness. It is said to be insuluble in such chemicals as alcohols, esters, ketones, linseed oils, carnauba wax and oxygen-containing solvents in general, but is soluble in petroleum and paraffin wax. Further details concerning its properties and uses are included in the manual, which may be obtained from the Enjay Company 15 West Fifty-first street, New York 19, N. Y.

General Mills Appoints Burks Sales Representative

General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn., has appointed Charles L. Burks sales representative for its chemical division in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, western Virginia, southern West Virginia and eastern Tennessee. Mr. Burks will handle the company's complete line of vegetable, animal and marine fats and oils, as well as all organic chemical derivatives for the technical trade.

Armour Foundation Names Whitney to Research Post

Joseph H. Whitney has joined the staff of the chemistry and chemical engineering research division of Armour Research Foundation of Illinois Institute of Technology as an associate physical chemist. For the past three years Mr. Whitney has been employed by the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., as a research chemist in the organic chemistry division.

O-Cedar Redesigns Packages

The O-Cedar Corporation, manufacturer of waxes, polishes and cleaners, Chicago, has completely redesigned its entire package line and has adopted a new trademark device which represents a radical departure from its old logotype.

Trade Briefs

Washing powder and soap produced in Austria during March, 1948, totaled 2,600 metric tons.

Soap production in the Netherlands Indies in 1947 totaled 11,000 metric tons. Eleven factories were in operation during the year, and it is expected that with adequate raw materials, production could be brought up to 16,600 tons yearly.

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French Paint Technicians Give Books to Federation

A very delightful and inspiring event in the recent convention of the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs was the presentation by a delegation of representatives of the Association of Paint, Color and Varnish Technicians of France to the federation of a collection of valuable books. The presentation was made at a reception at the French consulate by Vice-Consul Roger Labry and Lucien Ravel, of the French association. The gift, endorsed with a statement of the gratitude which it expressed, was received for the federation by Carlton H. Rose, its president.

The historical scientific volumes in the collection were Les Ouvres du Cosmopolite (covering the three principles of the philosophy of chemistry—salt, sulphur and mercury), published in 1691; La Statique des Vegetaux et L'Analyse de l'Air (a 1735 translation into French of a report by a London scientific group); Lecons d'Histoire Naturelle et de Chimie, by M. de Fourcroy, 2 volumes, published in 1782; Exposition du Systeme du Monde, by M. Le Comte Laplace, fourth edition, published in 1813 (this beautifully bound volume had been the property of one of Napoleon's ambassadors). Other volumes presented were a bound set of the works of the Laboratory of Research in Paint and Varnish, Paris, from 1942 to 1947, and a copy of the Proceedings of the First International Technical Conference on Paint, Color and Varnish.

A copy of the proceedings was presented also to the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association for which it was received by President Joseph F. Battley.

Gallowsbirds Hang and Elect

The annual conclave of the Society of Gallowsbirds, who are paint technicians guilty of specificationeering, was held November 5 in Chicago. Carl Schumann, high gallowsbird, presided; Carlton H. Rose was the officiating judge.

Two culprits, H. L. Bottemiller and C. J. Overmeyer, both in military positions when their offenses were committed, were vigorously prosecuted, fairly well defended, duly convicted, and properly hanged.

The conclave opened with a dinner. In the subsequent business function, the memory of the late Dr. Joseph J. Mattiello was friendly observed, and the office of permanent high gallowsbird which he had occupied was abolished. The other officers of the society were filled by election as follows:—

High gallowsbird, C. R. Cornthwaite, Washington.

Attorney-general, A. W. Van Hueckeroth, Washington.

Clerk of the court, Gale C. Smith, Detroit.

Keeper of the keys, C. G. Moore, Chicago.

Chief hangman, Francis Scofield, Washington.

NPVLA Convention

—Continued from page 78

ernment expenses necessitated operations from a higher floor. It would be most pleasing to say that this had been recognized and soundly adjusted for at an early period during these fifteen years. But I have to keep that a secret.

"I would be more inclined to stick my neck out on the question as to whether existing markets would shrink, or new ones be developed; and whether technological changes would revolutionize the industry again.

"We are all conscious by this time that our division has been 'chemicalized'—and just as science brought about the atomic bomb, you can be certain that these fifteen years saw great changes.

"Sure, some markets shrank or vanished, but new and broader ones were developed. Also, technological developments revolutionized the industry with constructive impacts, similar to those delivered by low viscosity lacquer and alkyds.

More Uniform Surfaces

"More uniform surfaces came into being. Man made surfaces having great utility made important replacement of wood, and afforded us a less treacherous surface to finish on.

"Beauty was not seriously impaired thereby, because of the advances in reproduction of wood grain, textile, leather and other effects to point up the finish applied to such surfaces.

"We also saw a very definite trend away from vegetable oils in the composition of our finishing products, that could not have been visualized in '48.

"The intensive research of the petroleum companies yielded products on the order of synthetic drying oils which made important inroads. Typical of the logical continuation of the progress made up to 1948 in the replacement of natural by man made products.

"A real honest-to-goodness plastic finish was also developed within our ranks—not like those we talked about in 1948—but finishes for 100 percent solids—with no volatiles. They posed a knotty problem of lower gallonage—for both production and selling.

"Because of the increasing growth of color research public interest and acceptance, outstanding things were accomplished in this direction—which made for potent business increases.

National Units Formed

"Operation-wise, large national units were formed with self-contained facilities ranging from pure research laboratories all the way down to control laboratories; and increasingly aggressive and specialized smaller concerns catered to more restricted outlets.

"And so I could go on. But with all this change we have had within the past fifteen years, and the changes which are surely ahead in the next fifteen years, there still remain some constant factors. The men who make the product; the men who handle the product; the men who need the product; and the men who run the show."

Included in the papers presented at the industrial finishes sessions were "Use of Lacquers in Packaging," by George A. Moore, vice-president of the Reynolds Metal Company, and "Preparation of Metal Surfaces Preparatory to Finishing," by V. M. Darsey, president of Parker Rust-Proof Company.

Trade Sales Meetings

Industry promotional activities and the subject of color were featured at the trade sales sessions, presided over by Roy W. Lindsay, of Pratt & Lambert, Inc.

Miss Lonore Kent, author of "Paint Power—and How to Sell It," the association-sponsored book introduced a year ago, presented a dramatized report on the remarkable results which have been achieved in the past twelve months through "Paint Power" training courses throughout the country designed to improve the salesmanship of the industry's products. More than eighty-six courses have been held in thirty-nine cities, with dealers, salesmen and painting contractors participating. It is expected that even a greater number of courses will be held in the coming year.

After a report by Granville M. Breinig, of Pratt & Lambert, chairman of the Clean Up-Fix Up Committee, Walter M. Clark, director of the campaign, gave an illustrated presentation of 1948 activities and the plans for 1949.

The first twenty minutes of his address was devoted to a report of the great progress made by the National Bureau in 1948. In this report he emphasized the importance of dual thinking in relation to Clean Up-Paint Up-Fix Up—

1. It is a great civic development program.

2. It is a great merchandise selling program.

The number of Clean Up-Paint Up-Fix Up campaigns increased from 1,500 in 1947 to 2,000 in 1948. This resulted in an increase in the five basic important points of the program which are a direct benefit to industry.

Color Session

At the second session devoted to trade sales, Frank P. Connolly, of Valentine & Co., chairman of the association's color committee, conducted a color forum. Mrs. Christine Holbrook, associate editor and director of the home furnishings department of "Better Homes and Gardens," gave "An Editor's Viewpoint on Paint Color Trends," and Egbert Jacobson, director of the department of design of the Container Corporation of America, talking on "Color—Instead of Paint," illustrated the theories of the Ostwald system and showed its application in the painting of a modern office. A color trend show, conducted by Miss Kent, concluded the program.

Also at this session John C. Moore, director of the scientific section, discussed technical developments in trade sales, utilizing much of the same material he used in addressing the convention of the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs.

Treasurer's Report

At the opening session of the convention, E. A. Foy, jr., gave his report showing income for the fiscal year of $463,487.03 and expenditures of $396,245.46, with a surplus of $567,470.83. By action of the executive committee, a 14 percent refund of dues to paid up members will be made because the surplus exceeds the sum of $500,000 by more than 10 percent.

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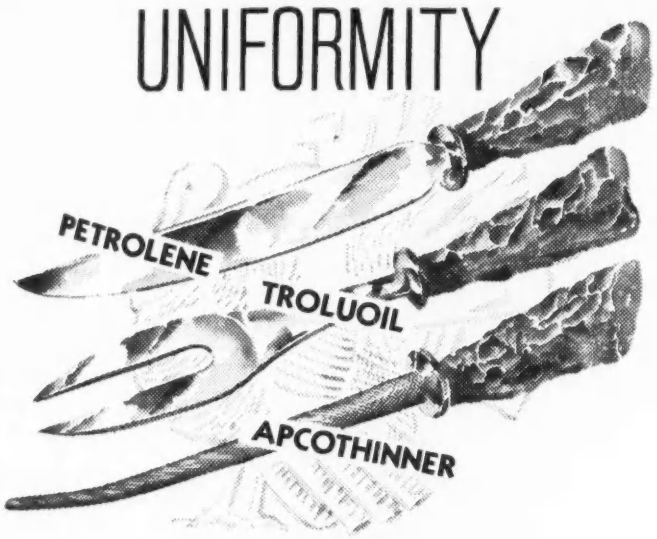

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1—Williams 2XX Roller Bearing Hammer Mill.
1—Micro 4TH 24".
1—J3 No. 2 Hammer Mill.

MIXERS

2—Baker Perkins, Size 17, Jacketed, 200 gallon working capacity.
1—W & P, Size 16, Unjacketed, 150 gallon working capacity.
8—Baker Perkins, Size 15, Jacketed, 100 gallon working capacity.
1—W & P, Size 14, Unjacketed, 50 gallon working capacity.
1—W & P Size 12—Jacketed, 20 gallon working capacity.
1—3,000 lb. J. H. Day Dry Powder, Motor Driven.
1—1,000 lb. J. H. Day Dry Powder, Motor Driven.
1—1,000 lb. Stedman Drum Mixer, Motor Driven.

CENTRIFUGALS

1—60" Tolhurst Copper Basket, belt-driven, center slung.
2—48" Troy Steel Basket V-Belt Motor Drive.
5—42" American Tool stainless steel, Direct Motor Driven.
8—40" American Tool, Copper Basket, belt driven, in Battery, with Mixer.

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1—No. 12 Sweetland, 4" centers, iron or copper leaves.
1—No. 10 Sweetland, 2" centers, iron or copper leaves.
1—No. 5 Sweetland 2" centers, copper leaves.
1—8 x 12 Oliver Acid Proof.
2—8 x 12 Oliver all steel.
3—8 x 10 Oliver wood stave.
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3—5,500 gallon Steel Copper Coils, Closed, Agitated.
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4—1,200 gal. Steel Lead, coils, lead lined, Closed.
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1—750 gal. Aluminum, Jacketed, Closed, Agitated.
1—700 gal. Steel Jacketed, open top, non-Agitated.
1—550 gal. Steel Jacketed, open top, non-Agitated.
1—500 gal. Aluminum, Jacketed, Closed, Agitated.
1—500 gal. Stainless Steel, Jacketed, Closed, Agitated.
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15—Sperry & Shriver, 12", 18", 24", 30", 32" & 42" sq. Iron Filter Presses.
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Chemical production executive: Twelve years of well-rounded experience in production, engineering, and management. Desires position as plant manager or production manager in organic chemicals plant. $10,000. OPD 206.

SODIUM LEASE

United States Department of the Interior, bureau of Land Management, Washington 25, D. C. Notice is hereby given that the 10 acre tract of land, known as the "Little Placer," namely the SW¼SW¼NE¼ sec. 24, T. 11 N., R. 8 W., S.B.M., California, is offered for sodium lease by sealed bids at a minimum bid of $40 000 on the terms hereinafter specified, to qualified bidders of the highest cash amount as a bonus for the privilege of leasing the land under section 24 of the act of February 25, 1920 (41 Stat. 447, 30 U.S.C. sec 262), as amended. All bids must be submitted to the Director, Bureau of Land Management, Washington 25, D. C., on or before 1 p.m., Eastern Standard Time, December 22, 1948. Each bidder must submit with the bid one-fifth of the amount bid in cash or by certified check or money order made payable to the order of the Treasurer of the United States and file the showing of qualifications to receive a lease required under 43 CFR 195.24 (b), as amended. The envelopes should be plainly marked "Bid for sodium lease not to be opened before 1 p.m., Eastern Standard Time, December 22, 1948." No bid received after the hour specified herein for receiving bids will be considered. No bid submitted by or on behalf of any of the defendants or officers or directors of any of the defendants named in the anti-trust proceedings initiated by the United States of America against Borax Consolidated, Ltd., et. al., in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California, Southern Division (Civil Action No. 23690-G and Criminal No. 28900-S), or against American Potash and Chemical Corporation, et. al., in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York (Civil Action No. 8-498), or by any holder of a controlling interest in the stock of any of the defendant companies or any company in which the defendants hold a controlling interest, will be considered. Terms of lease: (1) A royalty payment of 10 percent of the quantity or gross value of the output of sodium compounds and other related products at the point of shipment to market, which royalty shall not be less than $2.00 a ton of 2,000 pounds of ore hoisted; (2) A minimum investment of $250,000 during the first three years of the lease, but ownership by the successful bidder of the Western Borax Mine property (S½ sec. 24, T. 11 N., R 8 W., S.B.M.) will be accepted in satisfaction of this investment requirement, if the leased lands are operated through facilities existing on that property and if that property is by mutual agreement made subject to the operating regulations approved June 2, 1927 (30 CFR, chap. II, part 231); (3) A minimum annual production to a value of not less than $10,000 a year commencing with the fourth lease year and (4) A bond in the sum of $5,000. A lease, if issued, shall contain a provision that the lessee shall not discriminate against any employee or applicant for employment because of race, creed, color or national origin and shall require an identical provision to be included in all subcontracts. Prior to the issuance of a lease, the successful bidder must pay the remainder of his bid, the annual rental at the rate of 25 cents an acre for the first lease year, and furnish lease forms and a satisfactory bond in the amount specified herein (43 CFR 195.20). Upon acceptance of the successful bid, the deposits of the other bidders will be returned. Bidders are warned against violation of section 59, U. S. Criminal Code, approved March 4, 1909, prohibiting unlawful combination or intimidation of bidders. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids. The bonus bid and all moneys received as rental and royalties under the lease, or otherwise, for sodium deposits extracted from the land will be deposited in a special trust fund in the Treasury, under 31 U.S.C. sec 725r, pending the final judgment in the cases of Burnham Chemical Company v. Julius A. Krug, et. al., Civil Action No. 1579-47 and the West Coast Exploration Company v. J. A. Krug, Civil Action No. 1113-48, both in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia. Marion Clawson, Director

Detrex Advances Van de Riet

The Detrex Corporation, Detroit, has appointed Garrett C. Van de Riet controller. Mr. Van de Riet has been associated with the organization for the past six years and has been on special assignment in the industrial equipment, dry cleaning, oil extraction and solvent divisions of the company.

FOR SALE

AGITATORS—MIXERS

1—Turbo 4B Vert., 525½ RPM, 20 HP.
40—Portable, 1 HP to ½ HP, 1725 RPM, and 400 RPM, Expl. Pr.
14—Side Entering, 6" to 18" dia. Prop.
7—Conical Blenders, 25 to 500 lb.
16—Dry Mixers, 200 lb. to 3,600 lb. cap.
1—Read H.D. double arm, jkt'd., tilting, stainless, 150 gal. wkg. cap.
5—H.D. double arm, jkt'd., Tilting, 50 to 250 gal. wkg. cap.

CENTRIFUGALS—CENTRIFUGES

2—DeLaval, No. 600.
5—Sharples, Nos. 6, 16P, 18V.
9—Basket, 20" to 48".

ALL TYPES OF PACKAGING EQUIPMENT
Fillers for liquids, pastes & powders; cappers & crowners, labelers, bottle cleaners, case gluers and stitchers, roller and belt conveyors, etc.

CONDENSERS—EXCHANGERS

16—Tubular, Brass, Bronze or Copper, 85 to 3,800 sq. ft.
10—H & G Tubular, steel, 314½ sq. ft.
14—Single & double pipe coolers.

MILLS—PULVERIZERS

9—Attrition: Bauer 24"; Robinson 22"; Sprout Waldron 30", 20", 16".
3—Hammer: Williams No. 1; Ward 14" x 8".
2—Thropp Mixing, 2-roll, 16" x 30".
3—Paint, 3-roll, 16" x 40".
10—Ball: Abbe, 6' x 8', 26" x 12"; Hardinge 4'6" x 24", 6' x 22"; Patterson 4' x 5'.
2—Colloid 6"; U.S. & Premier.
6—Schutz O'Neill Puly.—16", 22", 28".

MISCELLANEOUS

1—50 gal. Aluminum Autoclave, agit. & agit.
1—130 gal. Steel Autoclave, jkt'd.
2—Tray Dryers, 94 & 1,030 sq. ft.
3—Double Drum Dryers, 22" x 38".
22—P & F Filter Presses, 10" to 42", C.I., wood, bronze, stainless.
1—Sweetland No. 10 Filter, bronze lvs.
3—Rotary Vac. Filters, 8' x 8', 8' x 6', 6' x 5'.
16—Stainless Kettles, 100 lb. jkt. press, 50, 100, 150, 200, 300, 500 gal.
1—15-ton single punch pellet Press.
10—16-punch pellet Presses.
4—Duriron Cent. Pumps, 90 GPM, 45'.
2—Vacuum Stills, 100 gal. jkd., agit.
1—Water Still, 250 GPH.
1—Stainless Tank, 6,000 gal., horiz., jkt'd., agit.
4—Stainless Tanks, 2,500 gal., 1,000 gal.
40—Stainless Tanks, open top to 500 gal.

20—Pfaudler Glass-Lined Tanks, 5,000 gal. to 19,000 gal. cap.
28—Wood Tanks, 6,000 to 15,000 gal.

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Reactor: 200 gal. Pfaudler, jack., ag.
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Vacuum Mixer: W. & P., 20 gal.
Mixers Day: 80 gal. Brighton.
Liquid Fillers: Siphon and Vacuum.
Fillers: Tube-Jar, hand and motor dr.
Fillers: Stokes & Smith, Triangle.
Tablet Machine: Colton single, No. 4.
Filter Presses: 24" cast iron, 30" alum.
Colloid Mill: Premier 5", 5 h.p.
Kettles: Stain. Steel, all sizes. (New).
Powder Mixers: 600, 1,000, 1,500, 2,000 lb.
Separator: 8' Raymond double whizzer.
Labelers: Bottle and Can.
Mixers: 3-speed Hobart, Read, Glen.
Filter Press: 24" wood plate and frame.
Still: 100 gal. oil fired (New).
Drum Dryer: 4x6' Stokes atmospheric.

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Pebble Mills: 1 and 4 gal. Jar Mills
50 gal. One Piece Porcelain Jar Mill
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180 gal. silex lined.
2-450 gal. silex lined.
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2-Spencer Turbo Blowers 400 CFM.
No. 0 Blutergress Sifter
26", 40", 48" Tolhurst Extractors.
1 and 3 Mikro Pulverizers

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PONY MIXERS from 2½ gallons to 40 gallons.
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SWEETLAND FILTER—No. 12, 72 leaves, 2" spacing, 37" diameter, 145" long, 100 sq. ft. filter area.

CELERON FILTER—36" 4-eye, washing type, 52 chambers, 60 lb. pressure.

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3—NEW Conical copper, 2.7 cu. ft. cap., 20"x20", reducer & motor.

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4—18,000 CFM 7.¾" SP, V-Belted Type SE, No. 12 American.
6—10,000 CFM 1.9" SP, Everdur Blades, Type R. Buffalo.
1—5750 CFM 7½" SP, American.
3—3300 CFM ¾" SP with motors.
6—1200 CFM 13.9" SP with motors.
3—1000 CFM ⅜" SP with motors.

CONVEYORS—BELT
24" Flat 30' centers and drive.
24" Troughing 32' centers and drive.
24" Troughing 20' centers and drive.
18" Troughing 22' centers and drive.

CRUSHERS
2-roll 3⅜"x10½" with rect. teeth.
2-roll spiked Bartlett & Snow. NEW.
Single roll 18"x24" Pennsylvania.
Single spiked roll 10"x20".

MILLS
Stedman, 4-cage, 36" with motors.
Mikro Pulverizer No. 2 belt driven.
Day 3-roll 16"x40" Ink Mill.
Jeffrey 36"x24" type A2 with motor.
Raymond, 3-roll, low side.

MIXERS
Blystone, heavy duty, 4'x6' with motors.
Readco No. 1½ SA, motor driven.
Champion No. 2 Type E, motor driven.
Champion No. 3 Super Ajax, w/motor.

REDUCERS
1—DeLaval 70 HP, 1800 RPM, 14½-1.
2—Cleve. 55 HP, 1800 RPM, 3½-1.
2—Cleve. 50 HP, 1800 RPM, 5-1.
1—Farrell 20 HP, 1200 RPM, 10-1.
1—Cleve. 20 HP, 1800 RPM, 6-1.
1—Phila. vert. 15 HP, 1800 RPM, 24½-1.
1—Cleve. 15 HP, 1800 RPM, 5¼-1.
1—Phila. 10 HP, 1200 RPM, 67½-1.
1—Link Belt 10 HP, 1200 RPM, 16-1.
8—Seco 10 HP, 1200 RPM, 10-1.
(Other Reducers available from 1½ to 7½ HP.)

SEWING MACHINES
Bagpak, frame 152, type EL with motor driven sewing machine, double chain drive, 13"x8' Slat Conveyor.
Bates, bag, type H.

TANKS
5000 gal. hor. 6'x23'7"x5/16" (NEW).
4000 gal. hor. 6'x20'x5/16" (2 NEW).
3500 gal. hi-chrome 77"x10'x⅜".
2300 gal. hor. 5'x15'x½".
750 gal. vert. 5'x8'x½" open.

MISCELLANEOUS
Agitator—New, anchor type, glass covered, bevel gear drive.
Motors—Large quantity NEW Gear Motors and X.P. from ½-75 HP.
Presses—9-Colton Tablet, type 3 DT.
Weighing Machine—Automatic, model N-P, weighs from ¼ oz. to 3 lb. w/motor.

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1—Raymond 5 roll high side roller mill, complete with separators and motors.
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1—Buffalo 42" x 120" vacuum double drum dryer, all contact parts S.S.
2—Shriver iron 36" x 36" closed delivery filter presses.
2—Shriver iron 42" x 42" filter presses, open delivery with 36-2" frames.
1—10,000 gallon aluminum horo. closed storage tank.
1—Anderson RB expeller, complete M.D.
2—No. 10 Sweetland filters.
40—250 gal. oval shape horo. closed aluminum storage tanks.
2—Fletcher 40" bottom discharge centrifugals with two speed AC motors.
1—Patterson conical blender, 99 cubic ft.
2—Stokes Model EE vac. shelf dryers, all acc. with 10—44" x 40" heated shelves.
26—Kettles copper S.S. glass-lined, monel alum., cap. from 20 gal. to 3,000 gal.
10—Dry Powder Mixers up to 10,000 lb. mix cap.

FOR QUICK SALE

1—Buffalo 32" x 52" atmo. D.D. dryer with chrome-plated rolls and all acc.
7—Day-Kent and Ross 32" and 40" roller bearing mills equipped M.D.
4—Vertical mixing churns, 200 gal. cap. each, new.
1—Hersey rotary dryer, 6' dia. x 23' long, complete.
1—2 compartment 8 truck dryer, complete.
2—Badger 36" dia. fractionating column, 22' x 3" high, 6 sections, 24 plates, complete.
2—100 gal. Baker Perkins mixers with sigma blades steam jacketed hydraulic tilting devices.
3—J. H. Day ro-ball screens, Model 82, 40" x 10'.
2—6' dia. Buffalo atmo crystallizers, M.D.
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No. 9 R. V. CHRISTIE ROTARY KILN. 6'0" in diameter x 55'0" long. Divided into eight compartments full 55 ft. in length. Complete with drive, fan and feed screws.

PATTERSON CENTRICONE MIXER. Jacketed mixer. 84" in diameter x 86" deep, with total capacity of 2400 gallons. Complete with M-40 Unipower drive and motor.

5 No. 7 HOLBECK DIRECT-FIRING UNIT PULVERIZERS. Complete with steel feed hoppers, drivers, motors and feed-screw conveyors. Capacity: 1500 lbs. of coal per hour.

RUGGLES-COLES DOUBLE SHELL ROTARY DRYER. Semi-direct heat type with double shell. 48" in diameter x 20' in length. Complete, with speed reducer, V-belt drive, Bristol temperature recorder, 5'10" x 8'0" x 7'7" steel casing combustion chamber, and 5'0" x 9'0" cyclone dust collector.

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2 STEEL TANKS. One 10 ft. in diameter x 22 ft. high, including 8 ft. cone bottom, 5/16" shell, ⅜" cone bottom, mounted on four 6" H column. Second tank is 6 ft. 0 in. high, including 3 ft. 6 in. cone bottom, 3/16 in. steel plates, mounted on 6 in. H columns.

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1 7"—13'5½" horizontal x 42' 4½"
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2 7"—9' horizontal x 26'6"
1 7"—7'4" horizontal x 18'3"
1 7"—44' 1 11/16" center
1 7"—8'1" horizontal x 42'2"
1 7"—43' 7½" center
1 7"—46' 9½" center
1 7"—33' 10¼" center

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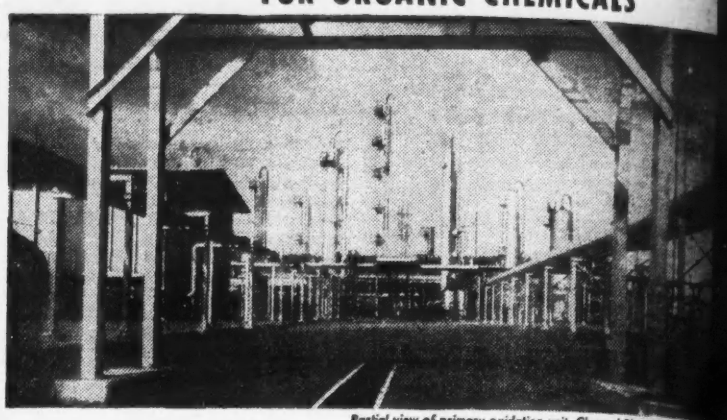

Partial view of primary oxidation unit, Chemcel Plant, Bishop, Texas

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